

FACIT GEMINO
COMMERCIA MUNDO

A TREATISE OF ANTIENT AND PRESENT GEOGRAPHY.

Together with a Sett of MAPS, both of Antient and Present Geography, design'd for the Use of Young Students in the Universities.

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The Second Edition with large Additions.

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THE PREFACE.

THE *Favourable Reception this Treatiſe hath met with, (by means whereof the former Impreſſion, and that a very Large one, hath gone off within the narrow Compaſs of Four Years, and might have gone off even within a much leſſer ſpace, had I thought fit to ſubmit it to all the common Methods of Sale: ſo Favourable a Reception) will be allowed, I preſume, to be fairly and without Vanity interpreted as an Evidence, that I have obtained as much as I deſired in the Preface to the former Edition,* viz : *That on peruſal of this Work by the Publick, the Verdict brought in thereby might be, that* It hath not needleſly increaſed the vaſt multitude of Geographical Books. *For this reaſon, I think, I am excuſed from the Formality of an Apology for Reprinting this Treatiſe, and ſhall therefore content my ſelf without any more ado to give an account of thoſe two Particulars, which ought to be here accounted for, namely, the* ſpecial Deſign *of this Geographical Treatiſe together with the Maps thereunto belonging, and the* peculiar Improvements *both of the one and the other in this New Edition.*

As to the ſpecial Deſign *of this Work 'tis to be known, that the Perſons, for whoſe ſake it was undertaken, are chiefly Young Students at the Univerſities, who by the Courſe of their Studies being oblig'd to converſe as much (if not more) with Old Authors as with New; it becomes hereupon requiſite for them, to have a conſiderable Inſight into Antient as well as Preſent Geography. And accordingly I have given them the diſtinct Limitations, principal Divi-*

sions, and more remarkable Cities (&c.) of the several Antient as well as Present Countries of the World.

Further, because it is of excellent Use, not only to be able to reckon up all the Antient and Present Countries (&c.) by themselves, but also to know how they stand in relation one to the other, I have therefore throughout the whole Treatise first compar'd in general the Present Country or Countries treated of in each Chapter, with the respective Antient Country or Countries, which formerly took up the same extent of ground. After which I have proceeded particularly to enumerate the Principal Divisions of the said Present Countries, and then have done the like in reference to the Antient Countries; casting both sorts of Divisions (that they might lie under one view, and so be the better apprehended and remembred) into Tables, and placing moreover opposite to the Old Divisions the New answering thereunto. To each Division, whether Old or New, I have added its chief or more remarkable Cities or Towns, adjoyning to the Old ones, whereof there be any Remains yet extant, the Name whereby they are now call'd, if certainly known. The latter Part of each Chapter is taken up with an account of the Remarkable Mountains, Rivers, and Lakes; as also of the adjoyning Seas, Gulfs, or Straits; all expressed both by their Antient and Present Denominations, as often as they are different, and might be obtain'd with any Certainty.

Again, whereas there were several things, which could not be inserted into their respective Chapters, without interrupting and perplexing the aforemention'd Method, and yet seem'd too material to be wholly omitted; I have therefore chosen to subjoyn them to the said Chapters by way of Notes.

The aforementioned Expedients for rendring the Parallel Part of Geography easy to the Apprehensions of Young Students, were all I could call to mind, that were capable of being made use of in the Treatise. But that which most highly contributes to this Purpose, is the Sett of Maps, wherein the Parallelism or Agreement, (and consequently Disagreement) of Old and New Geography is represented in the most natural

manner

manner to the Eye it self; the Old and New Countries being exactly drawn alike as to the Latitude, Longitude, and (excepting some few Differences, which have here and there happen'd in process of Time) their Shape in respect of their Coasts, &c. So that the meaneſt capacity may eaſily perceive the Difference of Old and New Geography, by barely inſpecting and comparing correſpondent Maps.

Now that an entire Sett of Maps, both of Antient and Preſent Geography, contriv'd after the Method already deſcrib'd, had been before publiſhed; as it was what I never heard of, when I firſt undertook this Work, ſo have I not ſince met with any Information to the contrary. The only Maps, wherein there ſeems to have been made any Attempt this way, are thoſe of Brietius; *but (beſides the Smallneſs of them, which renders them in a manner uſeleſs, and their being Incompleat as containing only the deſcription of Europe) the Likeneſs in Extent, Shape, &c. between the correſpondent Old and New Countries is not carefully obſerv'd: ſo that this Author ſeems not to have deſign'd his Maps, ſo much as his Treatiſe, for ſhewing the* Parallela veteris & novæ Geographiæ, *which is the Title he gives his Work; or if he did, not to have well adapted them to the Uſe of Young Beginners. As for other Maps of Old and New Geography that are extant, they being done by different Hands, (the former ſort by* Ortelius, Blancard, *&c. the latter by* Viſcher, Wit, Sanſon;) *hence they are drawn very different in all Reſpects, according to the various Calculations and Informations follow'd by the ſeveral Deſigners, inſomuch that it often proves very difficult, if poſſible, for a Young Student to find out thereby, what Antient and Preſent Places anſwer one to the other. I have not taken particular notice of the Maps inſerted into ſome Editions of* Cluver's *Introduction, as not being deſign'd by the Author himſelf, but added ſince by others, who have taken no further pains, than to have the Old Maps copied from* Ortelius's, *and the New from ſome of the aforemention'd Maps.*

As

As for what was the genuine Work of Cluver *himself (I mean his Introduction to Old and New* Geography, *as it was first published, without that vast Heap of Notes since added to it) it is in the main very well fitted to the Use of Beginners in the Study of* Geography, *the Author having in my Opinion shewn a great deal of Judgment, in making choice of what was material to be inserted into an Introduction, and what was not so. But then the Method He has made use of throughout his whole Treatise is (I think) very liable to Exception, and capable of being altered for the Better. To instance in two of the Chief Particulars relating thereunto. The first whereof is, that he constantly proceeds so far as to lay down the Particular Divisions of the Old Countries, and to refer them (as he goes along) to the respective Divisions of the Present Countries answering thereunto, before ever he hath given the Reader any distinct Idea of the said Present Divisions by acquainting him with their Number and Situation; whereas it appears much more natural, and consequently more easy for the Young Students Apprehension, in the first place to be inform'd, what be the Divisions of the Present Countries, and how these are situated; and then what Divisions of corresponding Old Countries answer thereunto. The other Particular is, that the Divisions are not cast into Tables, for want of which great deal of Trouble is occasion'd in several Respects. There are some others, but those already mention'd, are the most considerable Particulars, wherein I have thought it requisite to differ from this Author as to his Method.*

As for the rest that have written of Old and New Geography, *I think there is no need to take notice here of any of their works, as being either Dictionaries, or else so long as not to be fit for the Perusal of a Young Student. Thus what is publish'd by* Brietius, *although it goes not beyond the Description of Europe, yet takes up three Volumes in Quarto, and Dr.* Heylin's *Cosmography is still much larger, making a very bulky Volume in Folio. However the Foundation of Geography being once laid, the*

Books

Books laſt mention'd are of good Uſe by way of Superſtructure, eſpecially the latter, as being a Treaſury containing together with Geography, *a pleaſant variety of other uſeful Learning.*

There are two Particulars more which highly deſerve to be taken notice of in reference to this Work: One whereof is, that herein an account is given of the Sacred or Bible Geography, *and that with reſpect to the ſeveral Alterations made in the* Geography *of the* Holy Land *and Parts adjoining, during the times of the Old and New Teſtament: And in comparing the different* Geography *of the* Holy Land *in relation to the two aforeſaid different Periods of Time, I have (as near as I could) imitated the Method obſerved by me in comparing the Antient and Preſent* Common Geography, *by ſhewing what Correſpondency the Geographical Diviſions of the Holy Land mentioned in the New Teſtament have to the Old Diviſions mentioned in the Old Teſtament. So that by peruſing the three Maps which contain the Bible-Geography, and the Chapter which treats of the ſame, the Young Student may eaſily attain to a good inſight into the Geographical part of the Sacred Hiſtory.*

The other Particular is, that in this Work the Longitude *of places is accommodated to the Meridian of* London, *which though it coſt me a great deal of Pains, and was the moſt conſiderable Difficulty to be ſtruggled with, that attended the whole Enterprize; yet I was very willing to undergo the Drudgery of it (for ſuch Calculations have but Little of Pleaſure in them) on account of two ſignal Advantages, which I knew would thence ariſe to the Young Students of this Science within our Nation. One whereof is, that by this means the very* Notion of the Longitude *is better adapted and render'd more eaſie to their Apprehenſions. For to tell a Young Student, that the Longitude of a place is its diſtance from the* Pike of Teneriff *or* Iſle of Fer *or the like, is not a whit more edifying to him, than to tell him, it is the diſtance of a Place from the* Firſt Meridian; *the Pike of Teneriff and the Iſle of Fer (and any other ſuch like foreign and remote place) being*

being in all probability as much Unknown to him at his first Entrance upon these Studies, as what is termed or called the First Meridian. Whereas there being (I believe I may Venture to say) None of All our Youth, but who some way or other are well enough acquainted with London, *or at least* what London is, *by the time they are fit to enter on these Studies; hence they very readily apprehend, what is meant by the Longitude of a place, when they are told, that 'tis nothing else but its distance from* London *Eastward or Westward. The other Advantage is, that hereby is taken away the Trouble of* Adjusting Longitudes, *reckoned from other Meridians, to the Meridian of* London. *For in perusing other Maps, before our Young Students can have the Longitude of any place from* London, *and by consequence a just and clear Apprehension of the distance of the said place from themselves; they must Add or Substract (as occasion requires) the Longitudinal Difference between* London *and the First Meridian of such other Maps they make use of (viz.* Pike of Teneriff *in the Maps of* Vischer, Wit, *&c. and the* Isle of Fer *in the Maps of* Sanson, *&c.) But now this trouble is wholly saved them by the Maps belonging to this Treatise, forasmuch as they shew them at the very first view the Longitude of Places from* London *by the Degrees affixed at* Top *and* Bottom.

And now I am upon the subject of Longitude, before I dismiss it, I judge it convenient further to advertise the Reader, that at the end of this Treatise I have added a short Account of the Method of taking Longitudes, *and also* Latitudes, *in favour of those who have a Genius to the Mathematical Sciences. After which follows a* Table *of those places, whose Latitudes and Longitudes may be* most relied upon. *And last of all, there is an Account given of the* great Alterations *(from other Maps) made in the Maps hereunto belonging, according to the* Latest Discoveries *and most* Accurate Observations *in respect to the Longitudes and Latitudes of Places.*

I must

I must now take the Freedom further to observe, that what may possibly be looked on at first sight as Defects *this Work, will ('tis thought) be found to deserve a* Better name, *after that the several Particulars have been as maturely considered of by others as they have been by me. Thus it may perhaps be thought at first a Deficiency, because there is mention made in* Ch. I. *of the Equator, Meridian, and other Parts of the Sphere, without giving their Definitions. But it is to be remembred, that this Treatise it design'd for Young Students at the Universities, who are to be suppos'd to proceed regularly in the course of their Studies, and consequently to have gone through the Doctrine of the Sphere (so far at least as is common to Geography with Astronomy) before they enter upon Geography in particular. Certain I am, that as the Method of learning Sciences in their Natural order, as they depend one on the other, is the best way to make Proficiency therein; so the contrary Method is inconvenient on several Accounts, and therefore ought to be discourag'd by making no Allowances for it, and by giving no Assistance which may contribute thereunto. Again upon the first View it may be imagin'd, that there are not Towns, &c. enough inserted into the Maps and Treatise, and that there is too scanty an Account given of the remote Parts of the Earth. But there will be Reason (I suppose) to entertain other Thoughts, when it has been consider'd, that one way of rendring this Work the more beneficial to Young Students, was by separating to their Hands, what* was not *first requisite to be known by them from* what was not: *and therefore by inserting into it only the chief and more remarkable Cities, Towns, Rivers, and the like, namely those of the first or second Rank; and by taking notice of no more of the remote Parts of the World, than could be relied on with some tolerable Certainty. In short the Maps as well as the Treatise were design'd, not so much to be turn'd to upon occasion, as to be in a manner learnt; and therefore it was judg'd propor to let nothing*

have

have a Place either in the one or the other, but what should deserve likewise a constant place in the Memory.

These are the several Particulars, which seem most material to be taken notice of here in reference to the Design *of this Work; (for to mention every minute Circumstance, which tends to render it more Beneficial to Young Students, would be too tedious:) I pass on therefore to give an Account of the* Improvements *made in this* New Edition, *which consists in such Emendations and Additions both in Maps and Treatise, as have been judged either* Necessary *or so much as* Convenient. *The most considerable and fit to be particularized is the Addition of an Entire* Index *to the Treatise, by means whereof the said Treatise is render'd Capable of performing in great measure the part of a* Geographical Dictionary. *For any* Geographical *name being found in the Index, the* Number *affixed thereunto refers to the page, and so to the* Chapter, *whence may be learnt whether it be the name of a* Country, *or* City, River, Mountain (&c); *and if it be an Antient name, what is the Present name thereof, if Certainly known, or the Place it self be yet Extant; as also what* General Division *of the Earth, as* Continent, Country, *or* Kingdom (&c); *and what more particular division of the said* Country *or* Kingdom, *as* Province, Country *or* Shire (&c.) *the place so named belongs to; and lastly if the* Place *be remarkable by reason of any Historical Circumstance, a short Account is given of it in the Index it self.*

Besides the Addition of the aforesaid Index there is also added in Chap. I. *a short* Table, *with help whereof the Young Student may* turn Degrees of Latitude, or Longitude *measured upon the Equator, into Geometrical or (which is much the same) English* Miles *only by* Addition, *if it should so happen, that he hath not Arithmetick enough to do it by* Multiplication.

I shall detain the Reader no longer than to acquaint him, that among the Additions now made some of them have been occasioned, not by any Omission in the former Edition, but by some Circumstances of Affairs which have since hap-

pen'd

pen'd, and have a neceſſary Influence upon Geography. *Thus* Hochſtet *and* Blenheim, *two Inconſiderable places in themſelves and therefore before omitted, are now become requiſite to be inſerted into the Map of Preſent* Germany, *as being made Remarkable and Illuſtrious by the Valour and Bravery (as of the other Confederate, ſo eſpecially) of the* Engliſh *Forces. And 'tis to be hoped or heartily wiſhed, that by the like Glorious Succeſſes there may be given Happy occaſion, not only of inſerting more Places, which (however Inconſiderable now in themſelves) ſhall hereafter be render'd likewiſe Illuſtrious by ſuch ſignal Victories over the common Enemy, but alſo of making much Greater Alterations in the next Edition of this Work, on account of the Confederates having Reduced the* French Dominions *within a* nuch Narrower Compaſs, *and confined the* Power *(though not the* Ambition) *of that Monarch within its* Due *and* Proper Bounds.

Coteſbach,
March 15. 1705.

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An

An Explanation of the chief or moſt uſual Abbreviations in this Treatiſe.

B. Biſhoprick or Biſhop.
C. Cape. and in Germany Circle.
D. Dutchy.
E. Eaſt or Eaſtward.
G. Gulf.
I. Iſle or *Inſula.*
K. Kingdom.
L. Lake or *Lacus.*
M. Mountains or *Mons*, and alſo *Mare.*
N. North or Northward, and ſometimes New.
O. Old.
R. River.
S. South or Southward, and ſometimes *Sinus.*
W. Weſt or Weſtward.
A.B. Archbiſhopricks.
Ch.T. Chief or Remarkable Cities and Towns.
Co. Country or County.
El. Electorate.
Pal. Palatinate.
Pr. or **Princ.** Principality.
Prov. Province.

Degr. or **d.** or (°) Degrees.
Min. or **m.** or (′) Minutes.

A Treatiſe

A

TREATISE

OF

Antient and Present

GEOGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.

Of Latitude, Longitude, and other Geographical Terms.

GEOGRAPHY (*a*) is a Deſcription of the Terraqueous Globe, ſhewing more eſpecially the Situation of Countries, and their ſeveral Cities, Towns, and other remarkable Places.

The Situation of Places is determin'd as to North and South by their *Latitude*, as to Eaſt and Weſt by their *Longitude*: For

(*a*) Geography according to the Etymology and ſtrict ſignification of the Word, denotes no more than the deſcription of the Earth only, in which ſenſe it is to be underſtood as often as it is oppos'd to Hydrography, which imports the deſcription of the Water or Sea. But becauſe both Earth and Sea are generally conſider'd by Geographers as they make up one Globe; hence the deſcription of Both, is moſt frequently comprehended under the name of Geography. In either ſenſe Geopraphy differs from Coſmography (or the deſcription of the Univerſe) as a Part from the Whole; from Chorography and Topography (that is, the deſcription of a particular Country or Place) as the Whole from a greater and leſſer Part.

The *Latitude* of a Place is it's diſtance (meaſured upon it's Meridian) from the Equator either toward the North-Pole, and then 'tis call'd Northern Latitude, or toward the South-Pole, and then 'tis call'd Southern Latitude. And becauſe each Pole is diſtant from the Equator but 90 degrees, hence the greateſt Latitude any Place can have, doth not exceed that number of degrees.

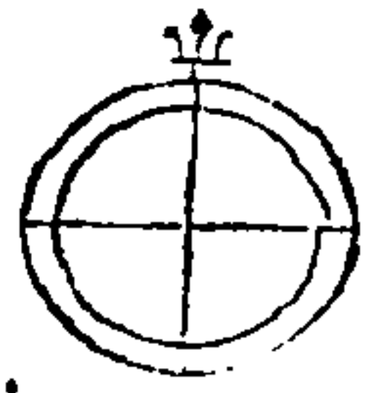
The *Longitude* of a Place is it's diſtance (meaſured upon the Equator, or ſome Parallel to it) from the Firſt Meridian (which may be taken at pleaſure (*b*), and in the Maps hereunto belonging is the Meridian of *London*) either Eaſtward, and then 'tis term'd Eaſtern Longitude; or Weſtward, and then 'tis term'd Weſtern Longitude (*c*). And becauſe the Meridian of any Place (as of *London*) divides the Globe (whoſe whole circumference is reckon'd 360 degrees) into two equal parts, call'd Hemiſpheres, the one Eaſtern, the other Weſtern: hence the greateſt Longitude a Place can have, is that of (180 =) 180 degrees.

(*b*) *Ptolemy* placed his firſt Meridian about a degree Weſtward of the Fortunate Iſlands, which are ſuppos'd to be thoſe call'd now the *Canary* Iſlands. One of which is *Teneriff*, remarkable for a very high Mountain call'd the Pike of *Teneriff*, where the firſt Meridian is placed in moſt Dutch Maps, as in *Sanſon*'s Maps it is on the Weſt part of the Iſle *Fer*, another of the *Canary* Iſles; and in ſome among the *Azore* Iſles; in others among the Iſles of Cape *Verde* &c. And ſuch Maps as differ only in placing their Firſt Meridians, may eaſily be reconcil'd, by adding the difference of the Firſt Meridians to the leſſer Longitude, or ſubſtracting it from the greater. But if this being done, the Maps compar'd do not yet agree, then they differ not only in fixing their Firſt Meridians, but alſo in their Diſtances of Places from them.

(*c*) Longitude has been generally reckon'd by Geographers from the Firſt Meridian Eaſtward, quite round the Globe; but ſince every Meridian divides the Globe into an Eaſt and Weſt Hemiſphere. hence it is more natural and leſs tedious to reckon Longitude both Eaſtward and Weſtward to 180 degrees, or half round the Globe. Which method has therefore of late years prevail'd.

In

In order to find the degrees of Latitude and Longitude in Maps, it is to be known, that the four Sides of a Map uſually repreſent the four Quarters of the World; and which Quarter is repreſented by each Side, is ſhewn, either by affixing the Name of the Quarter, or elſe by placing in ſome convenient part of the Map the Figure (in the Margin) call'd the *Compaſs*, with a Flower-de-Luce pointing to the North-Pole.



For the North-ſide being known, the others are known of courſe, the South-ſide being directly oppoſite, the Eaſt-ſide on the Right hand, and the Weſt-ſide on the Left hand.

This being premiſed (foraſmuch as Latitude reſpects the Situation of a place Northward or Southward, Longitude Eaſtward or Weſtward, hence) the degrees of Latitude are ſet down in Maps (on the Eaſt and Weſt ſides) running from North to South; and the degrees of Longitude (on the North and South Sides) running from Eaſt to Weſt. And for the more readily diſcovering what degree of Latitude or Longitude any Place belongs to, there are uſually drawn Circles or Lines from the degrees of Latitude or Longitude on one ſide to the like degrees of Latitude or Longitude on the other ſide; of which, one ſort is call'd *Parallels* or *Circles* of *Latitude*, the other *Meridians* or *Circles* of *Longitude*.

If the degrees of {Latitude / Longitude} increaſe from the {South / Weſt} ſide to the {North / Eaſt} ſide of the Map, all the Places therein contain'd lie in {N. Latitude / E. Longit.}; if on the contrary, in {Southern Latitude / Weſtern Longitude}; if ſome increaſe {North- / Eaſt-}wards, ſome {South- / Weſt-}wards,

wards, then the Places lie partly in {Northern / Eastern} Longitude } partly in { Southern Latitude / Western Longitude } accordingly as they are ſituated with reſpect to that Line, from which the Degrees begin to increaſe on each hand. For that Line repreſents the {Equator / First Meridian}, and ſuch Places as ſtand on it in the Map, do lie under the {Equator / First Meridian}, and conſequently have no {Latitude / Longitude}.

Further, becauſe the Latitude of Places is meaſured upon their Meridians, which are all of them Great Circles, hence all degrees of Latitude are *equal in extent* one to the other, each being commonly eſteem'd proportional to 60 Geometrical or *Italian* Miles, or (which is ſtill the ſame, allowing 5000 *Engliſh* Feet to a Mile, 60) *Engliſh* Miles (*d*). Ac-

(*d*) In order to remove ſome confuſion which may ariſe from reading different Engliſh Treatiſes of Geography, it may not be unuſeful to obſerve, that there are two ſorts of Engliſh Miles mention'd in them, one conſiſting of 5280 Engliſh feet, which may be call'd the Statute or Civil Mile, being that in common uſe: The other conſiſting exactly of 5000 Engliſh feet, which may be call'd a Geometrical Engliſh Mile, becauſe 5 Engliſh feet being commonly eſteem'd equal to a Geometrical pace, of which 1000 make a Geometrical mile; hence an Engliſh mile conſiſting of 5000 Engliſh feet, is the ſame with a Geometrical or Italian mile, whereof 60 are commonly reckon'd proportional to a degree. According to which ſuppoſition the Circumference of the Earth will be 21600 miles; this being the Product of 60 multiplii'd into 360 the number of degrees in a Circle. Now as to the miles affixt to the Scale in the Maps, the upper miles are to be underſtood of the Engliſh Geometrical mile, the lower of the Civil or Statute mile. And then *Norwood's* Proportion of 69 Statute miles, will be much the ſame with *Picart's* Proportion of 73 Geometrical miles. It ſeems material only to obſerve further, that 60 Geometrical miles are eſteem'd equal, (and conſequently a Degree is proportional) to 15 German miles, 25 common French Leagues, 480 Greek Stadia, 16 Perſian Paraſangs, 12, or as others 8 Egyptian Schœni.

cording

cording to which Proportion one Minute (*i. e.* 60th part of a Degree) will be exactly equal to one such Mile. Which being known, 'tis obvious, that the Latitude of any Place is turn'd into such Miles by multiplying the whole Degrees of Latitude by 60, and adding the number of Minutes to the Product. Thus the Latitude of *London* is found to be 51 degrees 32 minutes, therefore its distance in Miles from the Equator is ($\overline{51 \times 60} + 32 =$) 3092 Miles.

But because the Longitude of Places is measured not only on the Equator, but also on its Parallels, which continually decrease toward the Poles, and yet are each of them divided into 360 degrees; hence the degrees of Longitude are *not equal in extent* every where one to another, and do therefore vary in their Proportion to the same sort of Miles, as the Parallels (on which they are measured) are more or less distant from the Equator, according to the following Table,

Latitude.	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*	*Latitude.*	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*
Equator 0	60	00	22	55	36
Parallel 1	59	56	23	55	12
2	59	54	24	54	48
3	59	52	25	54	24
4	59	50	26	54	00
5	59	46	27	53	28
6	59	40	28	53	00
7	59	37	29	52	28
8	59	24	30	51	56
9	59	10	31	51	24
10	59	00	32	50	52
11	58	52	33	50	20
12	58	40	34	49	44
13	58	28	35	49	08
14	58	12	36	48	32
15	58	00	37	47	56
16	57	40	38	47	16
17	57	20	39	46	36
18	57	04	40	46	00
19	56	44	41	45	16
20	56	24	42	44	36
21	56	00	43	43	52

Lati-

Latitude.	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*
44	43	08
45	42	24
46	41	40
47	41	00
48	40	08
49	39	20
50	38	32
51	37	44
52	37	00
53	36	08
54	35	26
55	34	24
56	33	32
57	32	40
58	31	48
59	31	00
60	30	00
61	29	04
62	28	08
63	27	12
64	26	16
65	25	20
66	24	24
67	23	28

Latitude.	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*
68	22	32
69	21	32
70	20	32
71	19	32
72	18	32
73	17	32
74	16	32
75	15	32
76	14	32
77	13	32
78	12	32
79	11	28
80	10	24
81	09	20
82	08	20
83	07	20
84	06	12
85	05	12
86	04	12
87	03	12
88	02	04
89	01	04
90	00	00

'Tis obvious, that by this Table, the Longitude of a Place (its Latitude being alſo known) may be turn'd into Miles by multiplying the degrees of Longitude given, into the number of Miles proportional to one Degree in the Latitude given. Thus the Longitude of *Buda* being 20 deg. and its Latitude near 48, at which diſtance from the Equator one Degree of Longitude is eſteem'd equal to 40 Miles, 8 Minutes or 60th parts of a mile; therefore its Diſtance from the Firſt Meridian is (40 miles × 20 + 8 min. × 20 =) 802 + $\frac{2}{3}$ Miles.

Again, on account of the aforemention'd *Equality in extent* between all Degrees of Latitude, (but *Inequality in extent* between Degrees of Longitude) it comes to paſs that the *Diſtance in Miles* of any two places, howſoever ſituated in a Map, may be found by applying the Diſtance taken with a pair of Compaſſes

paſſes to the Degrees of Latitude (but not of Longitude, except on the Equator) appertaining to the ſame Map, and by allowing 60 Miles for each Degree. And by this Method may eaſily be ſupplied the ſhortneſs or entire Defect of a Scale of Miles; foraſmuch as ſuch a Scale is nothing elſe, but the Extent of more or leſs Degrees of Latitude, (or Longitude meaſured on the Equator) with their proportional number of Miles put to them. Thus in the Map of Preſent *Europe*, the diſtance from *London* to *Stockholm* being taken with a pair of Compaſſes and applied to the Degrees of Latitude, 'twill appear that theſe two Cities are diſtant ſomewhat above (14 Degrees, *i. e.*) 840 Miles.

Whether 60 *Italian* Miles do exactly anſwer to a Degree of a Great Circle, hath been much queſtion'd of latter years; and ſuch as have made more accurate enquiries into the matter, do indeed all agree in rejecting the aforemention'd Proportion, as not allowing Miles enough; yet ſince they are not ſo fortunate as to agree likewiſe in aſſigning any other Proportion (one allowing 69 ½ Miles, another 73, a third 82 ⅓, which diverſity ſeems to be occaſion'd by the want of exactneſs in the Methods made uſe of by them, in order to find out and aſcertain the proportion ſought) and ſince we are aſſur'd by an * experienced Seaman of the beſt Note, that the Proportion of 60 *Italian* Miles to a Degree of a Great Circle is not ſo ill ſtated, but that it doth ſerve well enough for regulating Sea-Calculations, and is therefore ſtill made uſe of by Seamen; for theſe Reaſons I have choſen to make uſe alſo of the ſame Proportion rather than any other, and ſhall here ſubjoyn a ſhort Table, wherewith Degrees of Latitude, and alſo Longitude meaſured on the Equator, may be reduced into Miles, according to the aforeſaid Proportion, only by Addition.

* *See Captain* Dampier's *Voyages Vol* 1. *pag.* 288, 289, 290.

Degrees

Degrees of a Great Circle		*Italian or Geometrical Miles.*	*Degrees of a Great Circle*		*Italian or Geometrical Miles.*
1		60	10		600
2		120	20		1200
3		180	30		1800
4		240	40		2400
5	answer to	300	50	answer to	3000
6		360	60		3600
7		420	70		4200
8		480	80		4800
9		540	90		5400

Degrees of a Great Circle		*Italian or Geometrical Miles.*
100		6000
200	answer to	12000
300		18000

For instance, Let it be propos'd to reduce 279 Degrees into Miles; the foregoing Table shews, that

200 Degrees answer to 12000 Miles.
70 4200
9 540

Therefore 279 16740

In like manner it will be found, that the whole Circumference of the Earth, (forasmuch as it answers to the whole number of degrees that are counted in a Great Circle, that is, to 360 Degrees) is equal to 21600 Miles. For by the foregoing Table it appears, that

300 Degrees answer to 18000 Miles
60 3600

Therefore 360 21600

Moreover, 'tis to be observ'd, that the Diurnal motion of the Sun being from East to West (at least according to the vulgar Opinion) and consequently the Sun coming sooner or later to the Meridians of Places, as they lie more East or West; hence the *difference in Time* between any two places may be found by

by knowing their difference in Longitude, foraſmuch as this ſhews their different Situation in reſpect of Eaſt and Weſt: (but not ſo, by knowing their difference in Latitude, foraſmuch as this ſhews their different Situation in reſpect of North and South, which of itſelf makes no difference in Time.) For the difference in Longitude may be turn'd into difference in Time, by allowing an Hour to every 15 Degrees, and Four Minutes of an Hour for every ſingle Degree. Thus *Vienna* in *Germany* lying Eaſt of *London* 17 Degrees, the time of Day there precedes the time of Day at *London* by 1 Hour 8 Minutes. Whereas Cape *Verde* lying Weſt of *London* about 17 Degrees, the time of Day at *London* precedes the time of Day at Cape *Verde* by 1 Hour 8 Minutes. Wherefore when 'tis 12 a Clock at *Vienna*, 'tis but 10 a Clock 52 Minutes at *London*, and but 9 a Clock 44 Minutes at Cape *Verde*.

Laſtly, In reſpect of Longitude and Latitude, the Inhabitants of the Earth are diſtinguiſh'd into the *Periæci*, *Antæci*, and *Antipodes*. The *Periæci* are ſuch as dwell in the ſame Latitude, but directly oppoſite Longitude: The *Antæci* are ſuch as dwell in the ſame Longitude, and equal Latitude, but one North of the Equator, and the other South: The *Antipodes* have both Longitude and Latitude diametrically oppoſite to each other.

And thus much for Longitude and Latitude; beſides which, the Situation of Places is frequently deſcribed in the Writings of Antient Geographers by their *Zones* and *Climates*.

The Earth is divided in reſpect of the various degrees of Heat and Cold into five *Zones*, *viz.* two *Frigid*, two *Temperate*, and one *Torrid*. The Torrid lies between the two Tropicks; the two Temperate between the two Tropicks and Polar Circles; the two Frigid between the Polar Circles and the Poles. The Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone are call'd *Aſcii*, be-

cauſe the Noon-Sun being ſome time exactly over their heads, they have no Noon-ſhade on either ſide of them; the ſame are call'd *Amphiſcii*, becauſe the Noon-Shade falls ſome time of the year North of them, ſometimes South. The Inhabitants of the Temperate Zones are call'd *Heteroſcii*, having their Noon-Shade only on one ſide of them, North or South, throughout the whole Year. Such as live in the Frigid Zone are call'd *Periſcii*, becauſe ſome time of the year their Shadow hath a Circular Motion in 24 Hours, the Sun not ſetting to them within that ſpace, but continuing above their Horizon for one, two, *&c.* or ſix Months together, according as they are farther or nearer to the Pole.

The Earth is divided in reſpect of the various quantity of the Longeſt day into *Climates*. A *Climate* is a ſpace of Earth, whoſe longeſt day exceeds the longeſt day of the precedent Climate by Half an Hour. And whereas the Antients reckon'd but Seven *(e)* Climates on each ſide of the Equator, *viz.* to 50 deg. 30′ Lat. there are now reckon'd Twenty Four, even up to the Polar Circles, according to the following Table:

(*e*) The Antients began to reckon their Seven Climates not from the Equator it ſelf, but at the diſtance of 12 degrees 45 minutes from it, and impos'd Names upon the Northern Climes from the more remarkable Place through which the middle of the Climate ran; Thus the Firſt Northern Climate was call'd *διὰ Μερόης*, Second *διὰ Συήνης*, Third *δι' Αλεξανδρείας*, Fourth *διὰ Ῥόδου*, Fifth *διὰ Θώμης*. Sixth *διὰ Βορυσθένους*, Seventh *διὰ Ῥιπαίων ὀρέων*. The Southern Climates lying on the other ſide of the Equator, oppoſite againſt the Northern, took their Names from them, the prepoſition *ἀντὶ* being prefixed: Thus the Firſt Southern Clime was call'd *ἀντὶ διὰ Μερόης*, Second *ἀντὶ διὰ Συήνης*, &c.

wherein

wherein the Degrees of Latitude ſhew the Ends (*f*) of the Climates they are ſet oppoſite to, and conſequently the Beginnings of the Climates immediately following. Thus the firſt Climate beginning at the Equator, ends at 8 deg. 25 min. Lat. where the ſecond Climate begins, and ends at 16 deg. 25 min. Lat. &c.

Climates.	*Quantity of Longeſt day.* Hour.	Min.	*Latitude.* Deg.	Min.	*Climates.*	*Quantity of Longeſt day.* Hour.	Min.	*Latitude.* Deg.	Min.
0	12	00	00	00	13	18	30	59	58
1	12	30	8	25	14	19	00	61	18
2	13	00	16	25	15	19	30	62	25
3	13	30	23	50	16	20	00	63	22
4	14	00	30	20	17	20	30	64	6
5	14	30	36	28	18	21	00	64	49
6	15	00	41	22	19	21	30	65	21
7	15	30	45	29	20	22	00	65	47
8	16	00	49	1	21	22	30	66	6
9	16	30	51	58	22	23	00	66	20
10	17	00	54	27	23	23	30	66	28
11	17	30	56	37	24	24	00	66	21
12	18	00	58	29					

In the Frigid Zone the continuance of Day-light encreaſes by Months thus:

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6
Lat.	Deg. Min.	Deg. Min.	Deg. Min.	Deg. Min.	Deg.	Deg.
	67 15	69 30	73 20	78 20	84 10	90

(*f*) Each Climate was ſuppos'd by the Antients to be bounded at the beginning and ending with a (Line or Circle) Parallel to the Equator, and a third Parallel to paſs through the middle (not in reference to Quantity of Space but Time) of the Climate, which laſt divided the Climate into two (unequal) Parts, called alſo Parallels, the latter exceeding the former by a quarter of an Hour. And this Remark will prevent that Confuſion, which is apt otherwiſe to ariſe upon finding ſome Geographers to attribute three, others but two, Parallels to a Clime, whereas the former are to be underſtood of the three Parallel Circles or Lines, the latter of the two Spaces included within them. The Parallels are omitted in the Table of Climates for brevity ſake, they being of little uſe in Geography, and to be known only for the underſtanding ſome Antient Writers.

It is apparent, that by the foregoing Table the quantity of the Longeſt day in any Place may be very nearly known, its Latitude being given: For Example, the Latitude of *Madrid* being 40 deg. 10 min. it appears by the Table that it lies within the Sixth Climate, and that the quantity of its Longeſt day is very near Fifteen Hours: Whereas *Stockholm* lying in the Latitude of 59 deg. 30 min. is contain'd within the Thirteenth Climate, and its Longeſt day is very near Eighteen Hours and a half.

It now remains to explain ſome Terms given to the different parts of *Land* and *Water*.

A *Continent* is a vaſt continued ſpace of Land, containing many Countries, and Kingdoms, and conſequently not eaſily diſcernible to be ſurrounded with the Sea. It is alſo call'd the *Main* or *Firm Land*.

An *Iſland* is a ſmaller tract of Land, which more plainly appears to lie (*in Salo*, that is) in the Sea.

A *Cherſoneſe* or *Peninſula* is a part of Land which is almoſt an Iſland, being encompaſſed with the Sea, but where 'tis joyn'd to the Continent by ſome narrow Neck of Land, call'd an *Iſthmus*.

A *Promontory* or *Cape* is a Mountain or ſome conſiderable Eminence (*Prominens*, i. e.) ſhooting out into the Sea. If the Land ſhooting out be level, or hath no conſiderable Riſing, it is call'd a *Point*.

All the vaſt Collection or Body of Salt Water is in General call'd *Sea*, which Name is alſo promiſcuouſly applied to any of its following Parts.

The *Ocean* is the wide open part of the Sea, lying without the Land.

A *Gulf* is an Arm or Branch of the Sea, receiv'd as it were into the Boſom of the Earth; whence 'tis call'd by the Latins *Sinus*, and by the Greeks Κόλπος: Leſſer Gulfs are term'd *Creeks*, *Bays*, or *Roads*.

A *Streight* is a narrow part of the Sea, pent up for the moſt part between two Promontories, and joyning ſome Gulf to the Ocean.

A *Lake* is a great Collection of Water, which hath no Communication with the Sea, but by ſome River or Subterraneous paſſages. A *Moraſs* differs from a Lake, in that it is not always full of Water, or at leaſt may be drain'd.

As for *Rocks*, *Hills*, *Mountains*, *Valleys*, &c. as alſo (the terms of Freſh Water) *Rivers*, *Brooks*, *Springs*, &c. they are too well known to need Explanation.

CHAP. II.

Of the General Diviſions of the Terraqueous Globe, more eſpecially of the Old Continent.

THE Terraqueous Globe is made up of two General Parts, the *Earth* and *Sea*. I ſhall begin with the deſcription of the Latter, as encompaſſing and bounding the Former.

It was diſtinguiſhed by the Antients, according to the four Quarters of the World, into the Northern, Southern, Eaſtern, and Weſtern Oceans. And although the ſame diſtinction might ſtill ſerve, yet another Continent, beſides that antiently known, having been ſince diſcover'd, which is ſo ſituated, that the old Weſtern Ocean is its Eaſtern Ocean, and on the contrary; hence to avoid ambiguity, it ſeems more commodious to call the Sea lying between the Weſtern Coaſt of the Old Continent, and the Eaſtern Coaſt of the New Continent, by the name of the *Atlantick* Ocean, the ſame being taken from the famous Mount *Atlas* on the Weſtern ſhore of *Africk*, and given by the Antients themſelves to as much as they knew of the Weſtern Ocean; and in like manner to call the Sea lying between the Eaſtern Coaſt of the Old Continent, and the Weſtern Coaſt of the New Continent, by the name either of the *Pacifick* Ocean,

Ocean, (in reſpect of the Calmneſs continually obſerv'd by Seamen (g) in great part of it) or of the *Indian* Ocean, foraſmuch as it lies between the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

Now as it would be a very great help and eaſe both in writing and reading Voyages, to have the Extent of the Four general Seas, as they ſtand now diſcover'd, Univerſally ſettled and agreed on; ſo it might eaſily be done, by aſſigning to the Northern and Southern Oceans, all the Extent from their reſpective Poles to ſome certain (ſuppoſe 43) Degree of their reſpective Latitude, quite round the Globe; and all the intermediate Space to the *Atlantick* and *Pacifick* Oceans, in their reſpective Situations.

I mention the Parallel of 43 Degrees, becauſe near that Degree in North Latitude lies *Cape Finiſter*, call'd antiently *Artabrum* or *Nerium Promontorium*, and made by *Ptolemy* the middle Boundary between the Northern and *Atlantick* Oceans, as the Eaſtern Promontory near the Mouth of the Perſian Gulf, ſeems to have been between the Southern and Eaſtern Oceans; whereas it being formerly unknown how far the Sea extended, not only to the North-Eaſt, but alſo to the South-Weſt, no determin'd Boundaries were antiently aſſign'd between the North and Eaſt, or South and Weſt Oceans.

Each Ocean or General Sea (as formerly, ſo now) is diſtinguiſh'd into leſſer Seas or Gulfs, *&c.* by ſeveral denominations, taken (for the moſt part) from Countries lying upon Them. For which reaſon their Situation will be moſt eaſily learnt from the Situation of their adjacent Countries; as alſo what is remarkable of Them, will be more commodiouſly taken notice of, in the Deſcription of the ſaid Countries.

(g) Namely, from 30 to about 4 Degrees South Latitude, and from the American Shore Weſtward indefinitely, according to Captain *Dampier*, Vol. 1. page 94.

The

THE *Earth*, the other Part of the Terraqueous Globe, may be divided into Four Parts, two whereof are known, the one Antiently, lying Eastward in respect of our Hemisphere, call'd therefore the *Eastern* or *Old* Continent; the other Lately, lying Westward, and from thence call'd the *Western* or *New* Continent: The two remaining Parts being but little discover'd, are said to be unknown, and from their particular Situation, one is call'd the *Northern*, the other the *Southern* unknown Continent.

I shall in the first place Treat of the Eastern or Old Continent, the Division whereof into Three Parts has been (*b*) generally receiv'd from the Earliest times

(*b*) Of those Antients, that were not pleased with the division of the Old Continent into Three Parts, some divided it only into Two, others into Four. Of the former there were three different Opinions, some making *Africk* a part of *Asia*, (as may be seen *Plin. l.* 3. *ch.* 1. and *Silius Italicus l.* 3.) others comprehending it under *Europe*, (as in *Salust de bello Jugurthino* and *Lucan Pharsal.* 9.) whilst a third sort thought it more Natural (by taking as is probable the *Mediterranean* Sea, and Mount *Taurus* or some other Line drawn from the Eastern extremity of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the utmost parts Eastward of the known World, for a middle Boundary, thereby) to divide the Old Continent into a Northern part, which they call'd *Europe*, and a Southern part, which they call'd *Asia*; see *Varro l.* 1. *de re rustica*, who there fathers this Opinion upon *Eratosthenes*.

Among those that would have the Old Continent divided into Four Parts, there were also two different Opinions, some making them to be *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africk*, and *Egypt*; others reckoning *Greece* as a distinct Part instead of *Egypt*. The former opinion is taken notice of by *Ortelius* and *Cluverius*, without citing any Antient Authors for it: but it seems to be very much favour'd by *Pliny l.* 5. *ch.* 9. where he separates *Egypt* from *Asia* by the *Ostium Pelusiacum* of the *Nile*, and from *Africk* by the *Ostium Canopicum*. The latter Opinion is gather'd out of *Herodotus* in his *Melpomene*, where he separates *Crete* (a part of *Greece*) from *Europe*; but more evidently from *Aristotle l.* 7. *Republ.* who there distinguisheth the Greeks both from the Europeans and Asiaticks.

There are some other Divisions taken notice of by *Brietius Part. I. l.* 5. *ch.* 5. but they cannot be so properly esteem'd distinctions of the Old World it self, as of its Inhabitants or People; which were primarily distinguish'd into *Greeks* and *Barbarians*, the latter being again distinguish'd into *Scythæ* Northwards, *Indi* Eastwards, *Æthiopes* Southwards, and *Celtæ* Westwards.

of

of Antiquity mention'd by Heathen Authors, it being in all probability made, as ſoon as the Antients came to have a competent knowledge of the Courſe of the *Mediterranean* and *Red* Seas, by the Interflux of which two, Nature hath given ſufficient directions for ſuch a Tripartition.

As to the Names of *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Lybia* or *Africk*, given to the Three Parts of the Old Continent, there is not enough left us in the Writings of the Antients, for to make a tolerable conjecture concerning the true Etymology or Occaſion of them. Only there ſeems to be ſome Reaſon to think, that each Name was Originally given but to ſome ſmall portion of that vaſt Tract of Land, to the whole of which it hath been ſince extended by degrees.

And here it may not be unuſeful to obſerve, that whereas *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africk*, may now adays moſt properly be look'd on as making *One* Continent, the Antients eſteem'd them as *Three* diſtinct Continents, giving to all Three conſider'd together the Name of *World*; foraſmuch as all they knew of the World, comprehended no more, than what they knew of theſe Three, (*i*) which was much leſs than what now goes under the ſame Names, and ſcarce a Fourth part of what is at preſent known of the whole World, as may be beſt ſeen and underſtood by comparing the Antient and Preſent Maps of the Terraqueous Globe.

And thus much for the general diviſions of the Terraqueous Globe, as alſo of the Old Continent; I now proceed to a more particular deſcription of the Three Parts of the latter, beginning with that Part which is call'd *Europe*.

(*i*) He that would be more particularly ſatisfied in reference to this matter, let him conſult pag. XXXIII, *&c.* and pag. LXI, of the Introductory Diſcourſe containing the Hiſtory of Navigation, *&c.* at the beginning of *Vol.* I. of Voyages and Travels, lately printed for *A.* and *J. Churchill* in *Pater-Noſter-Row*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of Antient and Present Europe *in General.*

EUROPE is as to its Extent the leaſt, as to its Situation the North-Weſt part of the Old Continent, and is bounded Northward with the Northern Ocean; Weſtward partly with the Northern, and partly with the *Atlantick* Oceans; Southward with the *Atlantick* Ocean, Strait of *Gibraltar* or *Fretum Gaditanum*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea, by which it is parted from *Africk*; as it is Eaſtward from *Aſia* by the *Archipelago* or *Mare Ægeum*, Strait of the *Dardanells* or *Helleſpontus*, Sea of *Marmora* or *Propontis*, Strait of *Conſtantinople* or *Boſphorus Thracicus*, Black Sea or *Pontus Euxinus*, Strait of *Caffa* or *Boſphorus Cimmerius*, Sea of *Zabach* or *Palus Mæotis*, the River *Don* or *Tanais*, which laſt, from its Mouth to its Riſing (ſuppos'd to be at the bottom of the *Riphean* Mountains) was antiently eſteem'd the upper part of the Eaſtern Boundary between *Europe* and *Aſia*. But larger Diſcoveries having been ſince made of thoſe Countries, the Eaſtern Boundary there ſeems now moſt Naturally to be made up partly by the River *Don*, partly by the River *Wolga*, and partly by the River *Oby*, as may be more eaſily apprehended by looking upon the Map of Preſent *Europe* than by a multitude of Words.

The European Continent (for the more eaſily carrying in Mind its ſeveral Countries, whether Preſent or Antient, and their reſpective Situations

in groſs) may be *(k)* diſtinguiſh'd into three general Parts, *viz.*

1. Northern *Europe* containing.

At Preſent	Denmark	Chief Towns	Copenhagen.
	Norway		Chriſtiana *(l)*.
	Sweden		Stockholm.
	Muſcovy		Mulcow.

(k) In diſtributing the Antient Countries of *Europe* into the Three general Diviſions above-mention'd, an Accommodation of the Old Geography to the Antient (as much as might be) was peculiarly aim'd at. Whereas if Antient *Europe* be conſider'd abſolutely without any reſpect to the Preſent, the diſtribution of its Countries may be made more agreeable to the knowledge the Antients had of it (which wanted very much of extending ſo far Northwards, as is now known) by aſſigning to North *Europe* all the Countries North of the *Danube*, viz *Sarmatia*, *Dacia*, and Old *Germania*, together with the ſuppos'd Iſlands of *Scandinavia*, and *Fenningia*; to Middle *Europe* *Mæſia*, *Thracia*, *Illyricum*, *Pannonia*, *Noricum*, *Vindelicia*, *Rhætia*, and Old *Gallia*; to South *Europe* *Iberia*, *Italia*, and *Græcia*.

Further, each of theſe Old Countries being (at leaſt till ſubdu'd by the Romans) inhabited by ſeveral independent Nations or People, hence there was not in each of them, ſome one Capital City of the Whole, but as many Capitals as there were People. Now as an Enumeration of all the Capitals in each Country, properly appertains to the particular Deſcription of that Country, ſo 'tis very difficult, if not impoſſible, to aſſign with any Certainty, what One was (or might be here juſtly eſteem'd) the Chief or Principal of all the Capitals in each Country. For theſe Reaſons it is, that the Antient Countries have not each a Capital City ſet down by them in the Chapter above, (as the Preſent have) ſave only Old *Greece* and *Italy*, *Athens* and *Lacedæmon* being without all controverſy (if not the Capital, yet) the moſt Celebrated Cities of the former, and *Rome* the Capital not only of the latter, but of all the Roman Empire. As for the other Places in the Map of Antient *Europe*, they are to be lookt on, only as one or more of the moſt remarkable Cities or Towns in their reſpective Countries, ſet down as Room would admit, or Ornament did ſeem to require.

(l) *Drontheim* was the Seat of the Antient Kings of *Norway*, and therefore is ſtill reckon'd by ſome as the Capital of that Kingdom, (which occaſion'd its being inſerted as ſuch into the Map of Preſent *Europe*) but it being now ſo decay'd, as to be little better than a Village, hence *Chriſtiana* or *Opſlo* is lookt on as the Capital Town, foraſmuch as this is the Place where the Sovereign Council of the Nation is held, and the uſual Reſidence of the Viceroy, though others eſteem *Bergen* for the Capital upon account of its Trading and Largeneſs.

Antiently

Antiently
- *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, a part of Old Germany.
- *Codanonia inſula*, with the adjoyning Iſles.
- *Scandinavia*, *Feningia* } ſuppos'd to be two large Iſlands.
- Part of *Sarmatia Europea*.

2. Middle *Europe* comprehending

At Preſent
- Little Tartary
- Poland
- Moldavia
- Walachia
- Tranſylvania
- Hungary
- Germany
- Netherlands: United, Spaniſh
- France
- Switzerland

Chief Towns
- Caffa, Baccaſar.
- Cracow and Warſaw.
- Jazy.
- Targoviſco.
- Hermangat.
- Buda.
- Vienna.
- Amſterdam.
- Bruſſells.
- Paris.
- Baſil and Geneva.

Antiently
- The reſt of *Sarmatia Europea*.
- *Dacia*, the Part of *Pannonia*
- *Germania* except the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*.
- *Noricum*, *Vindelicia*, *Rhætia*.
- *Celtogalatia* or *Gallia Tranſalpina*.

2. Southern *Europe* including

At Preſent
- Portugal
- Spain
- Italy
- Turky

Chief Towns
- Lisbon.
- Madrid.
- Rome.
- Conſtantinople.

Antiently
- *Iberia* (otherwiſe call'd *Celtiberia*) or Old Spain.
- *Italia*, Chief Town, *Roma*.
- *Illyricum*, *Maſia*, *Thracia* and the reſt of *Pannonia*.
- *Græcia*, Chief T. *Athenæ* and *Lacedemon* or *Sparta*.

Which of the Antient and Preſent Countries of *Europe* anſwer the one to the other, may be beſt learn'd by comparing the Maps of Antient and Preſent *Europe*, and ſhall be more fully taken notice of in the particular Deſcription of the ſeveral Countries.

Of the European Iſlands, the Chief and moſt conſiderable are

In the Northern Ocean.
- Iceland Ch. T. Skalholt and Hola, ſuppos'd by ſome to be the *Thule* of the Antients.
- Great Britain, antiently *Albion*, containing: England Ch. T. London. Scorland Ch. T. Edenburgh.
- Ireland, antiently *Ierne* or *Hibernia*, Ch. T. Dublin.

In the Baltick Sea, Zealand, antiently *Codanonia*, **Ch. T. Copenhagen.**

In the Mediterranean Sea	Sardinia *Sardinia*	Ch. T.	Cagliari.
	Corſica *Corſica*		Baſtia.
	Sicily *Sicilia*		Palermo.
	Candie (antiently *Creta*)	Ch. T.	Candia.

The moſt remarkable Peninſulas in *Europe* are the *Morea*, formerly call'd *Peloponeſus*; that of *Little Tartary*, formerly *Taurica Cherſoneſus*; and *Jutland* or Old *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*. The Three Iſthmus's by which the aforemention'd Peninſulas are join'd to the Continent, are the moſt Obſervable of their kind in *Europe*; and the moſt Celebrated of Them, is that which belongs to the *Morea*, call'd the Iſthmus of *Corinth*.

The moſt remarkable Mountains are, the *Pyrenean* which divide *France* from *Spain*; the *Alpes* between *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*; the *Apennine* running along the midſt of *Italy*; the *Crapack* between *Poland* and *Hungary*; the *Dofrine* between *Norway* and *Sweden*. To theſe may be added the Volcano's or Burning Mountains, *viz.* *Gibel* or *Ætna* in *Sicily*, *Soma* or *Veſuvius* in *Italy*, and *Hecla* in *Iceland*.

The moſt famous Capes are, the North Cape in *Norway*, Cape *Scagen* in *Denmark*, Cape *Finiſter* in *Spain*, Cape *Vincent* in *Portugal*, and Cape *Matapan* in the *Morea*. To which may be added the *Lizard Point* in *England*.

The moſt obſervable Straits are thoſe, of the *Sound* between *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweden*; of *Dover*, between *England* and *France*; of *Meſſina*, between *Italy* and *Sicily*; of the *Dardanells* or *Helleſpont*; as alſo that of *Conſtantinople*, and that of *Caffa*, the former being very famous among the Antients under the name of *Boſphorus Thracicus*, the latter under the name of *Boſphorus Cimmerius*, and both (together with the *Helleſpont*) lying between *Europe* and *Aſia*. But the Straits of *Gibraltar* or *Fretum Herculeum* between *Spain* and *Africk*,

Africk both antiently was, and ſtill is, the moſt Celebrated of all, inſomuch that it is commonly call'd by way of eminency *m*) *The Straits.*

The chief Gulf is that of *Venice*, formerly call'd *Sinus Adriaticus*; to which may be added *Sinus Corinthiacus* or Gulf of *Lepanto*, and *Sinus Saloninus* or Gulf of *Engia*, very much ſpoken of by Greek Writers.

The principal Lakes are, that of *Ladoga* in *Sweden*, of *Onega* in *Muſcovy*, of *Geneva* between *Switzerland* and *Savoy*, of *Conſtance* in *Germany*, of *Como* together with the Lake *Maggiore* and Lake *Guarda* in *Italy*.

The moſt remarkable Rivers are, the *Wolga* and *Dwina* in *Muſcovy*; the *Don* or *Tanais* in Little *Tartary*; the *Neper* (or *Boryſthenes*) and the *Weyſſel* in *Poland*; the *Danube*, *Rhine*, and *Elbe*, with the *Oder* in *Germany*; the *Thames* and *Severn* in *England*; the *Loire*, *Garonne*, and *Rhoſne* in *France*; the *Po* and *Tiber* in *Italy*; the *Ebro* and *Tajo* (or *Tagus*) in *Spain* and *Portugal*.

CHAP. IV.

Of Antient and Preſent Spain *with* Portugal.

ALL that large Tract of Land, which takes up the moſt South-Weſt part of *Europe*, and reſembles a Peninſula, being encompaſſed by the Sea, excepting ſome part of it to the North-Eaſt, was call'd by the Greeks moſt commonly *Iberia*, (and by ſome of them, to diſtinguiſh it from *Iberia* in *Aſia*, *Celtiberia*,) by the Latins moſt commonly *Hiſpania*. Under which laſt denomination ſomewhat different-

(*m*) It was in like manner call'd by the Greeks ὁ πορθμός.

ly

ly varied according to the ſeveral Dialects of the Modern Languages, the Whole forementionʼd Country was comprehended, till *Portugal* was erected into a diſtinct Kingdom from that of *Spain*. Since which time the name of *Spain* is generally reſtrainʼd to denote no more than what continues under the Spaniſh Monarchy or the Preſent Kingdom of *Spain*, which therefore ſhall be ſpoken of ſeparately in the firſt place.

Preſent *Spain* is bounded Northward by the Sea of *Biſcay* a part of the Main Ocean; Weſtward by another part of the Main Ocean and by *Portugal*; Southward by the Main Ocean again, the Straits of *Gibraltar* and the *Mediterranean* Sea; Eaſtward likewiſe by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and to the North-Eaſt by the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereby ʼtis joynʼd to *France*, and ſo to the reſt of the European Continent.

It may be diſtinguiſhʼd into two general Parts, the Northern and Southern.

The Northern Part of *Spain* contains Eight Provinces, *viz.*

On the Sea of Biſcay	Gallicia	Ch.	Li.	St Jago de Compoſtella, Corunna or the Groyne.
	Aſturia			Oviedo, Santillana, Llanes
	Biſcay			Bilboa, St. Sebaſtian, Fontarabia.
Along the Pyreanean Mountains from Biſcay to the Mediter. Sea	Navarre	Ch.	Li.	Pampelun, Eſtella, Olite.
	Aragon			Saragoſa, Tarracon, Balbaſtro.
	Catalonia			Barcelona, Gironne, Tarragon.
In the Inland S. of Biſcay and W. of Aragon	Leon	Ch.	Li.	Leon, Salamanca, Aſtorga.
	Old Caſtile			Burgos, Valladolid, Segovia.

The

The Southern Part of *Spain* contains Five *(n)* Provinces, *viz.*

In the Inland S. of Old Castile	New Castile	Ch. T.	MADRID, Toledo,	Alcala de Henares, Badajos.
Upon the Mediterranean Sea	Valencia	Ch T.	Valencia, Alicant.	
	Murcia		Murcia, Cartagena.	
	Granada		Granada, Malaga, Almeria.	
	Andalusia		Sevill, Corduba.	

Portugal is situated between *Gallicia* to the North; *Leon*, the two *Castiles*, and *Andalusia* to the East; and the Atlantick Ocean to the South and West.

It is divided into Two general Parts, *Portugal* strictly taken to the North, and *Algarve* to the South.

Portugal strictly taken contains Five Provinces, *viz.*

On the Atlantick Ocean, the Province	Entre-Minho-Duro or between Minius and Durius	Chief Towns	Braga, Porto, Viana.
	Beira		Coimbra, Aveiro, Lamego.
	Estremadura		LISBON, St. Ubes.
	Alentaio or beyond Tagus		Evora, Portalegre, Elvas.
In the Inland towards Spain the Province	Tra-los Montes or beyond the Mountains	Ch. T.	Braganza, Miranda, Villa Real.

Algrave is divided into Two Counties, both lying on the Atlantick Ocean, *viz.*

The Country of	Tavira	Chief Towns	Tavira, Faro.
	Lagos		Lagos, Silves.

(n) Estremadura which was wont to be reckon'd a distinct Province of Present *Spain*, its Capital being *Badajos*, is now laid partly to Old and partly to New *Castile*.

The

THE Diviſions of Preſent *Spain* and *Portugal* being laid down, next follow the Diviſions of *Iberia* (*o*) or Antient *Spain*, which was diſtinguiſh'd by the Romans, either into two general Parts, *viz. Citerior* and *Ulterior*, (theſe, as all other Provinces of the like Denominations, being ſo call'd upon account of their Situation in reſpect of *Rome*,) or elſe into three, viz. *Tarraconenſis*, *Betica*, and *Luſitanica*. Of which the former was the ſame with *Citerior*, and the two Latter made up *Ulterior*.

Hiſpania Tarraconenſis was ſo named from its principal City *Tarraco* now *Tarragon* on the Sea Coaſt, and was divided from *Betica* by a Line drawn from another Maritime Town *Murgis* now *Almeria*, to that part of the River *Anas* (or *Guadiana*) where *Cividad Real* now ſtands; as it was from *Luſitania* by a line continu'd from the Town laſt mention'd, to that part of the River *Durius* where *Semica* (now *Zamora*) ſtands, and afterwards by the River *Durius* itſelf quite to the Ocean. So that this Province comprehended not only very nigh all the North part of Preſent *Spain*, excepting the Weſt parts of *Leon* and Old *Caſtile*, but alſo a conſiderable tract of the South part of Preſent *Spain*, *viz.* all *Valencia*, and *Murcia*, and the Eaſtern parts of *Granada*, *Andaluſia*, and New *Caſtile*; together with as much of the Provinces of *Entre-Minho-Duro* and of *Tra-los-Montes* in *Portugal*, as lies North of the River *Durius* or *Duero*.

(*o*) Another Name given to Antient *Spain* was *Heſperia*, common to it with *Italy*. Upon which account for diſtinction ſake *Spain* was term'd *Heſperia Ultima*, as being the moſt Weſt of the two.

The

The Chief People of this Province were

In E. Caſtiles and Arag.	*Celtiberi*	Chief Towns	*Segobriga* Segorbe.
In Navarre	*Vaſcones*		*Pompelon* Pampelun.
In Biſcay	*Cantabri*		*Juliobriga* Val de Viece †. *Flaviobriga* Bilbao.
In Aſturia and N. Leon	*Aſtures*		*Aſturica* Aſtorga.
In Gallicia	*Gallæci* — *Lucenſes*		*Lucus Auguſti* Lugo.
In Entre-Minh. and Tralos-M.	*Gallæci* — *Bracarii*		*Bracara Auguſta* Braga, *Brigantia* Braganza.
In O. Caſtile	*Vaccæi*		*Pallantia* Palencia.
In N. Caſtile	*Carpetani*		*Toletum* Toledo, *Complutum* Alcala de Henares.

Beſides the Towns already mention'd, there were in this Province theſe remarkable, *viz.* *Cæſarea Auguſta* Saragoza, *Numantia* Garan † nigh Soria, *Carthago nova* Cartagena, *Saguntus* Morvedro.

Hiſpania Bætica (*p*) was ſo nam'd from the River *Bætis*, running through the midſt of it, and was divided from *Luſitania* by the River *Anas*, from *Tarraconenſis* as hath been already ſaid. So that it comprehended of the Southern part of Preſent *Spain* the two Provinces, *Granada* and *Andaluſia*, all but ſome little part of them Eaſtwards; as alſo as much of New *Caſtile* as lies South of the River *Guadiana*, together with ſome ſmall part of the Province *Alentaio* in *Portugal* lying Eaſt of the *Guadiana*.

Its People were

In Granada and Andaluſia	to the Eaſt	*Turduli*	Chief Towns	*Corduba* Cordova, *Illiberis* Granada.
	to the South	*Pœni*		*Calpe* Gibraltar.
	to the Weſt	*Turdetani* partly		*Hiſpalis* Sevil, Tarteſſus †, *Aſtigi* Ecija.
		Celtici partly.		

(*p*) This Province is call'd by *Strabo Interior*, and in *Goltzius's* Inſcriptions *Superior*; as the other Province is by the former *Exterior*, in the latter *Inferior*. By *Stephanus* one is call'd *Major*, the other *Minor*. In reſpect of theſe Provinces it is that *Hiſpaniæ* is frequently us'd in the plural.

As much of this Province, as was included between the two Rivers *Bætis* and *Anas*, was by a peculiar name call'd *Bæturia*.

Luſitania was ſo call'd from its principal Inhabitants the *Luſitani*. Its obvious from what hath been already ſaid, which were its Bounds, and that it comprehended (beſides the Weſt parts of *Leon* and the two *Caſtiles* in Preſent *Spain*) as much of *Portugal* as lies between the River *Guadiana* and *Duro*, *i.e.* very nigh All of it. Upon which account it is, that *Portugal* is even now adays generally ſtil'd *Luſitania* by Latin Writers.

Its People were theſe, *viz.*

In Beira, Eſtremadura and Alent. with W. Caſtiles	*Luſitani*	Towns	Chief	*Auguſta Emerita* Merida, *Olyſſipo* Lisbon, *Pax Auguſta* Badajos.
In Tralos-Montes and Weſt Leon	*Vettones*			*Salmantica* Salamanca.
In Alentaio and S. Eſtremadura	*Celtici*			*Cætobrix* Setuval.
In Algarve and S. Alentaio	*Turdetani*			*Pax Julia* Beja.

The Chief Mountains to be here taken notice of (beſides the *Pyrenees* already mention'd) are the *Sierra d' Aſturias*, call'd by *Pliny Juga Aſturum*, which overſpread *Biſcay*, *Aſturia*, and *Gallicia*; *Sierra Morina* (call'd by *Cæſar Saltus Caſtulonenſis*, and by *Ptolemy Mons Marianus*) in New *Caſtile* and *Andaluſia*; *Sierra Novada* or the *Mountains* of *Alpuxaras* (call'd *Mons Illipulus* by *Ptolemy*, and *Oroſpeda* by *Strabo*) in *Granada*.

The chief Rivers are, the *Ebro* or *Iberus*, *Guadalquivir* or *Bætis*, *Guadiana* or *Anas*, *Taio* or *Tagus*, *Duro* or *Durius*, *Minho* or *Minius*. The firſt falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, the reſt into the *Atlantick* Ocean. Again, the two former belong only to Preſent *Spain*, the

the others both to Preſent *Spain* and *Portugal*, foraſmuch as they riſe in *Spain*, but fall into the Ocean, either in *Portugal* or between it and *Spain*.

The Sea that waſhes *Spain* and *Portugal*, is either the Main Ocean or the *Mediterranean*. That part of the former, which lies on the Northern Coaſt of *Spain*, is call'd at preſent the Sea of *Biſcay*, from the adjacent Province of *Biſcay*, as it was formerly call'd *Mare Cantabricum*, from the *Cantabri* the antient Inhabitants of the aforeſaid Province. The Strait, which joyneth the Ocean and the *Mediterranean*, is now adays call'd the Strait of *Gibraltar*, from a Town of that Name lying at the Eaſt end of it in *Andaluſia*. It was antiently call'd *Fretum Gaditanum*, from the Iſle of *Gades* now *Cadiz*, lying not far from it in the Weſt Ocean; as alſo *Fretum Herculeum* (*q*) from ſome fabulous ſtories of *Hercules*. The *Mare Ibericum* of the Antients was that part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, which waſhes the South and Eaſt Coaſts of *Spain*, call'd now in like manner the Spaniſh Sea, though this Name is ſometimes extended alſo to any part of the Ocean lying on any other part of *Spain*.

Beſides the very ſmall but celebrated Iſle of *Cadiz* already ſpoken of, which hath a famous City and Port of the ſame Name, (both Iſle and City being call'd by the Latines *Gades*, by the Greeks *Gadira*) there are remarkable in the *Mediterranean* Sea theſe three Iſles, oppoſite and belonging to Preſent *Spain*, *viz.* Iſle of *Majorca*, Chief Towns *Majorca* and *Alcudia*;

(*q*) This Strait had ſeveral other Denominations, as *Fretum Columnarum* in reſpect of *Hercules*'s Pillars ſaid to be erected on each ſide of it; *Fretum Ibericum* or *Hiſpanicum* in reſpect of the adjoyning Country; *Fretum Oceani*, and *Limen Maris Interni*, as being the Inlet of the Ocean into the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the middle Boundary between them, the former being call'd *Mare Externum*, the latter *Mare Internum* in reſpect of their Situation without or within this Strait, or (which is much the ſame) *Hercules*'s Pillars, or the Main Land.

dia; Isle of *Minorca*, Chief Towns *Mahon* and *Cittadella*; and Isle of *Yvica*, Chief Town *Ivica*. The two former were antiently call'd *Insulæ Baleares* or *Gymnesiæ*, the one *Major*, the other *Minor*, from whence their Modern Names are taken; the last was the *Ebusus* of the Antients, reckon'd one of the two *Insulæ Pityusæ*, the other being that formerly nam'd *Ophiusa* now *Formentera*.

CHAP. V.

Of Antient Gaul *and Present* France, *with the* Netherlands, Lorrain, Switzerland, *and* Savoy.

TO the North of *Spain* lay Old *Gaul*, call'd by the Greeks *Galatia*, and by some of them *Celtogalatia*, to distinguish it from the Asiatick *Galatia*; by the Romans *Gallia*, and sometimes *Gallia* (r) *Transalpina*, by way of distinction from *Gallia* (s) *Cisalpina* in *Italy*. It took up all the extent of Ground between the Ocean, the *Rhine*, the *Alpes*, the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the *Pyrenean* Mountains. Within which compass is now comprehended *France*, *Lorrain*, *Savoy*, with great part of *Switzerland*, of *Germany*, and of the *Netherlands*.

France is bounded on the North with the English Channel and the *Netherlands*; on the East with *Lorrain*, *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, and the *Alpes* which parts it from *Italy*; on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and *Pyrenean* Mountains; on the West with the Main Ocean.

(r) So call'd, as lying in respect of *Rome trans Alpes* beyond the *Alpes*.

(s) So call'd, as lying *cis Alpes* or on the same Side of the *Alpes* as *Rome* doth.

It

It may be distinguish'd into Three general Parts, Northern, Middle, and *Southern*, each comprehending Four general (*t*) Governments.

The North Part of *France* comprehends the 4 Governments of

Picardy on the *Channel*: High Ch. T. — Amiens, Guise, S. Quintin, Peronne. Low Ch. T. — Calais, Boulogne, Abbeville.

Normandy on the Channel: High Ch. T. — Rouen, Caudebec, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Evreux, Liseux. Low Ch. T. — Caen, Bayeux, Coutances, Carentan, Cherburg, Auranches, Alencon, Sees.

Isle of France: Ch. T. — PARIS, Laon, Soissons, Beauvais, Senlis, Pontoise, Melun, with the Royal Seats of Versailles and Fountainbleau.

Champagne E. of the I. of France: High Ch. T. — Rheimes, Chaalons sur Marne, Sedan. Low Ch. T. — Troyes, Sens, Langres. Brie Ch. T. — Meaux, Provins.

The Middle Part of *France* contains the 4 Governments of

Bretagne on the Ocean: High Ch. T. — Rennes, Brieux, S. Malo, Nantes, Dol. Low Ch. T. — Brest, S. Pol de Leon, Vannes, Port-Louis.

(*t*) The Division of *France* into 12 General Governments was made in the Year 1614, and though it continu'd but some few Months in Civil Use among the French, yet it has been ever since retain'd by most Geographers as consisting of a few members, and therefore the more easy to be remember'd. At present *France* with its Conquests is divided into 37 Military Governments, whereof there are to the North 12, *viz.* The Government of *Paris*, *Isle of France*, *Normandy*, *Havre de Grace*, *Picardy* and *Artois*, *Dunkirk*, *Flandres*, *Champagne*, *Mets* and *Verdun*, *Toul*, *de la Sarre*, and *Alsace*; in the Middle 15, *viz.* *Franch* or *Burgundy* County, *Burgundy* Dutchy, *Nivernois*, *Bourbonnois*, *Marche*, *Berry*, *Orleanois*, *Touraine*, *Main* and *Perche*, *Bretagne*, *Anjou*, *Saumur*, *Poitou*, *Aunis* and *Pays Brovageais*, *Santonge* and *Angoumois*; to the South 10, *viz.* *Guienne*, *Limosin*, *Auvergne*, *Lionnois*, *Dauphiny*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, *Roussillon*, *Foix*, *Low Navarre* and *Bearn*.

Orleanois

Orleanois moſt of it inland. E. and S. of Bretagne	Ch. T.	Orleans, Blois; Mans and Mayenne in Maine; Nogent in Perche, Chartres in La Beauce; Tours in Tourain, Poictiers in Poictou, Angers in Anjou; Vendoſme, Nevers, Angouleſme; Bourges in Berry, Rochel in Aunis.	
Burgogne E. of Orl. & S. of Ch.	Burgundy proper	Ch. T.	Dijon, Auxerre, Semur, Chaalon ſur Soane, Autun, Charolls, Maſcon.
	Breſſe		Bourg en Breſſe, Belley, Trevaux.
Lionnois E. of Orl. S. of Burg.	Ch. T.	Lions, Beaujeu, Bourbon; Feurs in Forez; Clermont and S. Flour in Auvergne; Gueret in Marche.	

The *South* Part of *France* contains the 4 Governments of

Guienne on the Ocean divided into	Guienne Northwards	Chief Towns	Bourdeaux; Rodes in Rovergne; Cahors, Montauban in Quercy; Santes in Santonge; Periguex in Perigort; Limoges in Limoſin; Bazas, Agen.
	Gaſcoigne Southwards		Aire, Dax, Albert in Pays des Landes; Condom; Aux in Armagnac, Lombes in Cominges, Tarbes in Bigorre, Pau and Oleron in Bearn, S. Palais in Low Navarre, Bayonne in Labourd.

Languedoc on the Mediterr. Sea.	High	Ch. T.	Toloufe, Alby, Foix, S. Papoul.
	Low		Narbon, Beziers, Montpellier, Niſmes.
	Cevennes		Puy, Viviers, Mende.
Dauphiny	High Low	Ch. T.	Grenoble, Gap, Embrun, Briancon. Vienne, Valence, Montelimart, Die.
Provence on the Mediterr. Sea.	Low	Ch. T.	Aix, Arles, Toulon, Marſeille, Antibbe, Grace.
	High		Siſteron, Apt, Forcalquier and Digne.

Within this Province lies the Principality of *Orange*, Ch. T. *Orange*, reſtor'd to our late King by the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, but upon his Death ſeiz'd again by the French; and alſo the County of *Venaiſſin*, together with the City of *Avignon* belonging to the Pope.

To the aforesaid 12 Governments may be added the

French Conquests, *viz.*
- Roussillon South of Languedoc, Ch. T. Perpignan.
- Burgogne or Franche Comte, East of Burgundy Dutchy, Ch. T. Besancon, Dole.
- Alsace N. E. of Franche Comte, Ch. T. Strasburg.
- Artois, North of Picardy, Ch. T. Arras, S. Omers.

Of these Conquests *Alsace* did belong to the Emperor, the other Three to the King of *Spain*, but now they belong in a manner wholly to the French, notwithstanding which *Alsace* is still reckon'd as a part of *Germany*, *Artois* of the *Netherlands*, and (by some) *Roussillon* of *Catalonia* in *Spain*. The other lesser Conquests of *France* shall be taken notice of in their respective Places.

As for the other Countries (besides *France* already describ'd) now comprehended within the compass of Old *Gaul*,

Savoy lies between *France* to the South and West, *Switzerland* to the North, and *Italy* to the East. Its chief Towns are *Chambery*, *Pignerol* and *Monstiers*. It is under its own Duke, who is likewise Prince of *Piemont*, the adjoyning part of *Italy*; for which reason *Savoy* is often ascrib'd to *Italy* by Geographers.

Switzerland lies between *France* to the West, *Germany* to the North and East, *Italy* and *Savoy* to the South. It is made up of two principal Parts, *viz.*

Switzerland Proper, or the Thirteen Cantons, *viz.* of
- Zurick, Bern, Lucern, Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schaffhausen, Appenzel; Ch. T. the same, excepting Altorf Ch. T. of the Canton of Uri, and Stantz Ch. T. of the Canton of Underwald.

Confederates, the chief being the
- Grisons, Ch. T. Coire, Chiavenna; Sundrio and Bornio in the Valtoline, Sion in Valais.
- Republick of Geneva, Ch. T. Geneva.

Lorrain

LOrrain lies between *France*, the *Netherlands*, and *Germany*. Ch. T. *Nancy* in *Lorrain* Proper, *Bar-le-duc* and *Clermont* in the Dutchy of *Bar*; *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*, three Episcopal Cities, which with their Territories belong now to the French.

THE *Netherlands* or Low Countries are bounded to the North and East with *Germany*, to the South with *Lorrain* and *France*; to the West with the German Ocean.

They are usually distinguish'd into the Spanish *Netherlands*, lying to the South next to *France*; and the United or Dutch *Netherlands*, lying to the North. The former frequently go under the name of *Flanders*, the latter of *Holland*, which are properly the names only of the most known or remarkable Province in each.

The Spanish *Netherlands* are usually divided into these Ten Provinces, *viz.*

Flanders on the German Ocean subdivided into
- Dutch Ch. T. } Hulst, Axel, Sluys.
- Spanish Ch. T. { Gaunt, Bruges, Ostend, Newport, Courtray, Oudenarde, Dendermond, Tournay, Alost.
- French or Wallone Ch. T. } Dunkirk, Ypres, Armentiers, Lisle, Tournay, Doway.

Brabant E. of Flanders divided into
- Dutch Ch. T. { Bergen op Zoom, Boisleduc, Grave, with Breda belonging to our late K. *W*. Maestricht reckon'd by some in the P. of Liege.
- Spanish Ch. T { BRUSSELS, Louvain, Tillemont, Landen, Nivelle, Gemblours.

Marquisate of the Empire within Brabant, Ch. T. Antwerp.
Seigniory of Malines within Brabant, Ch. T. Malines.

Gelderland N. of Brabant divided into
- Dutch, now with Zutphen reckon'd one of the Seven united Provinces.
- Spanish, Ch. T. Gelders, Ruremond, Venlo.

Province of Limburg S. of Geld.
- Spanish Ch. T. Limburg.
- Dutch Ch. T. Rolduck, Valkenburg, Dalem.

Province

Province of Luxemburg S. of Limburg Province — Spaniſh Ch. T. Luxemburg, Baſtogne, La Roche. French Ch.T. Thionville, Bouillon.

Province of Namur S. of Brabant. — Spaniſh Ch. T. Namur, Charleroy, Flerus. French Ch. T. Charlemont, Walcourt.

Hainault W. of Namur Prov. — Spaniſh Ch. T. Mons, Aeth, Enghein, Hall, Steenkirk. French Ch. T. Cambray, Valenciennes, Maubeuge.

Artois (W. of Hainault) of which already in the French Conqueſts.

The United or Dutch *Netherlands* are uſually divided into theſe Seven Provinces, *viz.*

Holland on the German Ocean divided into

- N. Holland or W. Friſeland Ch. T. — Horn, Alcmar, Enchuyſen.
- S. Holland Ch. T. — AMSTERDAM, Haerlem, Leyden, Hague, Delf, Rotterdam, Dort, Gorcum, Goude, Naerden. To which may be added Ryſwick, famous for the Treaty of Peace, which concluded the laſt War between the Confederates and France.
- Iſles of S. Holland
  - N. Holland, Iſle Texel, Iſle Flieland.
  - I. Worm, Ch. T. Brille, Helvoetſluys; I. Overflacke, Ch. T. Sommerdike; I. Goree, Ch. T. Goree.

Zealand S. of Holland made up of Seven Iſles, *viz.* — Iſle Walcheren Ch. T. Middleburg, Fluſhing, Veer; Iſle of S. Beverland Ch. T. Goes; Iſle Scowen, Ch. T. Zyriczee, Broverſhaven; Iſle Tolen, Ch. T. Tolen; Iſle of N. Beverland, I. Duiveland, and I. Wolferdick have only Villages.

Province of Utrecht E. of Holland Ch. T. — Utrecht, Amersfort, Wyckteduerſtede.

Gelderland (E. of Utrecht Province) including
- Zutphen, once a diſtinct Province C. T. Zutphen, Grol, Doesburg.
- Gelderland proper Ch. T. Nimeguen, Arnhem, Harderwick, with Loo a Seat of our late King.

Overyſſel N. of Gel. derland Ch. T.	Deventer, Zwoll, Campen, Coevorden.
Province of Groningen N. of Overyſſel Ch. T.	Groningen, Dam.
Friſeland or E Friſeland W. of Groningen Prov. Ch. T.	Lewarden, Haerlingen, Franeker.

What remains (within the compaſs of Old *Gaul*) to be yet deſcrib'd, is now reckon'd Part of *Germany*, and therefore the particular Deſcription thereof will be more properly deferr'd till *Germany* comes to be treated of; only it will be convenient to obſerve here in general, that within this Tract there lies (beſides *Alſace* already mention'd in the French Conqueſts) the three Electoral Archbiſhopricks of *Mentz*, *Triers* or *Treves*, and *Cologne*, with the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, which laſt is ſo intermingl'd with the *Netherlands*, that by ſome it is made a Part of them.

Having gone through the principal Diviſions of all the ſeveral Countries lying at preſent within the limits of Old *Gaul*, I now proceed to the Diviſions of Old *Gaul* it ſelf, which was divided by *Auguſtus* into four Parts or Provinces, *viz.* *Gallia Narbonenſis*, *Aquitanica*, *Celtica* or *Lugdunenſis*, and *Belgica*.

Gallia Narbonenſis, ſo nam'd from its Capital City *Narbo Narbonne*, lay on the *Mediterranean* Sea, being bounded by the *Alpes* and the River *Varus* from *Italy*; by the *Pyrenean* Mountains from *Spain*, and by the River *Garumna Garonne*. M. *Gebenna Cevenne*, and the River *Rhodanus Rhoſne*, from *Gallia Aquitanica* and *Gallia Celtica*. So that it comprehended Preſent *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Dauphiny*, and *Savoy*.

It

Its Chief People were

In Savoy & part of Dauphiny	*Allobroges*	Chief Towns	*Genevæ*	Geneva, *Vienna* Vienne.
			Axima	Centron †, *Tarantasia*
	Centrones			Monstiers.
In Dauphiny	*Segalauni*		*Valentia*	Valence.
	Vocontii		*Dea*	Die, *Vasio* Vaison †,
	Caturiges		*Caturigomagus*	Corges †.
In Provence	*Cavares*		*Avenio*	Avignon, *Arausi* Orange,
			Aquæ Sextiæ	Aix, *Arelate* Arles.
	Salyes		*Massiliæ*	Marseilles.
In Rovergne	*Ruteni*			about Rodez.
In Languedoc	*Gabali*			about Mende and Puy *i. e.* in Velay.
	Helvii			about Alby.
	Volcæ *Tectosagi*		*Narbo*	Narbonne, *Tolosa* Toulouse.
	Volcæ *Arecomici.*		*Blitteræ*	Beziers.
			Nemausus	Nismes.

Gallia Aquitanica (so nam'd, because part of it was the Old or Proper *Aquitania*) lay between *Gallia Narbonensis*, the Pyrenees, the Ocean, and the River *Ligeris* Loire by which it was separated from *Gallia Celtica*. So that it contain'd the Government of *Guienne*, with as much of the Governments of *Orleanois*, and *Lionnois*, as lies on the *South* and *West* sides of the *Loire*.

Its Chief People were

In Gascony	In Pays des Landes	*Ausci* *Tarbelli*	Chief Towns	*Elusaberris*	Aux.
				Aquæ Tarbellicæ	Dax.
	In Bigorre	*Bigerriones*			
In Guienne	In Bourdelois	*Bituriges* *Vibisci*	Chief Towns	*Burdigala*	Bourdeaux.
	In Bazadois	*Vasates*			about Bazas.
	In Quercy	*Cadurci*		*Devena*	Cahors.
	In Perigort	*Petricorii*		*Vesonna*	Perigueux.
	In Limosin	*Limovices*		*Augustoritum*	Limoges.
	In Santonge	*Santones*		*Mediolanum*	Santes.

In Orl. Gover. { In Poictou *Pictones* } Ch. { *Limonum* Poictiers.
In Breſſe { *Bituriges Cubi* } Ch. { *Avaricum* Bourges.

In Lion. Govern. { In Auvergne *Arvenni* } Ch. { *Auguſtanemctum* S. Flour.
In Marche *Boii*

The third Province, nam'd *Gallia Celtica* from its Inhabitants being the *Celtæ* properly ſo call'd, and *Lugdunenſis* from its Capital *Lugdunum* now *Lions*, was ſituated between the Ocean, and the three Rivers, *Ligeris Loire*, *Sequana Seyne*, and *Matrona Marne*, the two laſt dividing it from *Belgica*. So that it contain'd preſent *Bretagne* and *Normandy*, as much of the Government of *Orleanois* as lies *North* and *East* of the *Loire*, as much of the Iſle of *France* and *Champagne* as lies *South* of the *Seyne* and *Marne*, with the greateſt part of *Burgundy-Dutchy*, and ſome of the Government of *Lionnois*.

Its Chief People were

In Bretagne { *Oſiſmii*, *Veneti*, *Nannetes*, *Redones*, *Curioſelites* } Ch. Towns { *Vorganium* Guigvan †. *Vindana* Vannes. *Condivincum* Nantes. *Condate* Rennes. about Quimper-Carantin.

In Normandy { *Unelli*, *Lexobii*, *Aulerci* { *Eburovices*, *Diablintæ*, *Cenomani* } } Chief Towns { *Crociatonum* Carentan, *Noviomagus* Liſieux, *Mediolanum* Eureux, *Noviodunum* Mayenne, *Vidunum* Mans.

In Gov. of Orlean. { In Maine { *Aulerci* { *Eburovices*, *Diablintæ*, *Cenomani* } } } Chief Towns { *Crociatonum* Carentan, *Noviomagus* Liſieux, *Mediolanum* Eureux, *Noviodunum* Mayenne, *Vidunum* Mans.
In Beauce and Orl. proper { *Carnutes* } Chief Towns { *Autricum* Chartres, *Gennabum* Orleans.
In Tourain *Turones*. Chief Towns { *Cæſarodunum* Tours.
In Anjou *Andegavi* Chief Towns { *Juliomagus* Angiers.

In Gov. of Lion. { In Lion. pr. and Foreſſe { *Seguſiani* } } Ch. Towns { *Lugdunum* Lions. *Forum Seguſianorum* Feurs.
In Burgundy Dutchy *Ædui* Ch. Towns { *Auguſtodunum* Autun.
In Champagne { *Tricaſſii*, *Senones* } Ch. Towns { *Auguſtobona* Troyes. *Agendicum* Sens.
In Iſle of France *Pariſii* Ch. Towns { *Lutetia* Paris.

Gallia

Gallia Belgica, ſo denominated from the *Belgæ* its Inhabitants, lay between the *Rhine*, the *Rhoſne*, the *Marne*, the *Seyne*, and the Ocean; and conſequently comprehended as much of Preſent *Normandy*, Iſle of *France*, and *Champagne*, as is on the *North* and *Eaſt* of the *Seyne* and *Marne*, the County of *Burgundy*, the greateſt part of *Switzerland*, all *Lorrain* and the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, with as much of the United *Netherlands* as lies *South* of the Old Channel of the Rhine paſſing by *Utrecht* and *Leiden*, and laſtly as much of Preſent *Germany* as lies *Weſt* of the *Rhine*.

Its Chief People were

In Normandy	*Caletes*	Chief Towns	*Fuliobona* Dieppe
	Velocaſſi		*Rotomagus* Rouen.
In Picardy	*Ambiani*		*Samarobriga* Amiens.
	Veromandui		*Auguſta Veromanduorum* Verman-
	Bellovaci		*Cæſaromagus* Beauvais [doiſt.
	Sueſſiones		*Auguſta Sueſſionum* Soiſſons.
	Silvanectæ		*Auguſtomagus* Senlis.
In Champagne	*Remi*		*Durocortorum* Reims.
	Catalunni		about Chaalons ſur Marne.
	Lingones		*Andomatunum* Langres.
In Burg. County	*Sequani*		*Veſontio* Beſancon.
In Switzerland proper	*Helvetii*		*Aventicum* Avances †, *Turigo* Zurick, *Tugio* Zug, *Urba* Orbe †.
	Rauraci		*Auguſta Rauracorum* Augſt †.

In Germany	In Alſace *Trebocci*	Chief Towns	*Argentoratum* Strasburg.
	In B. of Spire *Nemetes*		*Noviomagus* Spire
	In Archbiſh. of the ſame name *Vangiones*		*Moguntiacum* Mentz.
	Treviri		*Auguſta Treviorum* Triers.
	Ubii		*Colonia Agrippina* Cologne.
	In Liege Limb. & Luxemb. *Tungri*		*Atuatica* Tongres.
	In Lorr. *Mediomatrices*		*Divodurum* Metz.
	Leuci		*Tullium* Toul, *Naſium* Nancy.

In

In the Netherlands	In S. Holl. and part of Geld.	*Batavi*	Chief Towns	*Batavodurum* Wyckte Duerstede, *Lugdunum* Leyden, *Arenacum* Arnhem, *Noviomagus* Nimeguen.
	In Geld. & Brabant	*Menapii*		*Castellum Menapiorum* Kessel
	In Hainault.	*Nervii*		*Bagacum* Bavay, *Camaracum* Cambray.
	In Fland. & N. W. Picardy	*Morini*		*Tervanna* Tervanne, *Castellum Morinorum* Cassel, *Portus Gessoriatus* Boulogne.
	In Artois	*Atrebates*		*Nemetacum* Arras.
	In Zeland	*Taxandri.*		

From the (*u*) foregoing, Antient and Present, Divisions it is apparent, that *France* takes up above three Fourths of Old Gaul, for which Reason the Name of *Gallia* is now appropriated to it by Latin Writers. The *Netherlands* are stil'd by Modern Latinists *Belgium*, as taking up a considerable quantity of G. *Belgica* or the Country of the Old *Belgæ*, and more peculiarly some Portion of that Part of *Bel-*

(*u*) It is observable that more Provinces and Towns in *France*, than in any other Country, still preserve some Remains of the Names of their **Antient Inhabitants**, *viz. Poictou* and *Poictiers* of the *Pictones*, *Anjou* and *Angers* of the *Andegavi*, *Santonge* and *Saintes* of the *Santones*, *Quercy* and *Cahors* of the *Cadurci*, *Limosin* and *Limoges* of the *Lemovices*, *Perigort* and *Perigueux* of the *Petricorii*, *Touraine* and *Tours* of the *Turones*, &c. *Begorri* of the *Bigerriones*, *Auvergne* of the *Arvenni*, *Rodez* of the *Ruteni*, &c. *Paris* of the *Parisii*, *Sens* of the *Senones*, *Troyes* of the *Tricassii*, *Reimes* of the *Remi*, *Senlis* of the *Silvanectæ*, *Soissons* of the *Suessiones*, *Langres* of the *Lingones*, *Beauvais* of the *Bellovaci*, *Amiens* of the *Ambiani*, *Vermandois* of the *Veromandui*, *Chartres* of the *Carnutes*, *Evereux* of the *Eburovices*, *Lisieux* of the *Lexobii*, *Nantes* of the *Namnetes*, *Rennes* of the *Redones*, *Vennes* of the *Veneti*, *Aux* of the *Ausci*, *Bazas* of the *Vasates*, &c.

gica which is call'd (*x*) *Belgium* by *J. Cæſar* in his Commentaries. The *Spaniſh Netherlands* are ſtil'd *Belgium Regium*, the United *Belgium Fœderatum*. The Inhabitants of the latter, commonly call'd the *Dutch* or *Hollanders*, have by Latin Writers the Name of *Batavi* given to them, from the Ancient *Batavi*, who inhabited (the Iſland, made by the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, with the adjoining Parts, that is,) the *South* Part of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht* with the neighbouring Parts of *Gelderland*. Upon the like Account the *Switzers* properly ſo call'd, are ſtill denominated by Latiniſts *Helvetii*, and their Country *Helvetia*, and the Savoyards *Allobroges*.

But before the Diviſion above laid down was made by *Auguſtus*, *Gaul* was divided into Three Parts, *Belgica* between the Ocean, the *Rhine*, the *Seyne*, and the *Marne*; *Celtica* between the Ocean, the *Seyne*, the *Marne*, the *Rhine*, the *Rhoſne*, *M. Cevenne*, and the *Garonne*; and *Aquitania* between the *Garonne*, the Ocean, and the *Pyrenean* Mountains. All the reſt, (afterwards call'd *Gallia Narbonenſis*) was by a peculiar Name ſtil'd *Provincia Romanorum*, and was not reckon'd as a part of Gaul. And this is the Di-

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(*x*) Concerning *Cæſar*'s *Belgium* there are ſeveral different Opinions, which may be reduced to Four, of which one takes it only for a City, a ſecond for the Diſtrict of the *Bellovaci* and *Atrebates*, together (probably) with thoſe of *Ambiani*, *Silvanectæ* and *Veromandui*; a third for all the lower part of *G. Belgica* ſituated on the Sea; a fourth for the ſame as *G. Belgica*. Of theſe the firſt and the laſt ſeem the moſt abſurd; and although it is likely that the third Opinion was embraced by thoſe that firſt impos'd the name of *Belgium* upon the Netherlands, yet after all, the ſecond ſeems to be built on the beſt Foundation, as may be ſeen in *Brietius*'s *Geogr.* Tom. I. p. 2. l. 6. c. 7. or rather in *Cæſar*'s *Comm.* Lib. 5. & 8. *de bello Gallico*. And if ſo, then the *Atrebates* only, and conſequently a ſmall portion of *Cæſar*'s *Belgium*, lay within the preſent *Netherlands*, the reſt lying in *France*, as will appear upon reviewing the Table of the People of *Gallia Belgica*.

viſion

viſion follow'd by *Julius Cæſar* in his Commentaries, and expreſt by the ſmall Draught in one corner of the Map of Gaul.

Again, there was another Diviſion of Gaul into *Gallia Comata*, which (compriſing the *Belgica* and *Celtica* of *Auguſtus*) was ſo nam'd from the long Hair worn by the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts; and *Gallia Braccata*, which was the ſame with *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and was ſo term'd from the *Braccæ* a ſort of Habit worn by its People. *Gallia Togata* was the ſame with *Gallia Italica*, of which hereafter in *Italy*.

The Chief Mountains to be here taken notice of are, the *Gebenna Cevenne* on the *North* of *Languedoc*; the *Jura Jour*, on the Borders of *France*, *Savoy*, and *Switzerland*; the *Vogeſus Vauge*, between *France* and *Lorrain*.

The Chief Rivers are, the *Scaldis Schelde* or *Eſcaut*, *Moſa Maes* or *Meuſe*, both riſing in *France* and running through the *Netherlands* into the *German* Ocean; the *Rhodanus Rhoſne*, which riſing in the borders of *Switzerland*, and running through the *Lacus Lemanus* Lake of *Geneva*, receives at *Lions* the *Arar Soane*, and at laſt falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*; the *Garumna Garonne* iſſuing out of the *Pyrenees*, and the *Ligeris Loire* riſing out of the *Cevenne* Mountain, and both falling into the main Ocean; the *Sequana Seyne* riſing in *Burgundy*, and at *Paris* receiving the *Matrona Marne*, and afterwards emptying it ſelf into the *Engliſh* Channel.

The *Mare Gallicum* of the Ancients was that part of the *Mediterranean Sea* which waſhes *Languedoc* and *Provence*, and is now diſtinguiſh'd by two Names; that which waſhes *Languedoc* being call'd the Gulf of Lions; that which waſhes *Provence*, the Sea of *Marſeilles*, or *Provence*. The *Oceanus Gallicus* was that part of the main Ocean, which waſhes the Weſtern Coaſt of *France*, where lay the Province of *Aquitania*; whence

whence it was frequently call'd alſo *Oceanus Aquitanicus*, as it is now adays the Sea of *Guienne* or *Gaſcony*, from the Provinces of thoſe Names lying in old *Aquitania*. The *Fretum Gallicum* was that, which is now call'd the *Straits* of *Calais* by the *French*, of *Dover* by the *Engliſh*, as lying between thoſe two Towns. It was alſo call'd *Fretum Morinorum* from the *Morini* a Neighbouring People of *Gallia Belgica*, and *Fretum Britannicum* from the Iſle *Britannia* lying on the oppoſite ſide of it; which together with the reſt of the *Britiſh* Iſles comes next to be deſcribed.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Britiſh Iſles.

IN the Northern Ocean over againſt *France* and *Germany* lies a body of Iſlands, which, as they were antiently call'd *Inſulæ Britannicæ*, ſo ſtill go under the common name of the *Britiſh Iſles*. Among theſe there are two much larger than any of the reſt, one known now by the name of *Great Britain*, lying neareſt to the European Continent; the other by the name of *Ireland*, lying Weſt of the former.

Great Britain, (antiently call'd *Albion*, *Britannia Magna*, and by way of eminency ſimply *Britannia*) contains two Kingdoms or Countries, *England* and *Scotland*. *England* is bounded Northw. with *Scotland*, Eaſtw. with the *German* Ocean, which parts it from *Germany*; Southw. with the *Engliſh* Channel, which divides it from *France*; and Weſtw. with the *Iriſh* Sea, by which it is ſeparated from *Ireland*. It contains within theſe bounds *England* properly ſo call'd, and *Wales*. *England* properly ſo call'd, may be divided

into (*y*) three general Parts, Northern, Middle, and Southern, which altogether contain 40 Counties or Shires.

The Northern part of *England* contains 6 Counties or Shires.

On the E. Coaſt from N. to S.	Northumberland	Ch.	New-Caſtle, Berwick,
	Durham		Durham
	Yorkſhire		York, Hull, Hallifax.
On the W. Coaſt from N. to S.	Cumberland	Ch.	Carliſle, Ierby.
	Weſtmorland		Appleby, Kendal.
	Lancaſhire		Lancaſter, Manchester, Leverpool.

The

(*y*) There is another General Diviſion of England into 6 Judiciary Circuits, *viz.* Home Circuit, containing the Counties of Hertfordſhire, Eſſex, Kent, Surrey and Suſſex; Weſtern Circuit, containing Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Dorſetſhire, Somerſetſhire, Devonſhire and Cornwall; Oxford Circuit, containing Berkſhire, Oxfordſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Monmouthſhire, Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, Worceſterſhire; Norfolk Circuit, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire; Mid-land Circuit, containing Warwickſhire, Northamptonſhire, Lincolnſhire, Rutlandſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Darbyſhire; Northern Circuit, containing Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, Biſhoprick of Durham and Northumberland. Middleſex and Cheſhire are not included within any Circuit, the former on account of the nearneſs of its parts to London which is ſeated within it, the latter as being a County Palatine.

There is another Diviſion of England in reſpect of its Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction into Provinces and Dioceſſes. The Provinces are two, Namely

The Province of Canterbury in which are contained 22 Dioceſſes or Biſhopricks, *viz.*

Canterbury	Containing	E. Part, W. Part of Kent.
Rocheſter		
London		Eſſex, Middleſex, and part of Hertfordſhire.
Chicheſter		Suſſex.

The

The Dioceſs of	Winchester	Hampſhire, Surrey, and Iſle of Wight, with Gernſey and Jerſey.
	Salisbury	Wiltſhire and Berkſhire.
	Briſtol.	Dorſetſhire with Briſtol.
	Exeter	Devonſhire and Cornwall.
	Bath and Wells	Somerſetſhire.
	Glouceſter	Glouceſterſhire.
	Worceſter	Worceſterſhire and part of Warwickſhire.
	Hereford	Herefordſhire and part of Shropſhire, Radnorſhire and Montgomeryſhire.
	Lichfield and Coventry	Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, and the other part of Warwickſhire, with part of Shropſhire.
	Lincoln	Lincolnſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, and the other part of Hertfordſh.
	Ely	Cambridgeſhire.
	Norwich	Norfolk and Suffolk.
	Oxford	Oxfordſhire.
	Peterburrough	Northamptonſhire and Rutlandſhire.
	St. Aſaph	Part of Flintſhire, Denbighſhire, Merionethſhire, Montgomeryſhire and Shropſhire.
	Bangor	Caernarvonſhire, Angleſey, part of Denbighſhire, and Merionethſhire.
	Meneu or St. Davids	Pembrokeſhire, Caerdiganſhire, Caermarthenſhire.
	Landaff	Glamorganſhire, Monmouthſhire, Brecknockſhire, and ſome part of Radnorſhire.

The Province of York, within which are 5 Dioceſſes, *viz.*

The Dioceſs of	York	Yorkſhire (all but the N. W. part of it call'd Richmondſhire,) and Nottinghamſhire.
	Cheſter	Cheſhire, Richmondſhire, Lancaſhire, part of Cumberland, Flintſhire, Denbighſhire.
	Durham	The Biſhoprick of Durham, and Northumberland.
	Carliſle	Part of Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland.
	Sodor or Man	The Iſle of Man.

It may not be unuſeful to ſubjoin alſo in this place the extent of each of the 7 Kingdoms erected here by the Saxons, commonly ſtil'd the Saxon Heptarchy.

The Kingdom of Kent contain'd Kent.
The Kingdom of South-Saxons contain'd Suſſex and Surrey.
The Kingdom of Eaſt-Saxons contain'd { Eſſex. Middleſex. Part of Hertfordſhire.
The Kingdom of Eaſt-Angles contain'd { Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire.

The K. of Mercia contain'd { reſt of Hertfordſh. Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Northamptonſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Oxfordſhire, Gloceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſh. Darbyſhire, Staffordſhire, Shropſhire, Cheſhire,

The K. of Northumberland contain'd { Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, South Scotland to the Fryth of Edenburg.

The K. of W. Saxons contain'd { Berkſhire, Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, Devonſhire, Cornwall.

It may not be unacceptable to add here a Catalogue of the Towns in England and Wales, that ſend Members to the Engliſh Parliament, *viz.*

In Bedfordſhire,
Bedford.
In Berks,
Windſor,
Reading,
Wallingford,
Abingdon.
In Bucks,
Buckingham,
Chipping Wicomb,
Aylesbury,
Agmondeſham,
Wendover,
Great Marlow,
In Cambridgſhire,
Univerſity of Cambridge,
Town of Cambridge

In Cheſhire,
Cheſter City.
In Cornwall,
Lanceſton,
Leskard,
Leſtwithiel,
Truro,
Bodmin,
Helſton,
Saltaſh,
Camelford,
Weſtlow,
Grampound,
Eaſtlow,
Penryn,
Tregony,
Boſſiney,
St. Ives,

Foway,
St. German,
St. Michael,
Newport,
St. Mawes,
Callington.
Cumberland,
Carliſle,
Cockermouth.
Derbyſhire,
Derby Town.
Devonſhire,
Exeter City,
Totneſs,
Plymouth,
Okehampton,
Barnſtaple,
Plympton,
Honiton,

The Middle part of *England* contains 24 Counties or Shires.

On the E. Coaſt from N. to S.	Lincolnſhire	Chief Towns	Lincoln, Stanford, Boſton.
	Norfolk		Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn.
	Suffolk		Ipſwich, S. Edmunsbury.
	Eſſex		Colcheſter, Chelmsf. Maldon
On the W. joyning to Wales from N. to S.	Cheſhire		Cheſter.
	Shropſhire		Shrewsbury, Ludlow.
	Hereſordſhire		Hereford.
	Monmouthſh.		Monmouth, Chepſtow.
Between Lincol. E. Cheſhire & Shropſhire W.	N. Nottinghamſhire		Nottingham, Newark.
	N. Derbyſh.		Derby.
	S. Staffordſh.		Lichfield, Stafford.
	S. Leiceſterſ		Leiceſter.
	S. Rutlandſh.		Okeham.
Between Norfolk and Suff. E. & Herefordſhire W.	Cambridgſhire		Cambridge; Ely.
	Huntingdonſh.		Huntingdon.
	Bedfordſhire		Bedford, Dunſtable.
	Northamptonſ.		Northampton, Peterborough.
	Warwickſhire		Coventry, Warwick.
	Worceſterſh.		Worceſter.
Between Eſſex E. Monm. W. the 4 laſt upon Thames	Hartfordſhire		Hartford, St. Albans.
	Middleſex		LONDON.
	Buckinghamſh.		Buckingham.
	Oxfordſhire		Oxford.
	Gloceſterſhire		Gloceſter.

The South part of *England* contains 10 Counties or Shires.

Between the Channel and Thames	Kent	Chief Towns	Canterbury, Rocheſter, Dover
	Surrey		Guilford.
	Suſſex		Chicheſter, Lewes.
	Berkſhire		Reading, Windſor.
	Hampſhire		Wincheſter, Southampton. Portſmouth.
	Wiltſhire		Salisbury, Marleborough.
Between Channel and Severn Sea	Somerſetſhire		Briſtol, Bath, Wells.
	Dorſetſhire		Dorcheſter, Weymouth.
	Devonſhire		Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth
	Cornwall		Launceſton, Falmouth.

WALES is bounded by the Sea, ſave only to the Eaſt, where it joyns to *England*. It is divided into two general Parts, containing together 12 Counties or Shires, *viz.*

N. Wales containing 6 Counties	Flintſhire	Chief Towns	Flint, St. Aſaph.
	Denbighſhire		Denbigh.
	Montgomeriſh		Montgomery, Welſhpool.
	Angleſy I.		Beaumaris.
	Caernarvonſh.		Caernarvon, Conway, Bangor
	Merionethſh.		Harlech.
S. Wales containing 6 Counties	Radnorſhire		Radnor.
	Brecknockſhire		Brecknock, Bualth.
	Glamorganſh.		Caerdiff, Llandaff.
	Caerdiganſhire		Caerdigan
	Caermarthenſh		Caermarthen.
	Pembrokſhire		Pembrok, St. David.

SCOTLAND is waſhed by the Sea on all ſides, excepting the South, where it Borders on *England*. It is divided into two general Parts, North-*Scotland* or High-land beyond the River *Tay*, South-*Scotland* or Low-land behither the River *Tay*, both together containing 35 Counties.

North-*Scotland* contains 13 Counties, among which are *Caithneſs*, *Straithnaurn*, *Roſs*, *Murray*, *Perth*, (z) *Braid-Albin*. The moſt remarkable Places are Old and New *Aberdeen* in *Murray* County, *Wick* in *Caithneſs*, *Brechin* and *Dundee* in *Angus*.

(z) Theſe Parts are inhabited by a ſort of People commonly call'd Highland-men or Highlanders, who being the true Race of the Anticent Scots ſpeak Iriſh, and call themſelves Albinnich. They wear Plaids, *i. e.* ſtriped Mantles of divers Colours, with their hair Thick and Long, living by Hunting, Fiſhing, Fowling, &c. They are divided into Families which they call Clanns, (ſee Camd. Brit p 933, 934.) Further it is commonly thought that from the aforemention'd names of Albin and Albinnich or Albanic, the name of *Albania* antiently given to the North part of this Iſle was deriv'd.

South-

South-*Scotland* contains 22 Counties, ſome of which are *Argile*, *Fife*, *Galloway*, *Lothian*. The Ch. Towns are *Edinburg* (Capital of the Kingdom, and lying in the County of *Lothian*,) St. *Andrews* in *Fife*, *Glaſcow* in *Glydſdale*, *Dunbarton* in *Lennox*, *Ayre* in *Kile*.

After the Preſent Diviſions of *Great Britain* follow the Antient Diviſions thereof among its ſeveral People, viz.

In Cornw. and Devonſhire	*Dumnonii* Ch. T.	*Iſca Dumnoniorum* Exeter, *Voluba* Falmouth, *Uzella* Leſtuthiel, *Tamara* Tamerton, *Moridunum* Seaton.
In Dorſetſhire	*Durotriges* Ch. T.	*Durnovaria* Dorcheſter, *Vindogladia* Winburn.
In Somerſet. Wiltſ. & N. part of Hampſ.	*Belgæ* Ch. T.	*Aquæ Solis* Bath. *Iſchalis* Ivelcheſter, *Verlucio* Werminſter, *Cunetio* Marleborough, *Sorbiodunum* Old Sarum, *Brage* Broughton, *Venta Belgarum* Winchester.
In Berks.	*Atrebatii* Ch. T.	*Galleva* Wallingford, *Spinæ* Spene by Newbury.
In Surrey, Suſſex, & S. part of Hampſh.	*Regni* Ch. T.	*Noviomagus* † Woodcot, or Hollow-wood-hill in Kent, *Clauſentum* the Old Town near Southampton, *Portus magnus* Portcheſter, *Portus Adurni* Ederington.
In Kent	*Cantii* Ch. T.	*Durovernum* Canterbury, *Vagniacæ* Maidſtone, *Durobrovæ* Rocheſter, *Duralenum* Leneham, *Regulbium* Reculver, *Rutupiæ* Richborough, *Dubris* Dover, *Portus Læmanis* Stutfall Caſtle near Hyth, *Anderidæ* Newenden.
In Middl. & Eſſex.	*Trinobantes* Ch. T.	*Londinium* London, *Sulloniacæ* † Brockley-hill, *Durolitum* Leyton, *Cæſaromagus* Dunmow or Burghſted near Brentwood, *Canonium* Chelmsford or Writtle, *Camalodunum* Maldon, *Colonia* Colcheſter, *Ad Anſam* Wittham or nigh Coggeſhall, *Othona* Ithanceſter †.

In

In Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonsh.	*Iceni* Ch. T.	*Venta Icenorum* Caſter, *Gariannonum* Burgh-Caſtle, *Sitomagus* Thetford, *Combretonium* Bretenham, *Villa Fauſtini* St. Edmundsbury, *Iciani* Ichborough, *Brannodunum* Brancaſter, *Durobrivæ* Dornford and Caſtor, *Duroſiponte* Godmancheſter, *Camboritum* Grantceſter.
In Bucks, Hartf. & Bedfordſhire	*Caticuchlani* Ch. T.	*Verulamium* † Verulam by St. Albans, *Pontes* Colebrook, *Durocobrivæ* † near Redborn below Flamſted, *Salinæ* Salnedy and Cheſterfield, *Magiovinium* Dunſtable, *Lactodorum* Stony-Stratford.
In Glouc. and Oxf.	*Dobuni* Ch. T.	*Glevum* Gloceſter, *Durocornovium* or *Corinium* Cyrenceſter, *Trajectus* Oldbury, *Abonne* Alvington.
In Heref. Monm. Radnor. Breckn. and Glamorg.	*Silures* Ch. T.	*Iſca Silurum* Caerleon, *Venta Silurum* Caerwent, *Bovium* Boverton, *Nidum* Neath, *Burrium* Uske, *Gobannium* Abergavenny, *Bleſtium* Old Town, *Aricinium* Kencheſter, *Magos* Old Radnor, *Bullæum* Bualth, *Leucarum* Loghor.
In Carm. Pembr. & Cardig.	*Dimetæ* Ch. T.	*Maridunum* Caermarthen, *Lovanpium* Lhannio.
In Flint, Den. Mer. Montg. and Carnarv.	*Ordevices.* Ch. T.	*Segontium* † nigh Caernarvon, *Conovium* Caerhean nigh Conway, *Dictum* Diganvi Caſtle, *Varis* Bodvari, *Leonis Caſtrum* Holt, *Mediolanum* Meivod, *Maglona* Machynlleth.
In Cheſh: Shropſh. Staffordſ. Warw. & Worc.	*Cornavii* Ch. T.	*Deva* Cheſter, *Condate* Congleton, *Bonium* Bangor, *Rutunium* Routon, *Uriconium* Wroxeter, *Uſocona* Okenyate, *Pennocrucium* Penkridge or Stretton ſomewhat lower on the old Road, *Etocetum* Wall, *Mandueſſedum* Manceſter, *Præſidium* Warwick, *Branonium* Worceſter.
In Linc. Nottingh. Derbyſh. Leiceſt. Rutland, North. amptonſ.	*Coritani* Ch. T.	*Lindum* Lincoln, *Agelocum* Littleburrow, *Crocolana* Ancaſter, *Ad pontem* Paunton, *Margidunum* Market-Overton, *Gauſennæ* Briggecaſterton, *Vernometum* Burrow-hill near Burrow, *Rate* Leiceſter, *Bennones* about High-Croſs and Cleybrook, *Bannaventa* Wedon, *Tripontium* Torceſter.

E Riding of Yorkſh. { *Pariſi* Ch. T. } *Petuaria* Beverly, *Prætorium* Patrington.

In Yorkſhire, Lancaſh. Weſtmorland, Cumberland, and Biſhopr. of Durham. — *Brigantes* Ch. T. — *Eboracum* York, *Derventio* Auldby, *Delgovitia* Wighton, *Danum* Doncaſter, *Cambodunum* Almondbury, *Legeolium* Caſtleford, *Olicana* Ilkeley, *Calcaria* Tadcaſter or Newtonkinie near the other *Iſurium* Aldburrough, *Caturactanium* Caterick, *Lavatræ* about Bowes, *Mancunium* Manchester, *Ribodunum* Rible cheſter, *Longovicum* Lancaſter, *Bremetonacum* Overburrow, *Abalaba* Appleby, *Verteræ* Burgh under Stanmore, *Gallatum* Whelp-Caſtle near Kirbythore, *Amboglana* Ambleſide, *Morbicum* Moresby, *Volantium* Elenborough, *Arbia* Jerby, *Caſtra Exploratorum* Old Carliſle, *Luguvallum* Carliſle, *Blatum Balgium* Bulneſs, *Olenacum* Linſtock, *Bremeturacum* Brampton, *Congavata* Roſe Caſtle, *Petrianæ* Old Perith, *Vinovium* Bincheſter, *Condercum* Cheſter on the Street, *Gabroſentum* Gateshead by New-Caſtle.

In Northumberland — *Ottadini* Ch. T. — *Axelodunum* Hexham, *Curia* Corbridg, *Protolitia* Prudbow, *Alone* Old Town, *Tinnocellum* Tinmouth, *Vindomora* Walls-end, *Segedunum* Seghill, *Glanoventa* † on R. Wensbeck not far from Morpeth, or Glenwelt near Caervorran, *Vindolana* Old Winchester, *Cilurnum* Scilceſter, *Gallana* Wallwick, *Habitancum* Riſingham, *Bremenium* Rocheſter, *Borcovicus* Berwick.

Between R. Tweed & Edenb. Firth — *Gadeni* Ch. T. — *Alata Caſtra* Edenburg, *Colania* Coldingham, *Lindum* Linlithquo, *Victoria* Caer Guidi † in Inchkeith I.

Between Solway & Clyde Fr. — *Selgovæ* Ch. T. — *Corda* † on Lake Loughcure, *Carbantorigum* Caerlaverock, *Uzellum* † on R. Euſe.

i. e. *Ituna & Glottæ æſtuaria* — *Novantes* Ch. T. — *Leucopibia* Whithern, *Berigonium* Bargeny, *Vidogora* Ayre.

On

On the R. Glotta to Germ. Oc. } *Damnii* Ch. T. } *Coria* Camelot, *Alauna* Alway, *Randuara* Reinfraw.

In N. Scotland

Caledonii largely taken comprehended the } *Caledonii* properly ſo call'd in Braid-Albin and Argile; *Vernicones* in Perth and Angus Ch. T. *Aleƈtum* Dundee, *Orrhea* Forfair; *Taizali* in Buquhan Ch. T. *Devana* Old Aberdeen; *Vacomagi* in Murray Ch. T. *Banatia* Bean-Caſtle; *Cantæ* in Roſſe, *Catini* in Cathneſs, *Cornabii* in Strathnavern, *Cerones* in Aſſintſhire, *Creones* in Lochquaber, *Epidii* in Cantir.

Theſe ſeem to have been the general Denominations, under which (about the time when Ptolemy writ his Geography) were comprehended all the People of this Iſle, howſoever diſtinguiſh'd otherwiſe by more peculiar names, ſome of which occur in Authors, as the *Ancalites*, *Bibroci*, and *Segontiaci*, &c. mention'd by Cæſar, the *Cangi*, &c. by Tacitus, of which the two laſt were comprehended under the *Belgæ*, the (a) *Cangi* being ſeated probably in part of Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, and the *Segontiaci* in the Hundred of Holeſhot on the North edge of Hampſhire, their Chief Town being *Vendonum* now Silceſter. The *Bibroci* probably liv'd in the Hundred of Bray in Berkſhire, and ſo were comprehended under the *Atrebates*; as the *Ancalites* (commonly placed about Henly in Oxfordſhire) were under the *Dobuni*.

As for the *Picti* and *Scoti* mention'd by Roman Authors, under the former denomination were comprehended all thoſe aforemention'd People, as in-

(a) See Mr. *Gibſon*'s Edition of *Camden*'s *Britannia*, pag. 67. with the additional Notes.

habited

habited the (*b*) North part of the Isle, and never submitted themselves to the Roman Power. By the *Scoti* it hath been thought, that the Romans understood the Inhabitants of Ireland; but (*c*) Sir *Robert Sibbald* is of Opinion, that they so call'd the Inhabitants of the North West part of Scotland, and that this Tract was what they call'd *Juverna* or *Ierne*; as the North East part of Scotland was their *Thule*.

But besides the foregoing Division of this Island among its several People, there were other Divisions thereof made by the Romans, who distinguished as

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(*b*) That the Picts did in general inhabit the North Parts of this Isle seems on all hands to be agreed upon; but as to the particular Tract they were possessed of in those Parts, there is not such an agreement among Authors. Mr. Camden makes the *Picti* to have been the same with the *Caledonii*, and accordingly confines them within the Northern Parts of Scotland lying above Graham's Dike, and understands the *Dicaledonii* and *Vecturiones* mention'd by Ammianus Marcellinus to be a division of the Picts, the former denoting such as lived in the Western Parts of *Caledonia*, the latter such as lived in the Eastern Parts, suppos'd by the forementioned Author to be the same that are corruptly call'd by Ptolemy *Vernicones*. Others seem to make the *Picti* a distinct People from the *Caledonii*, and place them in the South Parts of Scotland, wherein they suppose them to succeed the *Vecturiones*, who were a distinct People from the *Vernicones* of Ptolemy. Now (whatever becomes of the Original of the Picts) as to their Situation, both the forementioned Opinions seem reconcileable, allowance being made for diversity of time For the Picts being on all hands agreed to be such as did not submit themselves to the Roman Power, Mr. Camden's Opinion will hold true, if considered with reference to that time, when the Roman Conquests were carried as far as Graham's Dike; but when that Station was quitted by them, and the Romans retreated as far back as to the Picts Wall, it is highly probable that the Picts took immediate Possession of what the Romans had relinquished; and consequently the other Opinion will hold good, in reference to the time, when the Picts Wall was the boundary of *Britannia Romana*.

(*c*) See Sir Robert Sibbalds's Treatise on the *Thule* of the Antients, beginning pag. 1089. of the forementioned Edition of Camden's Britannia.

much of it as was under them, and reduced it into the form of a Province, firſt into two parts, *viz. Britannia Superior* to the South, and *Inferior* to the North; then into three parts, *viz. Maxima Cæſarienſis* containing all (*d*) above the Humber, *Britannia Prima* containing all South of it, excepting *Britannia Secunda* containing Wales; and laſtly into five parts, *Britannia Prima* between the Channel and the River Thames and Severn Sea, *Britannia Secunda* the ſame with Wales, *Flavia Cæſarienſis* between the Thames and the Humber, *Maxima Cæſarienſis* from the Humber to the Tine or (*e*) Picts Wall, *Valentia* from the Tine to Graham's Dike. All above Graham's Dike is call'd by Tacitus *Caledonia*.

Mountains of Chief Note in this Iſland are, Snowdon in Caernarvonſhire reckoned the higheſt in all Wales, and *M. Grampius* Grantzbain-hills in the North of Scotland.

The Chief Rivers in England are, *Thameſis* the Thames, *Sabrina* the Severn, *Abus* the Humber; the laſt being rather an Arm of the Sea, into which many Rivers empty themſelves, the chief of which is the Trent. In Scotland *Deva* the Dee, *Tavus* the Tay, *Glotta* the Clyde, *Nodius* the Nid. Of theſe the Thames, Humber, Tay and Dee, empty themſelves into the German Ocean; the Severn into the *Sabrinæ æſtuarium* Briſtol Channel; the Clyde and Nid into the Iriſh Sea.

(*d*) See Camden's Britan. pag. CLXIV, CLXV of the Edition aforemention'd.

(*e*) This famous Wall, which was generally the Boundary of the Roman Conqueſts in this Iſland, was called by Ancient Latin Writers, *Vallum Barbaricum*, *Prætentura* and *Cluſura*. 'Tis called by Dio Δαπίχωμα, by Herodian, Χῶμα; by Antoninus, Caſſiodorus and others, ſimply *Vallum*; by Bede *Murus*, by the Britains Gual-ſever, Gal ſever and Mur-ſever; by the Scots Scottis-wairh; by the Engliſh and thoſe that live about it, the Picts-Wall, or the Pehirs-Wall; alſo the Keepe-Wall; and by way of Eminence, the Wall.

Ireland

IReland (antiently call'd *Iris*, *Ierne*, *Juverna*, *Hibernia*, and by Ptolemy *Britannia Parva* in reſpect of *Albion* call'd by Him, as has been ſaid, *Britannia Magna*) is the ſecond in extent among the Britiſh Iſles lying to the Weſt of Great Britain, and divided into 4 larger Parts or Provinces, containing together 32 Counties, *viz.*

Ulſter to the N. containing 10 Counties Ch. T. { Londonderry, Knockfergus or Carickfergus, Belfaſt, Down or Down-Patrick, Dunnagal, on the Coaſt; Armagh, Dungannon, Iniskilling in the inland part.

Leinſter E. containing 11 Counties Ch. T. { DUBLIN, Wicklo, Arcklo, Wexford or Weisford on the Coaſt; Kildare, Longford, Kilkenny in the inland.

Connaught W. containing 5 Counties Ch. T. { Galway, Slego on the Coaſt; Tuam, Roſcommon, Kilmore, Athlone, in the inland parts.

Munſter S. containing 6 Counties Ch. T. { Limerick, Clare on the River Shannon; Cork, Kinſale, Youghill, Waterford on the Coaſt; Caſhel in the inland.

This Iſle in Ptolemy's time was inhabited by theſe following People, *viz.*

In Ulſter
- *Rhobogdii* with the *Venicnii* along the N. Coaſt.
- *Erdini* to the N. W. below the *Venicnii*.
- *Darni* to the N. E. below the *Rhobogdii*.
- *Voluntii* below the *Darni*, down to the R. *Bovinda* Boyne.

In Leinſter
- *Blani* or *Eblani* Ch. T. *Eblana* Dublin.
- *Cauci* W. of the *Eblani* and S. about Wicklo.
- *Menapii* Ch. T. *Menapia* Wexford.
- *Brigantes* (*f*) about the River *Birgus* Barrow.

(*f*) Mr. Camden ſeems to be of Opinion, that the true name of theſe People was rather *Birgantes*, as being taken from the River *Birgus*, about which they were ſeated.

In Connaught { *Nagnatæ* about Slego Ch. T. *Nagnatæ*.
Auteri about Tuam or middle part of Connaught.
Gangani about Galway and Clare.

In Munster { *Luceni*, *Velabri*, *Uterini* or *Iverni* Ch. T. *Ivernis* } on West Coast.
Vodiæ, *Coriondi* { In the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick.

Besides the antient Towns already set down, there are mention'd by Ptolemy these following, *viz.* In the Province of Leinster, *Regia* suppos'd to have stood not far from the Lake Lough-Regith, through which the River *Senus* Shannon passes, *Macolicum* Malc higher on the same River, *Reba* Reban, *Laberus* Killair; In the Province of Ulster, *Dunum* Down, *Rigia altera* suppos'd to have stood where now is S. Patrick's Purgatory. As for *Ivernis* mentioned above as the Chief Town of the *Iverni* or *Uterini*, it was situated on the River *Ivernus* or *Iernus*, now thought to be the River *Maire*, and is judged to be the same with present Dunkeran.

The Rivers of Chief note in this Island are, *Senus* the Shannon, *Birgus* the Barrow, *Bovinda* the Boyn.

THE most remarkable of the lesser British Isles are these, *viz.*

On the West of England:

Silly Isles over against the Lands-end or *Promontorium Bolerium* in Cornwall. These are suppos'd to be the I. *Silures* of Solinus, the *Sigdeles* of Antoninus, and the *Cassiterides* and *Hesperides* of the Greeks.

Ramsey Isle, *Silimnus* or *Limnus* over against S. David's Point, called by the Romans *Promontorium Octopitarum* or *Virginium*, in Pembrokeshire.

Bardsey Isle by Cape Lhyn or *Langanum Promontorium* in Caernarvonshire. This Isle seems to by the *Hedrocs* of Ptolemy, *Andros* of Pliny, and *Andium* of Antoninus.

Angleſey Isle, the *Mona* of Tacitus, which has been already mention'd in North-Wales.

Isle of Man over against Lancashire. This is the *Mona* mention'd by Cæsar, and is by Ptolemy call'd *Monoæda*, by Pliny *Monapia*.

On

On the West of Scotland — The W. Isles *Ebudæ* I. (g) reckon'd about 300, the Chief of which are:
- Harray-Lewis, suppos'd by Ortelius to be the old Wyst *Ebuda Orientalis*
- Sky *Ricina* according to Ortelius, but according to Camden, *Ebuda Orientalis*, as Harray-Lewis was *Ebuda Occidentalis*.
- Mull *Maleos*.
- Ila *Epidium*.
- Arran *Glotta* reckoned among the Counties of Scotland.

On the N. of Scotland — Orkney I. (h) *Orcades*, of which there are but 26 inhabited the Chief of them being:
- Main-land *Pomona*.
- Hoy *Ocetis*.
- Faira *Dumna*.

Scheland Isles, so call'd from the greatest of them, which is suppos'd by Mr. Camden to be the *Thule* of the Antients, at least of Ptolemy.

Near or at the mouth of the R. Thames:
- Canvey Isle, *Convennis* or *Canios* in Essex.
- Sheppey Isle, *Tamapis* } in Kent.
- Thanet Isle, *Tanatos* }

On the S of England:
- Wight Isle, *Vectis* S. of Hampshire, of which it is reckoned a Part.
- Guernsey Isle, *Sarnia* } H. } S. Peters } on the Coast
- Jersey Isle, *Cæsarea* } U. } S. Hilaries } of Normandy.

In the last place it is to be observ'd, that the Sea about the British Isles, and all along as far as to Spain, was sometimes comprehended by the Antients under the name of *Oceanus Britannicus*, which properly ta-

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(g) These Isles are call'd also *Hebridæ*, and *Hebrides*. The Scotch call them Inch-gall. Pliny reckons them in all 30, and Solinus with Ptolemy and some others 5. Mr Camden tells us that in his time they were commonly though erroneously thought to be no more than 44. See Camd. Brit. p. 1072, 1071.

(h) Ptolemy reckons them to be 30 in number, Pliny 40. See Camd. Brit. pag. 1073, 1074.

Antient names omitted in the Map for want of convenient room, *Æsica* Netherby in Cumberland, *Brocavum* Brougham in Westmorland, *Magna* Chester on the Wall, *Vinovium* Binchester, *Pons Ælii* Pont-Eland, *covi*, *Boricus* Borwich in Northumberland.

ken

ken was confin'd between the Rhine and *Prom. Gobæum*, or that head of Land which ſhoots out into the Sea at the Weſt end of Bretagne in France. The narroweſt Part of this Ocean was the Old *Fretum Britannicum*, call'd by Tacitus *Fretum Oceani*, beſides other Denominations taken notice of in the foregoing Chapter. *Oceanus Vergivius* or *Verginius* ſeems to have denoted antiently the Sea lying between the South Coaſt of Ireland, and the Weſt Coaſt of England below St. David's Point, call'd antiently *Prom. Octopitarum*, and alſo *Vergivium*, from which laſt name this Sea took its denomination. All that lies North of St. David's Point between England and Ireland, was more peculiarly call'd *Mare Hibernicum*. The Sea lying upon the North Coaſt of Ireland, and Weſt Coaſt of Scotland, was call'd *Oceanus Caledonius* or *Deucaledonius*, from the *Caledonii* or *Deucaledonii* then living in the adjacent Parts of Scotland. *Oceanus Hyperboreus* lying to the North of the Britiſh Iſles, and *Oceanus Germanicus* lying to the Weſt of them, ſhall be ſpoken of hereafter in more proper places.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Antient Germany, Rhætia, Vindelicia, and Noricum, together with Present Germany and Bohemia.

TO the East of the British Isles on the European Continent lies a large Country which both antiently was, and still is, call'd by the name of *Germania*, or Germany. The most antient (*i*) bounds thereof, besides the Sea, were three great Rivers, *viz.* the Rhine, the Danube, and the *Vistula* or Weyssel. Within which extent there is now contain'd the greatest part of Present Germany, with the Kingdom of Bohemia, Jutland in Denmark, as much of Poland as lies West of the Weyssel, and as much of the United Netherlands as lies North of the Old Channel of the Rhine. Now as Germany hath been lessened (in respect of its antient extent) on the West of the Weyssel, so hath it been enlarg'd on the West part of the Rhine; and as it hath lost Jutland and Holland, so hath it got most of the ground lying between the Danube and the Alpes, where were Old *Vindelicia*, *Noricum*, and part of *Rhætia*. For Germany is at present bounded Northward with the Baltick Sea and Jutland, Westward with the German Sea or Ocean, the Netherlands, Lorrain, and France; Southward with Switzerland and Italy; Eastward with Turky, Hungary, the Kingdom of Bohemia and Poland.

(*i*) Cæsar makes the River *Mosa* or Maes to be the Boundary between Old Gaul and Germany, and Pliny makes the River *Scaldis* or Schelde to separate one from the other.

Present

PResent Germany ſtands now divided into (*k*) nine General Parts, call'd Circles, *viz.*

Circle of Upper Saxony on the Baltick Sea to the N E. containing

- Pomerania: E belonging to Brandenburg — Ch. T. Stargart, Camin, Colberg.
- Pomerania: W belonging to Sweden — Ch. T. Stetin, Wolgaſt, Stralſund.
- El. of Brandenburg S. of Pomeran. Ch. T.: *Berlin*, *Brandenburg*, *Francford on the Oder*, in the Middle Marche; Cuſtrin, Landſperg in the New Marche; Stendel in the Old Marche.
- Saxony South of Brand. Its Chief Parts are: Elect. D. of Saxony, Ch. T. Wittemberg, Torgaw. Miſnia, C. T. Dreſden, Lipſick, Miſſen. Thuringia, Ch. T. Erfurt, Eyſenack, Jena, Gotha, Mansfeld.
- Bs. of Mersburg and Naumburg Ch T. the ſame.

Circle of Lower Saxony W. of Upper Sax. and lying between the Baltick and German Sea. It contains many ſubdiviſions, of which the principal are theſe.

- Holſtein to the N. W. Ch. T.: Kiel belonging to the D. of Holſtein. — In Holſtein proper
- Holſtein to the N. W. Ch. T.: Rendsburg bel. to the K. of Denmark. — In Holſtein proper
- Holſtein to the N. W. Ch. T.: Gluckſtad belonging to the K. of Denmark in Stormar
- Holſtein to the N. W. Ch. T.: Oldenſloe belonging to the D. of Holſtein in Wagria.
- Holſtein to the N. W. Ch. T.: Lunden belonging to the D. of Holſtein-Gottorp — In Ditmarſe.
- Holſtein to the N. W. Ch. T.: Meldorp belonging to the K. of Denmark — In Ditmarſe.
- Meckleburg E. of Holſtein on the Baltick, Ch. T. Wiſmar, Swerin, Roſtock, Guſtrow.
- D. denominated from their Chief Towns: Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Zell, Brunſwick, Wolfenbuttle, Hannover, Magdeburg.
- Princip. of Ferden bel. to D. of Bremen — Sweden — Ch. T. Ferden [rial City.
- Princip. of Ferden bel. to D. of Bremen — Sweden — Ch. T. Bremen an Impe-
- B of Hildeſheim and Princip. of Halberſtad, Ch. T. the ſame.
- Imperial Cities, the Chief being Hamburg on the Elbe, and Lubeck near the Baltick, both reckon'd to lie in Holſtein.

(*k*) Germany did ſome time ago contain a tenth Circle call'd the Circle of Burgundy as comprehending Burgundy and all the Netherlands, which Countries are now adays independent of the Empire of Germany.

Circle

Circle of Weſtphalia S. of Lower Saxony containing many ſubdiviſions, the Chief being

- Principality of Embden Ch. T. Embden.
- Counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt belonging to the King of Denmark. Ch. T. the ſame.
- Principality of Minden belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg, Ch. T. the ſame.
- Biſhopricks of Oſnabrug, Munſter, Paderborn. Ch. T. the ſame.
- Dukedom of Cleves belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg, Ch. T. Cleves, Weſel on the Rhine, Duisburg.
- D. of Berg. } bel. to El. Pal. of the Rhine } Ch. T. { Duſſeldorp.
- D. of Juliers } bel. to El. Pal. of the Rhine } Ch. T. { Juliers. Aix la Chapelle, or Aken, an Imperial City.
- County of March, Ch. T. Ham.
- County of Lippe. Ch. T. Lippe or Lipſtad.
- Dukedom of Weſtphalia, Ch. T. Arensburg.
- Biſhoprick of Liege, Reckon'd by ſome in the Netherlands, Ch. T. * Liege, Huy, Dinant. [* See the Map of the Netherlands.

C. of Lower Rhine S. of Weſtpha C. containing theſe Principal Parts, viz.

- El. Archbiſhopricks of { Mentz, Ch. T. Mentz, Bingen. / Triers or Treves, Ch. T. Triers or Treves, Coblentz. / Cologne, Ch. T. Cologne an Imperial City, Bonne.
- Electoral Palatinate of the Rhine, lying partly in the Circle of Upper and partly in the Circle of Lower Rhine. Ch. T. Heydelberg, demoliſhed in the late Wars.

C. of Upper Rhine intermingled with the C. of Lower Rhine, and broken into many ſubdiſions, of which the Chief are

- Landgraviate of Heſſe, Ch. T. Caſſel, Marpurg.
- County of Waldeck and Principality of Hirſchfeld, Ch T. the ſame.
- County of Naſſaw belonging to our late King William, and reckon'd by ſome in the Circle of Weſtphalia, Ch. T. Naſſaw.
- County of Catzenellebogen, Ch. T. Darmſtat, Catzenellebogen
- Biſhoprick of Worms, Ch. T. Worms an Imperial City but demoliſhed.
- Biſhoprick of Spire, Ch. T. Spire an Imperial City but demoliſhed. Philipsburg.
- Alſace divided into { Lower / Higher / Suntgow } Ch. T. { Strasburg, Haguenaw. / Colmar. / Mulhauſen.
- Biſhoprick of Baſil, ſo call'd from its once Ch. T. Baſil, which now makes a Canton in Switzerland.

C. of Franconia E. of the Cs. of the Rhine. Its Chief Parts are

- Bishopricks of Wurtzburg, Bamberg, Aichstat, Ch. T. the same.
- Marq. of Culembach and Onspach, Ch. T. the same
- The States of the Great Master of the Teutonick Order, whose usual residence is at a small Town call'd Mergentheim or Margenthal.
- Imperial Cities, the Chief being Francford on the Neckar commonly reckon'd in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, and Nuremberg.

C. of Swabia South of Franconia, & containing these Principal Divisions.

- D. of Wirtemberg, Ch. T. Stargard, Tubingen.
- Marq. of Baden, Ch. T. Baden.
- Marq. of Baden-Durlach, Ch. T. Durlach.
- Bishoprick of Constance so call'd from its once Chief City Constance now belonging to the Emperor.
- Bishoprick of Augsburg, Ch. T. Augsburg an Imperial City, Dillingen.
- Imperial Cities, the Chief (besides Augsburg already mention'd) being Ulm, Heilbrun.
- Austrian Swabia belonging to the Emperor, Ch T Friburg, Brisack in Brisgaw, Nellenburg, Rhinfeld, and Constance already mention'd.

C. of Bavaria East of Swabia and Franconia. Its Chief Divisions are

- Dukedom of Newburg. Ch. T. the same
- Electoral
  - D. of Bavaria Ch. T. — Munick or Munchen. Ingolstad, Landshut, Straubing, Burchausen.
  - Palat. of Bavaria, Ch T. Amberg To which may be added the Villages of Hochstet and Bleinhem, made remarkable by the Signal Victory obtained there by the Confederate Forces over the French and Bavarian Army.
- Archbishoprick of Saltzburg, Ch. T. the same.
- Bishopricks denominated from their Chief T. — Ratisbon an Imperial City, Passaw, Frisingen.

C. of Austria E. of the former divided into these Principal Parts

- Archd. of Austria, Ch. T. VIENNA, Lintz, Newstad.
- Stiria including
  - Stiria proper, Ch. T. Gratz, Fruck, Judenburg
  - Cilley County, Ch. T. Cilley, Rain.
- Carinthia, Ch. T. Clagenfurt, St. Vit, Villach.
- Carniola including
  - Carniola proper, Ch. T. Laubach.
  - Windishmarck, Ch. T. Metling.
- Tyrol including
  - Tyrol proper, Ch. T. Inspruck, Hall.
  - Bishoprick of Brixen, Ch. T. the same:
  - Bishoprick of Trent, Ch. T. the same, reckon'd formerly in Italy.

The

THE Kingdon of Bohemia is bounded Northward with the Marquisate of Brandenburg, and Poland; Eastward with Poland again; Southward with Hungary and Austria; Westward with the Circles of Bavaria and Upper Saxony.

It is distinguished into 4 General Parts, *viz.*

Bohemia proper.	Ch. T.	PRAGUE, Koningratz, Leutmeriz or Leitomeritz.
Moravia		Olmutz, Brin, Znaim.
Silesia.		*Breslaw*, Glogaw, Lignitz.
Lusatia.		Gorlitz, Bautzen, Soraw.

As for the remaining Countries that lie at present within the compass of Old Germany, namely Jutland, and the West Provinces of Poland, the former shall be treated of in the Description of Denmark, the latter in the Description of the Kingdom of Poland.

THE Inhabitants of Antient Germany (which was bounded by the the limits aforemention'd, and comes now to be describ'd are all comprehended by Pliny under (*i*) four general Denominations, *viz.*

* *Vindili*, or *Vandili*, or *Vandali*, or *Vanduli* comprehending

- *Gutones* or *Gothi*, *Heruli* or *Lemovii*, *Carini*, all in Brandenburg Pomerania.
- *Burgundiones*, in the North-West Provinces of Great Poland.
- *Semnones* in part of Brandenburg Marquisate, Misnia, Lusatia, and Silesia.
- *Longobardi*, in middle Marche of Brandenburg, about Berlin and Brandenburg.
- *Duringi* in part of Brandenburg Marquisate next to Swedish Pomerania and Meckleburg.
- *Rugii* in Brandenburg and Swedish Pomerania on each side the River *Viadrus* Oder, and in Rugen I.
- *Angili* or *Angli*, *Varini*, *Eudoses*, *Suardones*, *Nutthones* in Meckleburg D.
- *Cavones* in part of Lunenburg D. and Brand Marq.

(*i*) Pliny reckons up 5 General Denominations, under which he comprehends all the People that were of German extract. But the *Bastarnæ* or *Peucini*, which make the fifth sort, were seated on the East of the Weyssel, and consequently lying out of the Bounds of Old Germany were not mention'd above.

Ingævones **comprising**

- *Cimbri* in Jutland.
- *Saxones* or *Fosi* in Holstein.
- *Cauchi* in East Friseland or Princ. of Emden, Counties of Oldenburg and Dukedom of Bremen, namely from the R. *Amisius* Ems to the R. *Albis* Elbe.

Istævones **comprehending**

- *Frisii*
  - *Majores* in Friseland, Province of Groningen, and part of Overyssel, with some of North Gelderland.
  - *Minores* in part of the Province of Utrecht and as much of the Province of Holland (or West Friseland and Holland) as lies North of the Old Channel of the Rhine.
- *Marsi* first in the Province of Zutphen, afterward some setling themselves in the D. of Westphalia, they that remain'd in Zutphen were call'd *Marsaci* or *Marsatii*.
- *Bructeri* in Overyssel first, and afterwards between Cologne and Lippe.
- *Angrivarii* about Minden
- *Chamavi* N. of the *Angrivarii*. — These two possest themselves of the Country of the *Bructeri*.
- *Dulgibini* between Paderborn and the R. *Visurgis* Weser.
- *Tubantes* about the head of the Ems.
- *Sicambri* on the Rhine from Cologne to the parting of the Rhine. These being remov'd by Tiberius into Gaul between the Maes and the Rhine, their Country was inhabited toward Cologne by the *Tenctheri*, towards the parting of the Rhine by the *Usipii*.
- *Ubii* between the Rhine and the River *Mœnus* Meine, their Country was possessed afterwards by the *Mattiaci* about Nassaw and Marpurg, and by the *Suhones* above them.
- *Marcomanni* between the Rhine, the Danube, and the *Nicer* Neckar.
- *Teduſii* between the Rhine, the Meine, & the Neckar.
- *Harudes* between the head of the Meine and the Danube about Ingolstad.

— These afterwards removing themselves into Bohemia, several People of Gaul under the name of (*m*) *Alemanni* possest themselves of their Country.

(*m*) From these *Allemanni* the French at this day call Germany by the name of Allemagne, and the Germans by the name of Allemands As for the rise of the word *Germani*, (and consequently of *Germania*) it was first impos'd on 5 People, *viz. Eburones, Condrusi, Segni, Cæraſi*, and *Pæmani*, who passing the Rhine seated themselves in *Gallia Belgica* abour the Maes, and were afterwards call'd by the common Name of *Tungri*, as may be seen more largely in Cluv. German. Antiq. lib. 2. cap. 20.

Hermiones

Hermiones comprehending

Cheruſci in the Dukedom of Brunſwick and the Neighbouring parts of Lunenburg Dukedom.
Chatti in Heſſe and Thuringia.
Hermunduri in the Dukedom of Saxony and Miſnia. Theſe poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome part of the Country of the *Harudes* upon their going into Bohemia.
Nariſci in the Palatinate of Bavaria and part of Auſtria. Theſe were afterwards call'd *Armalauſi*.
(*n*) *Boii* or *Boiohemi* in Bohemia and afterwards in Bavaria upon their being driven out of Bohemia upon the removal of the *Marcomanni*, &c. from the Rhine and Neckar into the ſaid Country.
Quadi in part of Auſtria North of the Danube, and part of Moravia.
Oſi, *Gothini*, *Marſigni* in the remaining parts of Moravia, and in Sileſia.
Lugii, *Burii* in part of Sileſia and Great and Little Poland.

The Chief Towns of Antient Germany were *Treva* Lubeck, *Marienis* Hamburg, *Marienis altera* Wiſmar, *Statio* Staden †, *Albiramum* or *Biramum* Bremen, *Amiſia* Marpurg according to ſome, but rather Emden, *Tropha Druſi* Tangermund, *Caſtellum Chattorum* Caſſel in Heſſe, *Luppia* Lippe, *Mattium* Marpurg, *Buderis* Buriach in the Marquiſate of Baden-Durlach, *Aræ Flaviæ* Nortlingen, *M. Briſiacus* Briſach, *Marobodunum* Prague, *Eburum* Olmutz, *Ebrodunum* or *Rubodunum* Brin, *Medeſamium* Znaim. To theſe may be added ſome Towns lying indeed in *Gallia Belgica* but belonging to ſome of the foremention'd People, who paſſed over to the other ſide of the Rhine, as *Ara Ubiorum* Bonne, *Confluentes* Coblentz, *Colonia Ulpia Trajana* Kellen † near Cleves, *Juliacum* Juliers.

(*n*) Theſe *Boii* or *Boiohemi* are ſuppos'd by ſome to have remov'd at firſt out of Old Gaul into the Country ſtill call'd from them Bohemia, as another part of the ſame People did with other Gallic Nations remove into Gallia Ciſalpina, ſetling themſelves about *Bononia* Bologne in Italy.

Rhætia

RHætia was ſometime reckon'd as a part of Antient Italy, but afterwards it was made a diſtinct Country from it, lying among the Alpes and as far Northward as to *Lacus Brigantinus* now Lake of Conſtance, between the head of the Rhine Weſtwards and the head of the Drave Eaſtwards. So that it contain'd a great part of the Preſent Country of the Griſons (who are therefore uſually call'd by Modern Latiniſts *Rhæti*) as alſo ſome of the County of Tyrol, and of Preſent Italy. Its Chief Cities were *Tridentum* Trent in Tyrol, *Verona* Verona, *Feltria* Feltre, *Belluuum* Belluno in Preſent Italy; *Curia* Coire, the Chief Town of the Griſons.

VIndelicia lay between the Danube, the forementionꝰd *Lacus Brigantinus*, and the River *Oenus* Inn, ſo that it contain'd great part of the Circle of Swabia, with as much of the Circle of Bavaria as lies South of the Danube, and Weſt of the River Inn. Its Chief Towns were *Damaſia* or *Auguſta Vindelicorum* Augsburg, *Brigantium* Bregentz †, which gave name to the forementionꝰd Lake, *Campodunum* Kampten †, *Guntia* Guntsberg †, *Abudiacum* Fueſſen †, *Iſiniſca* Munick or Munchen, *Abuſena* Abensberg †, *Reginum* or *Regina Caſtra* Regensburg, more commonly call'd by us Ratisbon.

NOricum was extended berween the Alpes and the Danube from the River *Oenus* Inn to *M. Cetbius*, or that range of Mountains which runs through Lower Auſtria, Stiria and Carinthia to the River Drave, ſo that it contain'd as much of the Preſent Circle of Bavaria as lies Eaſt of the River Inn, and great part of the Circle of Auſtria. Its Chief Towns were *Norei* Newmark † in Carinthia, *Juvavium* Saltsburg, *Boiodurum* Inſtat †, *Ovilia* Wels †, *Lauriacum* Lorch †, *Vindoniana* Vienna.

As

As for Mountains, the *Hercinium Jugum* (though underſtood by ſome of the Antients more peculiarly of the Mountains about Bohemia, yet generally it ſeems to have denoted that continued range of Hills, which runs from the Rhine to Bohemia, and ſo on to Poland. And in like manner all the Woods that ran along the ſides of theſe Hills ſpreading themſelves very far out, ſo as to cover greateſt part of Old Germany, ſeem to have made up together the *Sylva Hercinia* ſo much talked of by the Antients for its extent. Indeed there are not wanting ſome, who make this Wood to have reached much farther, reckoning the *Sylva Arduenna* in *Gallia Belgica*, and the Woods in *Sarmatia Europea* to have been parts of it. The Mountain in Swabia, at the foot of which the Danube riſes, went antiently by the name of *Abnoba*.

The Chief Rivers are *Danubius* Danube, which falls into the Euxine Sea; *Rhenus* the Rhine, (which receives *Nicer* the Neckar, *Mænus* the Meine on the Eaſt ſide, and *Moſella* the Moſelle on the Weſt ſide,) *Amiſius* the Ems, *Viſurgis* the Weſer, *Albis* the Elbe, all running into the German Ocean; *Viadrus* the Oder, (as alſo *Viſtula* the Weyſſel) falling into the Baltick Sea.

Of theſe the Danube is counted the largeſt River of Europe, (excepting the Wolga) and the Rhine the next in largeneſs to the Danube. Theſe have their Spring-heads not very remote from each other, the Danube riſing in the County of Furſtenburg in Swabia, and the Rhine in the Country of the Griſons.

The Danube empties it ſelf into the Black Sea by ſix or ſeven Mouths, of which two only are at preſent Navigable, the reſt being choaked with Sands. The Rhine is likewiſe divided into many Channels towards the Ocean; that which goes by Utrecht and Leyden, is the old and proper Channel; that which lets the Rhine into the R. *Sala* or *Iſala* Iſſel, was

was made by Druſus, whence it was antiently call'd *Foſſa Druſiana*, as the Channel from Leyden to Delf and ſo on, being made by one Corbulo, was call'd *Foſſa Corbulonis*. One *Civilis* a Deſcendant of the Kings of the *Batavi* made a third Channel, by which he open'd a Paſſage (now call'd the River Leck) for the Rhine into the Mouth of the Maes. As for the other Inlet of the Rhine into the Meas, antiently call'd *Vahalis* and now the River Waal, whether it was made by the old *Batavi* or forced by the overſwelling of the Rhine, is not certain. Now the Rhine being thus let into the Maes and Iſſel, has three Mouths aſſign'd to it by ſome of the Antients, *viz.* the mouth of its proper Channel call'd *Medium Rheni Oſtium*, the mouth of the Iſſel, otherwiſe call'd *Flevum* or *Orientale Oſtium Rheni*, and the mouth of the Maes, otherwiſe call'd *Helium* or *Occidentale Rheni Oſtium*, as may be ſeen in the ſmall draught in the Map of the Netherlands.

The Sea that waſhes the Weſt Coaſt of Germany, and is therefore call'd the German Ocean, was for the ſame reaſon anciently ſtil'd *Oceanus Germanicus*, and ſometimes *Cimbricus*, from the neighbouring *Cimbri* abovemention'd. The Sea waſhing the North Coaſt of Germany, and now call'd the Baltick Sea, hath more than one denomination given it by the Antients. It is call'd by Tacitus *Mare Suevicum* from the *Suevi*, under which name were comprehended in the moſt early times, all the German Nations living on each ſide the River *Suevus*, afterwards call'd *Viadrus* and now the Oder. But the name of this Sea that occurrs moſt frequently in old Authors is *Sinus Codanus*, taken from *I. Codani*, now call'd Zeland in Denmark lying round the Weſt end of it. This Iſle with the others adjoyning, as alſo *Scandinavia* and *Inſula Oceani* were all formerly eſteem'd belonging to Germany. Of theſe the *Inſula Oceani* is that, which

is

is now call'd the Isle of Rugen from the *Rugii* above-mention'd, and is still reckon'd to Germany. The other Isles make up great part of Denmark, as also Norway and Sweden, and therefore shall be further treated of in the descripion of those Countries. As for the Isles of Antient Germany lying in the German Ocean, the Chief are those near the Coast of Jutland or Holstein call'd formerly *Saxonum Insulæ*, from the Saxons above-mention'd.

Those small Isles which lie in a range at the Entrance into the Zuyder-zee or South Sea in Holland, are probably suppos'd to have join'd to the Continent in antient times. For the Sea breaking into the old *Lacus Flevus* (which as other Lakes, had then no communication with the Sea, but by the Mouth of the River *Sala* now Issel,) and covering all the neighbouring low grounds, the aforesaid Lake became enlarg'd into what is now call'd the South Sea, and the higher spots of Ground on the Coast appear'd as so many Islands. Among which that now called Flieland, is thought to be the adjacent tract to the old *Flevum Castellum*; for the *Fletio* I. of the Antients is generally allow'd to have been swallow'd up by the Sea, lying where are now the Shelves between Friseland and Weringen I.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Antient and Present Italy.

THE name of Italy (*o*), which was at first given only to a part, became by degrees extended to the whole, of the Country lying between the Alpes and the *Fretum Siculum* now Strait of Messina. The Alpes are its West and North Boundary, separating it antiently from Gaul or *Celtogalatia*, *Rhætia*, *Vindelicia* and *Noricum*; at present from France, Savoy, Switzerland, and Germany. On the other Sides it is bounded by parts of the Mediterranean Sea, *viz.* Eastward by the Gulf of Venice, antiently call'd *Mare Superum*, as also *Sinus Adriaticus*, and Westward by the Sea of Tuscany, call'd formerly *Mare Inferum*, as also, *Tuscum* or *Tyrrhenum*.

Present Italy may be distinguished into two general Parts, Northern and Southern: North Italy is commonly call'd Lombardy (*p*) and distinguish'd into

High Lombardy containing	Piemont E. of France and Savoy,	Chief Towns	Turin, Pignerol, Susa, Saluzzo, Nice. Mondovi, Vercelli, Aoust.
	Montferrat E. of Piem.		Casal, Albi, Acqui.
	Milanese or D. of Milan E. of Montferrat,		Milan, Novara, Como, Lodi, Cremona, Pavia, Tortona, Alessandria, Bobbio.
	Rep. of Genoua S. of Mil. on Sea Coast		Genoua, Savona, Final, Monaco, Spezza.

(*o*) Italy had several other names given it by the Antients, as *Hesperia* on account of its Western situation in respect of Greece. *Saturnia*, *Latium*, *Ausonia*, and *Oenotria* were properly names of some Part, though frequently extended to denote the whole, chiefly by Poets.

(*p*) Lombardy was so call'd from the *Longobardi*, a German Nation abovemention'd, who coming into Italy possessed themselves of the North part thereof, and erected therein a Kingdom.

Low

Low Lombardy containing { D. named from their Ch. T. N. E. of Genoua Repub. ; Rep. of Venice E. of Milaneſe } Chief Towns { Parma with Piacenza, Modena with Reggio, Mirandula, Mantua. ; Venice, Padua, Verona, Breſcia, Bergamo, Vicenza, Trevigio, Feltre, Belluno, Uden, Cabo di Iſtria, Pola in Iſtria.

South Italy lies between the Gulf of Venice and the Sea of Tuſcany, containing

The States of the Church, or Popes Dominion S. of Lombardy and divided into theſe parts, {
Campagna di Roma Ch. T. ROME, Tivoli, Albano, Oſtia.
S. Peter's Patrimony Ch. T. Viterbo, Civita-Vecchia, Porto, Bracciano.
D. and Terr. nam'd from their Ch. T. { Caſtro, Orvieto, Perugia, Urbino, Ferrara, Bologna.
Sabina Ch. T. Magliano, Rieti.
Umbria or D. of Spoleto, Ch. T. Spoleto.
Marq. of Ancona, Ch. T. Ancona, Loretto.
Romagna, Ch. T. Ravenna, Rimini.

Great D. of Tuſcany W. of the State of Ch. on the Sea of Tuſc. } C. T. { Florence, Piſa, Leghorn, Siena, Piombino.

The Rep. of Lucca on the Sea N. of Piſa in Tuſcany Ch. T. Lucca.

Kingd. of Naples taking up the moſt S. part of Italy & divided into { Terra di Lavora ; Abruzzo { Further ; Nigher } ; C. of Moline or Lanciano ; Principate { Further ; Nigher } ; Baſilicate ; Capitanate ; Territory of { Bari ; Otranto } ; Calabria { Nigher ; Further } } Chief Towns { NAPLES Capua, Gaeta, Aquila, Atri. ; Civita di Chieti. ; Lanciano, Boiano. ; Benevento, Conza. ; Salerno, Policaſtro. ; Cirenza, Venoſa. ; Manfredonia, Aſcoli. ; Bari, Trani. ; Otranto Tarento, Brindiſi, Gallipoli ; Coſenza, Roſſano. ; Reggio, St. Severino,

ANtient Italy may likewiſe be diſtinguiſhed into two general Parts, *Gallia Ciſalpina* to the North, and *Italy* primarily ſo call'd to the South.

The North part of Antient Italy was nam'd *Gallia*, from ſome Nations of the Old Gauls, who croſſing the Alpes, poſſeſſed themſelves of this Tract. It was nam'd (by way of diſtinction from the Old or True *Gallia* above deſcrib'd) *Gallia Italica*, *Ciſalpina*, and *Togata*, as lying in Italy, on the ſide of the Alpes next to Rome, and upon account of its Inhabitants wearing the Habit call'd the *Toga*. As much of it as lay North of the River *Padus* or Po, was ſtil'd G. *Tranſpadana*; as much as lay South of *Padus*, *Ciſpadana*; and as much of both theſe as lay about the *Padus*, *Circumpadana*. The Boundaries between G. *Ciſalpina* and *Italia* primarily ſo call'd, were at firſt the two Rivers *Arnus* Arno, and *Æſis* Jeſi; but upon the defeat of the *Senones* the River *Rubicon* was made the boundary on the Eaſt ſide inſtead of *Æſis*.

The ſeveral People of *Gallia Ciſalpina* were theſe

- In the Rep. of Genoua part of Piem. Mont-ferrat, and Mi-laneſe — *Ligures* (*q*) whoſe Country was call'd *Liguria*, on the Sea Coaſt between the Rivers *Macra* and *Varus*, — Chief Towns: *Genua* Genoua, *Nicæa* Nice, *Portus Herculis Monæci* Monaco, *Albium Intemelium* or *Albintemelium*: Vintimiglia, *Albium Ingaunum* or *Albingaunum* Albenga, *Vada Sabatia* Savona, *Pollentia* Polenza †, *Alba Pompeia* Albi, *Aſta* Aſti, *Aquæ Statiellæ* Acqui or Aich, *Dertona* Tortona, *Iria* Voghera †.
- In Piemont — *Taurini*, *Seguſiani* *, *Salaſſi*, *Lepontii* — Ch. T.: *Auguſta Taurinorum* Turin. *Seguſio*. [* Or *Cottii* and *Ideonni Regna*. *Auguſta Prætoria* Aoſta, *Eporediæ* Jvrea. *Oſcela* Domo d' Oſcela †.
- In the Co. of the Griſons, & part of Tyrol — *Euganei*, *Rhæti* — Chief Towns: *Anaunia* or *Anonium* Nan or Non †, *Saraca* Sarca, *Vannia* Civida †, *Clavenna* Chiavenna, *Telium* Tellio. *Tridentum* Trent. *Verona* Verona. The *Rhæti* with the *Vindelici* and *Norici* made afterwards a diſtinct Province from Italy.

In

In the Repub. of Venice.
- *Veneti*
- *Carni*

Chief Towns: *Patavia* Padua, *Atria* or *Adria* Adri †, from which the *Mare Adriaticum* took its name, *Ateſte* Eſte †, *Vicentia* Vicenza, *Altinum* †, *Traviſium* Trevigio, *Opitergium* Oderza †, *Concordia* Concordia †.

Aquileia Aquilea, *Forum Juli* Friuli, *Julium Carnicum* Zuglia †, *Vedinum* Udine, *Tergeſte* Trieſte, firſt belonging to *Iſtria*, but afterwards laid by the Romans to the *Carni*.

In Iſtria
- *Iſtri* or *Hiſtri*

Ch. T.: *Pola* Pola, *Parentium* Parenzo †, *Ægida* Cabo di Iſtria, *Neſactium* Caſtel Nuovo †.

In Piemont, D. of Milan, Mantua, Parma, Modena, Repub. of Venice, and State of the Church, as the Ch. T. ſhew more particularly
- *Lilici*
- *Læi*
- *Inſubres*
- *Orobii*
- *Cenomani*
- *Anares*
- *Boii*
- *Lingones*
- *Senones*

Chief Towns: *Vercellæ* Vercelli.
Ticinium Pavia, *Novaria* Novara.
Mediolanum Milan, *Laus Pompeia* Lodi, *Forum Diuguntorum* Crema, *Comum* Como, *Bergamum* Bergamo, *Forum Licinii* Eerlaſina †.
Brixia Breſcia, *Cremona* Cremona, *Mantua* Mantua.
Placentia Piacenza.
Bononia Bologna, call'd afore *Felſina*, *Parma* Parma, *Brixellum* Briſcello, *Regium Lepidi* Reggio, *Mutina* Modena.
Forum Cornelii Imola †, *Faventia* Faenza.
Senogallica or *Senogallia* Sinigaglia.
The other Towns ſhall be ſet down in *Umbria*, which was the Seat of the *Senones*, till they were expell'd by the Romans.

Italia

(*q*) The Diviſion of Antient Italy above mention'd is that which was chiefly in uſe under the firſt Roman Emperors, beſides which it may be convenient for the better underſtanding

ing more early Writers to obſerve further, that the moſt early Inhabitants of Italy left upon Record were theſe, *viz.* the *Auſones* inhabiting the moſt Southern parts of Italy afterwards call'd *Brutia* and *Lucania*; the *Opici* or *Oſci* inhabiting the parts afterwards call'd *Samnium* and *Campania*; *Siculi* inhabiting what had afterwards the name of *Latium* and the Country of the *Sabini*; the *Umbri* inhabiting as much of the Country afterwards call'd *Tuſcia* as lies between the *Tiber* and *Umbro* on the *Mare inferum*, and a larger tract on the *Mare ſuperum*; the *Tuſci* inhabiting all between the *Umbri* and the Alpes about the River *Padus*; the *Ligures* beneath the *Tuſci* on the Sea Coaſt, as far as to the River *Rhodanus* in *Gallia*; and laſtly the *Veneti* beyond the *Tuſci*. In proceſs of time the *Tuſci* being diſpoſſeſſed of the Country about the Po by the Gauls, ſettled themſelves on the *Mare inferum*, having firſt driven out from thence the *Umbri*. The *Oenotrii* coming out of *Arcadia* in Greece firſt drave the *Auſones* out of the South part of Italy (forcing them to ſeek for a new Habitation about the River *Liris* and *Vulturnus*;) after that having obtain'd the name of *Aborigines*, they drave out the *Siculi*. From the *Opici* were deſcended (as is ſaid) the *Sabini*, from whom are ſaid to come the *Picentes*, *Veſtini*, *Marſi*, *Peligni*, *Frentani*, *Marrucini*, *Samnites*, from which laſt came the *Hirpini*, *Campani*, *Lucani*, and *Brutii*. In the mean while the Greeks having planted ſeveral Colonies, and built ſeveral Towns along all the Coaſt of Italy and Sicily, both theſe were for ſometime comprehended under the name of *Magna Græcia*; until the Greeks being by degrees diſpoſſeſſed, the name became at laſt proper only to the lower part or foot of Italy, ſome Authors comprehending under that name *Apulia*, *Meſſapia* or *Calabria*, together with *Lucania* and *Brutia*; others excluding *Apulia*, and others *Lucania* and *Brutia*

It may be further here obſervable, that *Picenum* and *Samnium*, though they did ſtrictly denote the Countries of the *Picentes* and *Samnites* only, yet were ſometimes taken in a larger ſenſe, wherein they denoted alſo the Countries of ſome of the neighbouring People, and that variouſly in various Authors.

Italia primarily ſo call'd, or the South Parts of Old Italy comprehended theſe following Countries and People, *viz.*

In Tuſcany and Rep. of Lucca with ſome part of Repub. of Genoua and State of the Church

Tyrrhenia or *Etruria* call'd alſo *Tuſcia*, lying between the *Mare Inferum* and *M. Apenninus* from the River *Macra* to the River *Arnus*, and containing Twelve Dynaſties or ſmall Sovereignties denominated from their Chief Towns, *Veii* †, *Volſinii* Bolſena †; *Cluſium* Chiuſi †, *Peruſia* Perugia, *Cortona* Cortona †, *Aretium* Arezzo †, *Falerii* †, *Volaterræ* Volterra, *Vetulonii* †, *Ruſellæ* Bagni di Roſelle †, *Tarquinii* †, *Cære* Cerveteri †. To which may be added theſe other remarkable Towns, *Lunæ* †, *Piſæ* Piſa, *Portus Liburnus* or *Herculus Liburnus* Livorno, *Populonia* near Piombino, *Telamon* Telamone †, *Coſa* Lanfredonia †, *Graviſcæ* †, *Centum Cellæ* Civita Vecchia, *Alſium* Palo †, all on the Coaſt. In the inland Parts *Nepete* Nepi, *Sutrium* Sutri †, *Fanum Voltumnæ* Viterbo, *Hortanum* Horti †, *Herbanum* afterwards *Urbs vetus* Orvieto, *Suana* Soana †, *Saturnia* Saturnia †, *Senæ* Siena, *Florentia* Florence, *Piſtoriæ* Piſtoria, *Lucæ* Lucca.

In State of Church, *viz.* Romagna, Bologneſe &c. with part of Tuſcany

Umbria lying between the Rivers *Nar*, *Tiber*, *Pedeſis* and *Æſis*, Ch. T. *Ravennæ* Ravenna, *Ariminii* Rimini, *Piſaurum* Piſaro, *Fanum Fortunæ* Fano, *Sena Gallica* Sinigaglia, *Cæſena* Ceſena †, *Saſſina* Sarſina †, *Urbinum* Urbino, *Sentinum* Sentino †, *Æſis* Jeſi †, *Camerinum* Camerino, *Iguvium* Augubio †, *Mevania* Bovagna †, *Spoletium* Spoleti, *Tiferni* Citta di Caſtello, *Nuceria Camellaria* Noceria †, *Aſſiſium* Aſſiſi †, *Hiſpellum* Iſpello †, *Fulginium* Fulgino †, *Suder* Sodi †, *Interamnium* Terani or Terni, *Narnia* Narni †, *Ameria* Amelia †, *Ocriculi* Otricoli †.

In Sabina & part of Abruzzo, &c.

Sabini between the River *Nar* and *Anien*, Ch. T. *Cures* Vecovio de Sabina †, *Reate* Riete, *Nurſiæ* Norcia, *Cutilia* †, *Amiternum* near Aquila, *Eretum* Monte Eretundo †, *Nomentum* Lamentario †.

Latium lying along the *Mare Inferum*, being extended from the Rivers *Anien* and *Tiber*, at firſt to *Circæum Promontorium*, afterwards to the River *Liris*. It was diſtinguiſhed into

In Camp. di Roma, &c.

Latium Vetus containing theſe People, *viz.*

Latini properly ſo call'd, Ch. T. *Roma* Rome, *Tibur* Tivoli, *Præneſte* Paleſtrina, *Gabii* † between Rome and Paleſtrina in midway, *Tuſculum* Frascati †, *Aricia* l' Aricia †, *Lanuvium* Citta Lavinia †, *Alba Longa* † near M. Albano, *Lavinium*

In Campagna di Roma and part of Terra di Lavora in the K. of Naples

Lavinium Patrica, *Laurentum* Paterno †, *Oſtia* Oſtia, *Antemnæ* †, *Collatia* †, *Fidenæ* †, *Rutuli*, Ch. T. *Ardea* †.

Latium Novum or *Adjectitium* comprehending *Æqui*, Ch. T. *Careoli* or *Carſuli* Arſuli †, *Valeria* or *Varia* Vico Varo †, *Sublaqueum* Suliaca †, *Algidum* in Selva de Aglieri.

Hernici, Ch. T. *Anagnia* Anagni, *Alatrium* Alatri †, *Veruli* Veroli, *Ferentinum* Ferentino †.

Volſci, Ch. T. *Antium* †, *Circæi* near *Circeium Prom.* Monte Circello, *Anxur* or *Tarracina* Tarracina, *Sueſſa Pometia* †, *Velitræ* Belitri †, *Cora* Cora †, *Norba* Norma †, *Privernum* Piperno †, *Setia* Sezza †, *Signia* Segni †, *Sulmo* Sermonetta †, *Fruſino* Fraſelona †, *Fabrateria* Falvatera †, *Aquinum* Aquino †, *Caſinum* Monte Caſino, *Atina* Atino †, *Arpinum* Arpino †, *Arx* Arce †, *Sora* Sora †, *Fregellæ* Ponto Corvo †, *Interamnna* l' Iſola.

Auſones, Ch. T. *Cajeta* Gaeta, *Fundi* Fondi, *Formiæ* Mola †.

In the Marq. of Ancona belonging to State of the Chur. as alſo in Abruzzo, Principate, and Capitanate, in the Kingdom of Naples

Picenum or (the Country of the) *Picentes* on the *Mare Superum*, Ch. T. *Ancona* Ancona, *Caſtrum Novum* Flaviano †, *Caſtellum Truentinum* †, upon the R. *Truentus*, *Auximum* Oſmo †, *Septempeda* S. Severino †, *Tollentinum* Tollentino †, *Firmum Picenum* Firmo, *Aſculum Picenum* Aſcoli †, *Interamnium* Teramo, *Atria* Atri.

Veſtini on the ſame Sea, Ch. T. *Angulus* Civita di St. Angelo †, *Pinna* Civita de Penna, *Avita* or *Avella* Aquila.

Marrucini on the ſame Sea, Ch. T. *Teate* Chieti.

Peligni in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Corfinium* †, *Sulmo* Sulmona †.

Marſi in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Alba Fucentis* † upon the *Lacus Fucinus*, *Marrubium* Morrea †.

Frentani on the *Mare Superum*, Ch. T. *Ortona* Ortona, *Anxanum* Lanciano, *Hiſtonium* Guaſto d' Amone †.

Samnium or the Country of the *Samnites*, properly ſo call'd in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Bovianum* Bojano, *Æſernia* Iſernia, *Sapinum* Sepino †, *Alliſæ* Alliſi †, *Teleſia* Teleſe †.

Hirpini in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Beneventum* Benevento, *Equus Tuticus* Ariano †, *Abellinum* Avellino †, *Compſa* Conza.

In Ter. di Lavora & Nigher Principate
- *Campania* on *Mare Tuscum* Ch. T.
  - *Liternum* Torre di Patria †, *Bajæ* †, *Misenum* Monte Miseno †, *Puteoli* Puzzuolo, *Neapolis* Naples, *Herculanium* Torre di Greco †, *Pompeii* Scafati †, *Surrentum* Sorrento †, *Capua* about 2 miles from present or new Capua, *Suessa Aurunca* Sessa †, *Venafrum* Venafri †, *Casilinum* Capua, *Teanum Sidicinum* Tiano †, *Calatia* Cajazzo †, *Cales* Calvi †, *Atella* Aversa †, *Acerræ* Acerra, *Nola* Nola †, *Nuceria* Nocera †.
- *Picentini* on the same Sea, Ch. T. *Salernum* Salerno.

In Basilicate, Capitanate and the Terr. of Bari
- *Apulia* divided into
  - *Daunia* C.T.
    - *Teanum Apulum* †, *Gerion* Tragonata †, *Sipuntum* Siponto †, *Luceria* Lucera, *Æqualanum* Troja †, *Arpi* †, *Asculum Apulum* Ascoli.
  - *Peucetia* C.T.
    - *Venusia* Venosa, *Acherontia* Acirenza, *Canusium* Canosa †, *Cannæ* Canne †, *Salapia* Salpe †, *Barium* Bari, *Egnatia* Torre d'Anazzo †.

In Ter. of Otranto, & in Calabria Nig. and Further
- *Magna Græcia* comprehending
  - *Messapia* or *Calabria* Ch. T.
    - *Calabri*
      - *Brundisium* Brindisi, *Hydruntum* Otranto, *Castrum Minervæ* Castro †, *Aletium* Lezze.
    - *Salentini* Ch. T.
      - *Tarentum* Tarento, *Neritum* Nardo †, *Gallipolis* Gallipoli.
  - *Oenotria* containing
    - *Lucani* Ch. T.
      - *Pæstum* Pesto †, *Buxentum* Policastro, *Metapontum* Torre di Mare †, *Heraclea* Policore †, *Sybaris* †, *Potentia* Potenza †.
    - *Brutii* or *Brutium* Ch. T.
      - *Scyllæum* Sciglio †, *Rhegium* Rheggio, *Locri Epizephyrii* Gerace, *Scylacinum* Squillaci, *Croto* Crotone, *Petelia* Belicastro, *Ruscianum* Rossano, *Consentiæ* Cosenza, *Pandosia* †, *Hipponium* MonteLeone †, *Cerilli* Cirella †, *Clampetia* Amantea †, *Temsa* or *Tempsa* near Torre Loppa †, *Terina* Nocera †, *Lametia* Santa Eufemia †, *Caulonia* Castel Vetri †.

As for the Iſles belonging to Italy, the Chief are theſe following,

Sicily *Sicilia*, alſo *Sicania* & *Trinacria*, lying at the Toe or S. of Italy, & now divided into three parts,

Val di Mazara, Val di Demona, Val di Noto — Ch. T. PALERMO, Montreal, Mazara; Meſſina, Catania; Syracuſe, Auguſta.

Its antiently famous Cities or Towns were *Syracuſæ* Syracuſe, *Catona* Catania, *Tauromenium* Taormina †, *Meſſana* (call'd before *Zancl.*) Meſſina, *Mylæ* Milazzo †, *Tyndaris* Tindari †, *Cephaledis* Cefalu †, *Himera* Termini †, *Solus* or *Solantum* Solante †, *Panormus* Palermo, *Drepanum* Trapani †, *Selinus* or *Selinuntum* Torre di Pulici †, *Acragas* or *Agrigentum* Gergenti, *Camarina* Torre di Camarana, *Agyrium* Agirone, *Aſſorus* Azaro †, *Enna* Caſtra Janna †, *Netum* Noto.

Sardinia call'd likewiſe antiently by the Romans *Sardinia*, but by the Greeks *Sardo*, W. of Sicily. — Ch. T. At preſent Cagliari. Oriſtagni, Saſſari. Antiently *Calaris* Cagliari, *Olbia* †.

Corſica call'd alſo antiently by the Romans *Corſica*, but by the Greeks *Cyrnus*, North of Sardinia. — Ch. T. At Preſent Baſtia, Ajazzo. Antiently *Aleria* †, *Mariana* †.

Iſles of Lipari North of Sicily, antiently call'd *Inſulæ Æoliæ*, *Vulcaniæ*, *Liparæ*. The Chief of them are — Lipari *Liparæ*. Volcano *Vulcaniæ*. Stromboli *Strongyle*.

The Chief Mountains in Italy are *Alpes* the Alpes, which beginning at Savona, run winding to the Weſt and North from the Mediterranean Sea to the Gulf of Venice, being as hath been ſaid the Weſt and North Boundary of Italy; *Apenninus* the Apennine beginning likewiſe at Savona and running through the middle of Italy to the *Siculum Fretum* or the Strait of Meſſina; *Veſuvius* Soma between Naples and Nola famous

famous for its Burning. But more famous on the ſame acconnt is *Ætna* Gibel in Sicily; to which may be added *Eryx* M. Trapani and *M. Hyblæus* with the the three Promontories of Sicily, *viz. Pelorum* C. Faro to the North; *Pachynum* C. Paſſaro to the Eaſt; and *Lilybæum* C. Marſalla to the Weſt.

Rivers of chief Note in Italy are *Padus*, call'd by the Greeks *Eridanus*, the Po, (which receives on its North ſide *Ticinus* the Teſino, *Addua* the Adda, *Ollius* the Oglio, *Mincius* the Menzo; on its South ſide *Tanarus* the Tanaro, *Trebia* the Trebie,) *Athеſis* the Adige, *Timavus* the Timavo, *Rubicon* the Fiumecino, *Metaurus* the Metaro, *Aternus* the Peſcara, *Aufidus* the Lofanto, all emptying themſelves into the *Sinus Adriaticus* or Gulf of Venice; *Sybaris* the Cochile, *Crathis* the Crati both falling into the *Sinus Tarentinus* Gulf of Tarento; *Arnus* the Arno, *Tiberis* the Tiber, (which receives on its Weſt ſide *Clanis* the Chiana, and *Cremera*; on its Eaſt ſide *Nar* the Nera, and *Anien* the Teverone,) *Liris* the Garigliano, *Volturnus* the Volturno, *Silarus* the Silaro, running all into the Sea of Tuſcany or *Mare Inferum*. Chief Rivers in Sicily are *Terias* Fiumedi S. Leonardo, *Anapus* the Alfio running by Syracuſe, *Elorus* the Abiſo, and *Gela* the Fiume di Terra Nuova.

There are in Italy theſe remarkable Lakes, *Lacus Verbanus* Lake Maggiore, *Lacus Larius* Lake of Como, *Lacus Sebinus* Lake Iſeo, *Lacus Benacus* Lake Guarda. To which may be added *Lacus Trasimenus* Lake of Perugia, famous for a great defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.

To what hath been already ſaid concerning the ſeveral denominations of the Sea waſhing the Coaſts of Italy, no more needs be added than this, that the name of *Sinus Adriaticus* ſeems properly to be extended Southward to the *M. Garganus*, or elſe *Prom. Japygium*, below which was properly the *Mare Adriaticum*, call'd alſo *Mare Jonium*, *Ausonium*, and *Siculum*. As

much of the Mediterranean Sea, as lay on the Coaſt of *Liguria* now Rep. of Genoa, was from thence call'd *Mare Ligusticum*, as now it is the Sea of Genoa. The *Mare Sardoum* was the Sea lying on the I. *Sardo* or *Sardinia*, the *Mare Cyrnium* on the I. *Cyrnus* or *Corsica*.

CHAP. IX.

Of Preſent Turky in Europe, and Antient Greece, Thrace, Mœsia and Illyricum.

OVer againſt Italy on the Eaſt ſide of the Gulf of Venice lies Turky in Europe, being bounded Northward with Sclavonia, Hungary, Tranſylvania, Moldavia, Walachia, and Poland; Eaſtward with the Black Sea, Strait of Conſtantinople, Sea of Marmora, Strait of the Dardanelles, and Archipelago; Southward with the Mediterranean Sea; Weſtward with the Jonian Sea, Gulf of Venice, aud Germany.

It may be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, Northern Turky and Southern Turky.

Northern Turky contains theſe Provinces, *viz.*

Beſſarabia moſt N. Prov. on the Black Sea inhabited by the Tartars of
- Oczakow — T. — Oczakow.
- Budziack — Ch. — Bialogrod, Kili.

Bulgaria S. W. of Beſſer.
Romania S. of Bulg.
Servia W. of Bulgaria.
Boſnia W. of Servia.
- T. — Sophia, Siliſtria, Nicopoli, Varne. CONSTANTINOPLE, Adrianople, Gallipoli, Trajanople.
- Ch. — Belgrade, Semendria, Nice or Niſſa, Widin. Obrach. Seraio, Bagnialuch, Piſtrino,

Croatia Weſt of Bolnia belonging to the
- Emperor — T. — Carlſtat.
- Turks — T. — Wihitz,
- Venetians, call'd Morlachia — Ch. — Zegna or Zenga.

Dalma-

Dalmatia S. E of Croatia and W of Bosnia, bel. to the	Venetians	Ch. Towns	Spalato, Zara, Scardona, Sebenico, Castel Nuovo, Cataro.
	Rep. of Ragusa	Ch. Towns	Ragusa, Stagno.
	Turks	Ch. Towns	Narenta, Trebigna.

Southern Turky contains these Countries or Provinces,

Macedonia W. of Rom.	Chief Towns	Salonichi, Contessa, Emboli.
Albania W. of Maced.	Chief Towns	Durazzo, Scutari, Croia, Dolcigno, Valona.
Canina S. of Alb.	Chief Towns	Larta, Chimera, Canina.
Janna E. of Canina	Chief Towns	Lariſſa, Armiro, Zeiton.
Livadia S. of Janna	Chief Towns	Athens or Setines, Lepanto, Stives or Thives.
Morea South of Livadia belonging to the Venetians.	Chief Towns	Napoli di Romania, Napoli di Malvasia, Modon, Coron, Novarino, Misitra.

Within the compass of Present Turky in Europe lay antiently *Græcia*, *Thracia*, *Mæsia*, and *Illyricum*.

GRæcia took up the South Part of the aforesaid Turky, being bounded Eastward by the River *Strymon* and the *Mare Ægeum* Archipelago; Southward by the *Mare Creticum* Sea of Candia; Westward by the *Mare Jonium* Jonian Sea; Northward by the *Montes Scardici*. It is usually (*r*) divided into Five general Parts, *Peloponnesus*, *Hellas* or *Græcia* properly so call'd, *Epirus*, *Thessalia*, and *Macedonia*.

(*s*) *Peloponnesus* now the Morea is that Peninsula, which lying between the Ægean and Jonian Seas

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(*r*) Aristotle lib 1. *Meteororum* divides Greece into four Parts, *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia*, and *Peloponesus*. The Romans divided it only into two Provinces, *viz.* *Macedon* and *Achaia*, under the former they comprehended the true *Macedonia* together with *Epirus* and *Thessalia*; under the latter *Græcia propria* and *Peloponesus* with the Isles lying about them.

(*s*) This Peninsula was also call'd antiently *Ægialia* and *Apia*.

made

made up the South part of Greece, being ſeparated from *Græcia propria* by the *Sinus Corinthiacus* Gulf of Lepanto, and *Sinus Saronicus* Gulf of Engia, and the Iſthmus between both, call'd the Iſthmus of Corinth. It was divided into 6 Parts or Regions, *viz.*

On the Jonian Sea	*Achaia* (t) *propria*	Chief Towns	*Corinthus* Corinth, *Cenchreæ*, *Sicyon*, *Patræ*.
	Elis (u)		*Olympia*, *Cyllene*.
	Meſſenia		*Meſſenia* Moſſenega, *Pylus* Novarino, *Corone* Coron, *Methone* Modon.
In the inland	*Arcadia* (x)		*Tegea*, *Stymphalus*, *Mantinea*, *Megalopolis*.

On the Ægæan and Cretan Sea	*Laconia* (y)	Chief Towns	*LACEDÆMON* or *SPARTA*, Miſitra, *Leuctrum*, *Amyclæ*, *Epidaurus Limera* Napoli di Malvaſia, *Helos*.
	Argia or *Argolis*		*Argos Hippium* Argo, *Nemea*, *Mycenæ*, *Nauplia* Napoli di Romania, *Træzen*, *Epidaurus*.

(z) *Hellas* or *Græcia propria* call'd alſo *Achaia* (now Livadia) lay to the North-Eaſt of the *Peloponneſus*, from which 'twas ſeparated by the bounds already mention'd, as it was W. from *Epirus* by the River *Achelous*, N. from *Theſſalia* by the M. *Othrys* and *Oeta*, and E. by the *Mare Ægæum*. It was divided into theſe 8 ſeveral Parts or Regions, *viz.*

(t) This part is call'd *Achaia propria* by Ptolemy, *Achaia Peloponeſi* by Theophraſtus, to diſtinguiſh it from *Achaia* taken for the ſame as *Hellas* or *Græcia propria*. The Territories of *Sicyon* and *Corinthus* are by ſome of the Antients reckon'd as Parts of the *Peloponeſus* diſtinct from *Achaia propria* under the name of *Sicyonia* and *Corinthia*.

(u) The *Elei* or *Elidenſes* were in the Opinion of ſome call'd before *Epei*.

(x) *Arcadia* was alſo call'd *Pelaſgia*.

(y) *Laconia* was call'd alſo *Lelegia*, and *Ochalia*. Under the name of *Lacedæmon* or *Laconia*, ſome will have *Meſſenia* to be comprehended by ſome of the Antients.

(z) *Græcia* or *Hellas propria* is ſo call'd, becauſe the name did primarily belong to it. It was alſo call'd according to ſome *Doris*, *Argos* or *Argia*.

To the E. on the *Euripus* & toward the Æg. Sea	*Attis* (*a*) or *Attica*	Chief Towns	*ATHENÆ* Athens, *Marathon.*
	Megaris (*b*)		*Megara, Eleusis, Nissa.*
	Bœotia.		*Orchomenum* Orchomeno †, *Thespiæ* Tespe †, *Lebadia* Livadia †, *Chæronæa, Platææ, Thebæ* Thives, *Delium, Aulis, Leuctra.*
	Locris Epicnemidia		*Cnemides, Opus, Thronium, Elatea, Lilæa.*
To the W. toward *Epirus* & Ion. Sea	*Doris*		*Boium, Cytinium, Pindus.*
	Phocis		*Anticyra, Cirrha, Pythia, Delphi.*
	Locris Ozolæa		*Naupactus* Lepanto,
	Ætolia (*c*)		*Chalcis, Calydon, Olenus, Pleuron.*

Epirus (now Canina) lay to the West of *Græcia propria*, being separated from it (as hath been said) by the River *Achelous*, Northward from *Macedonia* by the River *Celidnus*, and from *Thessalia* by M. *Pindus*; Southward from *Peloponesus* by the *Sinus Corinthiacus*; on the West it was bounded by the *Mare Jonium*. It contain'd these People and Countries.

Molossi	Chief Towns	*Dodone.*
Dryopes		
Chaones		*Oricum* Valona, *Antigonia, Panormus, Elæus.*
Thesprotii		*Buthrotum* Butrinto.
Cassiopæi		*Cassiope.*
Almene		*Nicopolis* one of the Dardanells of Larta, or Prevesa
Amphilochi		*Argos Amphilochium.*
Acarnania (*d*)		*Ambracia*, Larta according to some, *Actium* the other Dardanel of Larta, *Stratos.*

(*a*) *Attica* was also call'd *Actia, Mopsopia, Cecropia, Ogygia.*
(*b*) *Megaris* was also call'd *Nyssæa.*
(*c*) *Ætolia* was also call'd *Curetis* and *Hyantis*, and is by some of the Antients reckon'd a distinct Country from *Græcia propria.*
(*d*) *Acarnania* is reckon'd by some Antient Geographers as a distinct Region from *Epirus.*

Thessalia

(e) *Theſſalia* (now Janna) lay to the North of *Græcia propria*, from which it was ſeparated, as hath been above ſaid; to the Weſt and North 'twas bounded by *Macedonia*, and to the Eaſt with the *Mare Ægæum*. It contain'd theſe ſeveral Parts.

Theſſaliotis	Chief Towns	*Hypata, Soſthenea, Cypera.*	
Eſtiotis		*Gomphi, Phæſtus, Tricca* Triccala, *Ætinium.*	
Pelaſgiotis		*Lariſſa* Lariſſa, *Pharſalus, Pytheum, Atrax.*	
Magneſia		*Jolcus*	
Phthiotis		*Phthia, Thebæ Theſſalicæ, Echinus, Lariſſa Penſilis, Demetrias, Pagaſæ.*	

(f) *Macedonia* lay to the North of *Epirus* and *Theſſalia*, being bounded E. with the River *Strymon* (which parted it from *Thracia*,) and the *Mare Ægæum*, Weſtward with the *Mare Jonium*, and Northward with the *Montes Scardici*, which ſeparated it from *Illyricum* and *Myſia*. Its more remarkable People and Countries were theſe, *viz.*

Taulantii	Chief Towns	*Epidamus* or *Dyrrachium* Durazzo, *Apollonia, Aulon.*	
Pæones		*Alorus.*	
Æmathia		*Pella, Ægæa, Idomena, Ædeſſa.*	
Mygdonia		*Antigonia, Carrhabia, Lethe.*	
Picria		*Pidna, Pimpla, Phylace.*	
Paraxis		*Caſſandra* or *Potidæa, Torone, Olynthus.*	
Amphaxitis		*Theſſalonica* Salonichi, *Stagira.*	
Edones [regio		*Amphipolis* Emboli, *Scotuſa, Berga.*	
Chalcidica		*Singus, Ampelus.*	

(e) *Theſſalia* is alſo call'd *Pelaſgia* and *Pyrrhæa*. In this Country liv'd the *Myrmidones*, as alſo the *Lapithæ* inhabiting *M. Pindus* and *Othrys*, and the *Centauri* dwelling about *M. Pelios*, all of them often mention'd by Poets.

(f) *Macedonia* was alſo call'd *Macetia*, *Pæonia*, *Æmonia*, *Æmathia* and *Mygdonia*, each being properly the names of ſome part of it. Under *Macedonia* was ſometime comprehended *Theſſalia*, which therefore has ſometime the names of *Æmathia* and *Æmonia* attributed to it.

TO the North-East of Greece lay (g) *Thracia* now Romania, being bounded Northward by *M. Æmus*, Eastward by the *Pontus Euxinus*, *Bosphorus Thracicus*, *Propontis* and *Hellespontus*; Southward by the *M. Ægæum*; and Westward by the River *Strymon*. Among its People the Chief were these, the *Bistones*, *Cicones*, *Edones*, *Odrysæ*, *Thyni*, *Bebryces*, *Sithoni*, *Bessi*, *Denseletæ*, *Mædi* or *Medi*. Among its Provinces that which lay on the *Bosphorus Thracicus* was call'd *Europa*, from whence the name of Europe seems to have been extended to all that large Peninsula or part of the Old World, which lies West of the said *Bosphorus*.

The remarkable Towns of Antient Thrace were these, *viz.*

Upon or towards the *M. Ægeum*: *Philippi*, *Neapolis*, *Abdera* or *Clazomene*, *Tinda*, *Maronea*, *Ismarus*, *Ænus*, *Cypsela*, *Cardia*, *Eleus*, *Sestus* one of the Dardanels, *Callipolis* Gallipoli, *Lysimachia*.

On the *Propontis*: *Pactya*, *Bisanthe*, *Perinthus* or *Heraclea*, *Selymbria* Selivria.

On *Bosphor. Thracicus*: *BYZANTIUM* afterwards call'd *NOVA ROMA* and *CONSTANTINOPOLIS*, Constantinople.

On *Pontus Euxinus*: *Phinopolis*, *Salmydessus*, *Peronticum*, *Apollonia*, *Toza*, *Anchialus*, *Mesembria* Mesember.

In the inland parts: *Byzya*, *Philippopolis* Philppopoli, *Trajanoplis* Trajanople, *Adrianopolis* Adrianople, *Topiris*, *Nicopolis* Nicopoli, *Sardica*.

(g) *Thracia* is sometimes denoted, especially in the writings of Poets, by the names of *Bistonia*, *Odrysia*, *Sithonia*, *Bebrycia*, &c. taken from its Chief People. In the most early times the name of *Thracia* was extended N. as far as to the *Ister*, and S. as far as to *Achaia*, so that it comprehended *Mœsia*, *Macedonia* and *Thessalia*.

ABove Thrace lay *Mæsia*, being bounded N. by the *Danubius* or *Ister*, which ſeparated it from *Dacia*; Eaſtward by the *Pontus Euxinus*; Southward by *Mare Æmus*; and Weſtward by *Illyricum* and *Pannonia*. It was divided into *Mæſia Superior* now Servia, and *Mæſia Inferior* now Bulgaria. In the former were the *Dardani*; in the Weſtern or more inland parts of the latter were the *Triballi*, the Eaſtern part thereof lying on the *Pontus Euxinus* was inhabited by ſome Scythian Nations, as the *Troglodytæ*, *Peucestæ* about the Iſle *Peuce*, and *Getæ* lying on each ſide the Danube or Iſter, partly in *Mæſia*, and partly in *Dacia*. Its Ch. T. were *Neſſus* Niſſa, *Rhetiaria*, *Oſcus* on the Danube; *Tomi*, *Iſtropolis*, *Odeſſus* on the Euxine Sea.

TO the W. of *Mæſia* and *Macedonia* lay *Illyris* or *Illyricum* along the *Sinus Adriaticus*, up quite to *Iſtria* in Italy. It was divided into two parts, *viz.*

In Croatia and W. Damatia { *Liburnia* { *Senia* Zegna, *Jadera* Zara Vecchia. Ch. T. { *Scardona* Scardona.

In the reſt of Dalmatia & part of Servia { *Dalmatia* Ch. T. { *Dalminium* or *Delminium* Delminio, *Sicum* Sebenico, *Salona* near Spalato, *Narona* Narenta, *Epidaurus* Raguſa, *Budua* Budoa, *Olchinium* or *Colchinium* Dolcigno, *Liſſus* Aleſſia, *Scodra* Scutari.

Mountains of chief note in Old Greece were theſe, *viz.* *Stymphalus*, *Mænalus*, *Pholoe*, *Cyllenus*, *Erymanthus*, *Taygetus* in *Peloponeſus*; *Acroceraunii* and *Pindus* in *Epirus*; *Helicon* and *Parnaſſus* in *Phocis*; *Cithæron* in *Bœotia*; *Hymettus* in *Attica*; *Othrys* and *Oeta* between *Græcia propria* and *Theſſalia*; *Olympus*, *Pelius* and *Oſſa* in *Theſſalia*; *Athos* in *Macedonia*. In Old Thrace, *Rhodope* and *Æmus*.

The Rivers of chief note were, *Penæus*, *Alpheus*, *Pamiſus*, *Eurotas*, and *Inachus* in *Peloponeſus*; *Acheron* and *Cocytus* in *Epirus*; *Cephiſſus* (divided into two ſtreams,

Streams, *Asopus* and *Ismenus*) in *Graecia propria*; *Sperchius* and *Peneus* in *Thessalia*: In *Macedonia*, *Aliacmon*, *Erigon*, *Axius*, *Chabris*, *Strymon* running into the Ægean Sea; *Panyasus*, *Apsus*, *Laus*, *Celidnus* running into the *Sinus Adriaticus*.

What were the antient names of the Seas lying on the Countries here describ'd has been already intimated in putting down the Bounds of each Country; it remains to observe, that the part of the *Mare Ægæum* about the I. *Icarus* and the adjoyning Isles was peculiarly call'd *Mare Icarium*, and the *Mare Myrtoum* was the peculiar name of another part, namely of all that lay between the *M. Icarium* Eastwards, and *Argolis*, *Attica*, and *I. Eubœa* Westwards, according to ro antient Writers, excepting Ptolemy, who places the *M. Myrtoum* between the *I. Samus* and the Peninsula of *Caria*, or between the *M. Icarium* Northwards, and *Rhodium* Southwards. It remains further to observe, that the old names of the Principal Gulfs belonging to Greece were these, *viz.*

On the Coast of *Epirus*, *Sinus Ambracicus* Gulf of Larta.

Between *Epirus*, *Græc. prop.* and *Peloponesus* { *Sinus Corinthiacus*, call'd also *Crissæus*, *Cyrrhæus*, and *Delphicus*, Gulf of Lepanto.

On the Coast of *Peloponesus* {
S. Cyparissius Gulf of Arcadia.
S. Messeniacus Gulf of Mossenega or Coron.
S. Laconicus Gulf of Colochina.
S. Argolicus Gulf of Napoli.

Between *Pel.* & *Græc. propr.* { *S. Saronicus* also call'd *Megaricus* and *Eleusinius*, Gulf of Engia.

On the Coast of *Thessalia* {
S. Maliacus Gulf of Zeiton.
S. Pelasgicus call'd also *Pagasæus*, *Volcinus*, and *Demetriacus*, Gulf of Armiro.

On the Coast of *Macedonia* {
S. Thermaicus or *Thermæus* Gulf of Salonichi
S. Toronaicus or *Toronæus* Gulf of Aiomena
S. Singiticus Gulf of Contessa.
S. Strymonicus Gulf of Monte Santo

On the Coaſt of *Thracia*: *S. Piericus*. *S. Melas* or *Cardianus* Gulf of Eno.

To theſe may be added *Euripus*, or that narrow Arm of the Sea between *Græcia Propria* and *Eubœa Inſula*.

The chief Iſlands belonging to the Countries here deſcrib'd are

In the *M. Jonium*: Corfu *Corcyra*, S. Maura *Leucas*, Cefalogna *Cephalonia*, Iſle di Compare *Ithaca*, Zante *Zacynthus*.

In the *M. Creticum*: Candia *Creta*, Ch. T. at preſent Candia, Canea, Retimo; anciently *Gortyna*, *Gnoſſus*, *Cydon*, *Lyctus*. Cerigo *Cythera*.

In the *Mare Ægeum*:

- In the *Sinus Saronicus*: *Ægina* Engia, *Salamis* Coluri, *Eubœa* or *Chalcis* Negropont.
- Between *Attica* and *Peloponeſus*. W. and *Caria* in Aſia East:
  - *Cyclades* (*b*): viz. *Delus*, *Andrus* Andri, *Helena*, *Cia*, *Cythnus*, *Seriphus*, *Siphnus*, *Naxus* Nicſia, *Parus* Paro, *Myconus*, *Tenos*, &c.
  - *Sporades*: viz. *Icarus*, *Patmus*, *Aſtypalea*, which are reckon'd by ſome to Aſia, *Amorgus* *Melus* *Thera*, &c.
- Over againſt *Macedonia*: *Scyrus* Sciro, *Peparethus* Piperi, *Lemnos* Stalimene.
- Over againſt *Thracia*: *Thaſus* Taſo, *Samos* or *Samothracia* Samandrachi, *Imbrus* Lembro.

(*b*) As to the number and names of the *Inſulæ Cyclades* and *Sporades*, there is very little agreement to be met with in antient Writers. It is ſaid by ſome, that the *Cyclades* were ſo call'd from their lying ἐν κύκλῳ in a Circle round the *I. Delus*; and the *Sporades* from their lying ſcattered about the *Cyclades*.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of Ancient Pannonia, Dacia, Sarmatia Europea, and Present Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Walachia, Poland, and Little Tartary.

ABove *Illyricum* lay antiently *Pannonia*, which was bounded N. by the Danube, E. by the ſame River and *Mons Aureus*, S. by *Illyricum*, and W. by *M. Cetius.* Within this compaſs now lies great part of Hungary and Slavonia, beſides ſome parts of the neighbouring Provinces of Germany and Turky already mention'd.

The Kingdom of Hungary (with Slavonia now uſually reckon'd as a part of it) is bounded Northward by Poland, Eaſtward by Tranſylvania and Walachia, Southward by Turky, Weſtward by Germany and Bohemia.

Hungary properly ſo call'd is divided into two general Parts, *viz.*

Upper Hung. N. of the Danube divided into 34 Counties Ch. T. { Presburg, Leopolſtat, Newhauſel, Eſperies, Caſchow or Caſſovia, Agria or Erlaw, Tockay, Peſt, Colocza, Zolnock, Great Waradin, Giula, Segedin, Titul; Temeſwar belonging to the Turks.

Lower Hung. S. of Danube containing 14 Counties Ch. T. { BUDA, Gran, Raab or Javarin, Alba-Regalis or Stul-Weiſſemburg, Caniſia, Sigeth, Funskirchen or Five Churches.

Slavonia lies between the Drave N. and the Save S. being divided into 6 Counties. Its Ch. T. are Poſſega, Gradiskia, Agram or Zagrab, Eſſeck, Szerem or Sirmiſch, Peter Waradin, Salankemen, Semlyn.

As

As for Old *Pannonia* is was divided into two Parts, *viz.*

In Carniola, Croatia, Windiſhmarck, Garinthia, Stiria, Auſtria. — *Pannonia Superior* or *Prima Conſularis* to the W. Ch. T. — *Siſcia* Siſeck in Croatia; *Petovium* Pettaw in Stiria; *Æmona* Underlaubach, *Nauportum* Overlaubach in Carniola; *Vindoniana* Vienna in Auſtria; *Segeſta* Sigeth in Hungary.

In Low. Hung. Slavonia, Boſnia, and Servia — *Pann Inſer.* or *Secunda Conſularis* to the E. Ch. T. — *Arrabona* Raab, *Scarabantia* Scarbing *f*, *Aquincum* Buda in Hungary; *Sirmium* Sirmiſch in Slavonia; *Taurunum* Belgrade in Servia.

As much of *Pannonia* both *Superior* and *Inferior* as lay between the two Rivers *Dravus* the Drave and *Savus* the Save, was by a peculiar name call'd *Valeria*, and alſo *Pannonia Interamnia*.

As much of Upper Hungary as lies W. of the Theyſſe was inhabited antiently by the *Jazyges Metanaſtæ*, a People of *Sarmatia Europæa*; and what lay E. of the ſaid River, appertain'd to Old *Dacia*, which comes next to be deſcrib'd.

Dacia was bounded Northward by the *Montes Carpatici* Crapach Mountains, Eaſtward by the River *Hieraſus* Prut and *Iſter* or *Danubius*, Southward by the *Iſter* again, Weſtward by the River *Patiſſus* or *Tibiſcus* now Theyſſe. Within this compaſs is now contain'd (beſides part of Upper Hungary already mention'd) Tranſylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia.

Tranſylvania *(i)* is bounded N. by Poland, E. by Walachia and Moldavia, S. by Moldavia again and Hungary, W. by Hungary again. It is divided into 5 parts according to the five Nations which inhabit it, *viz.*

(*i*) Tranſylvania is ſo call'd as lying beyond the Woods, between it and Hungary.

Part

Part 1. Inhabited by the Saxons, Ch. T. Hermanſtat or Zeben, Cronſtat or Braſſow.
Part 2. Inhabited by the Hungarians, Ch. T. Weiſſemburg, Clauſenburg or Coloſwar, Newſtat.
Part 3. Inhabited by the Cicules or Bulgarians, Ch. T. Newmark.
Part 4 and 5. Inhabited by the Walachians and Moldavians, very ſmall in extent, and containing no conſiderable Towns.

On the Eaſt of Tranſylvania lies Walachia (*k*) and Moldavia; between Poland to the N. and Turky to the South. The Ch. T. of the former, which lies moſt N. upon Poland, are Jazy and Soczow; of the latter which lies moſt S. upon Turky, Targoviſco.

As for Old *Dacia*, is was divided into 3 parts, *viz.*

In E. Upper Hungary { *Ripenſis* Ch. T. { *Zurobara* Temeſwar, burg. *Zeugma* Clauſen-

In Tranſylv. & W. Walachia and Moldavia { *Mediterranea* Ch. T. { *Zarmiſogetuſa* or *Clonia Ulpia Trajana* Verheli †, *Alba Julia* Weiſſemburg, *Patruiſſa* Cronſtad.

In E. Walach. *Alpeſtris* to the Eaſt containing no Towns of note.

As much of Walachia as lies Eaſt of the River Prut belonged formerly to *Sarmatia Europæa*, which ſhall be next ſpoken of.

Sarmatia Europæa was bounded N. with the *Oceanus Sarmaticus* and (*l*) *Terra Incognita*; E. with the River *Tanais*, *Palus Mæotis*, *Boſphorus Cimmerius*, and

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(*k*) Monſieur Baudrand aſſures us, that he was inform'd by the Inhabitants, and by ſeveral Poles, more eſpecially Count Morſtein Great Treaſurer of Poland, that the Country commonly call'd in all Modern Maps Moldavia, ought to be call'd Walachia; and on the contrary what in the Maps is uſually ſtil'd Walachia, ought to be nam'd Moldavia. Indeed both Countries went at firſt under the common name of Walachia, Moldavia being then call'd Lower or Eaſtern Walachia.

(*l*) See Ptol. Geogr. lib. 3. chap. 5. at the very beginning.

Pontus

Pontus Euxinus; S. with the *Pontus* again, and the *Montes Carpatici*; W. with the River *Viſtula*. Within which Extent is now comprehended greateſt part of the Kingdom of Poland, all Little Tartary, the South part of Muſcovy, with Livonia a Province of Sweden.

POland in its largeſt acceptation is bounded N. by the Baltick Sea, Livonia and Muſcovy; E. by Muſcovy again and Little Tartary; S. by Beſſerabia in Turky, Walachia, Tranſylvania and Hungary; W. by Bohemia and Germany. It is diſtinguiſh'd into two general parts, the Kingdom of Poland properly ſo call'd, and the Great Dutchy of Lithuania.

The Kingdom of Poland properly ſo call'd contains theſe Provinces, *viz.*

Great Poland Ch. T. { Poſna, Kaliſh with Gneſna, Sirad, Lencici, Breſte, Wladiſlaw. The two laſt are in that part of Great Poland, which is peculiarly call'd Cujavia.

Mazovia. Its Ch. T. { Warſaw, Plocsko, Bielsko, Auguſtow. The two laſt are in that part of Mazovia, which is peculiarly call'd Podlachia.

Little Poland, Ch. T. CRACOW, Sendomir, Lublin.
Little Ruſſia, Ch. T. Lemberg or Leopol, Premiſlaw, Chelm.

Volhinia divided into { Upper Ch. T. Lucko. Lower, being the Ukrain or Country of the Coſſacks, Ch T. Kiow belonging to the Muſcovites; Bialacerkiew, Circaſſy belonging to the Poles.

Podolia divided into { Upper, Ch T. Caminiec, Trembowla, Bar. Lower, Ch. T. Braclaw.

Pruſſia on the Baltick Sea belonging partly to the { Kingdom of Poland, Ch. T. Dantzick, Culm, Thorn, Marienburg, Elbing. To which may be added the Abbey of Oliva, famous for a Peace there concluded in 1660. between the Emperor and King of Poland on one ſide, and the King of Sweden on the other ſide. Elector of Brandenburg, and lately erected into a Kingdom, Koningsberg, Memel, Pillaw.

The

The Great Dutchy of Lithuania contains these Provinces, *viz.*

Lithuania properly so call'd Ch. T. { Wilna, Troki, Grodno, Novogrodeck, Minski, Mscislaw, Witepsk, Poloczko, Bressici. The Palatinate of this last contains Polesia.

Samogitia, Ch. T. Rosien, Midneck.

D. of Curland under its own Duke, who is a Feudatory to the K of Poland, Ch. T. Mittaw, Goldingen, Windaw.

LIttle Tartary (so call'd to distinguish it from Great Tartary in Asia) lies between Poland to the West; Muscovy to the North; the R. Don, Sea of Zabach, Strait of Caffa, and Black Sea to the East; and the Black Sea again to the South. It is frequently call'd also (*m*) Crim Tartary, and by some Precopean Tartary; which latter Denomination as it takes from the Town (Pzrecop, or as it is usually pronounced) Precop, so it is thought to take the former name from the old Town *Cremnos*, situated formerly a little without the Isthmus on the *Palus Mæotis* or Sea of Zabach. It may be distinguished into the Northern and Southern Part. The Northern part is inhabited by the Nogay Tartars, who live by Hordes, and in cover'd Waggons instead of Houses, which are remov'd from place to place, as necessity requires.

The S. part is the Peninsula, antiently call'd *Taurica Chersonesus* Ch. T. Baccasar, the usual Residence of the Cham, Or call'd also Przecop in the Isthmus; Caffa on the Eastern-Coast of the Peninsula belonging to the Turks; and Kerci somewhat nearer to the adjoyning Straits, to which it, as well as Caffa, gives Denomination.

(*m*) This Opinion is mentioned by Cluverius, who thinks also, that the name of Crim Tartary properly belongs only to so much of this Country as lies without the Isthmus, and that the name of Precop Tartary properly belongs only to so much as lies within the Isthmus, that is only to the Peninsula or *Chersonesus* of the Ancients; though both names are extended to denote the whole Country by different Authors.

AS for South Muſcovy and Livonia, they ſhall be treated of in the enſuing Chapter; here follow

The Chief People of Old *Sarmatia Europæa*

Tauri inhabiting the (*n*) *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, on the Coaſts whereof the antient Greeks had ſeveral Towns, as *Theodoſia* Caffa, *Panticapæum*, *Eupatorium*, and *Taphros*, &c.

Hamaxobii, *Georgi*, *Nomades*, *Baſilides*, *Tauroſcythæ*, *Roxolani*, in the N. part of Little Tartary.

Neuri, *Geloni*, *Thuſſagetæ*, *Budini*, *Agathyrſi*, *Jazyges* in S. Muſcovy.

Boſphorani on the *Boſphorus Cimmerius* Strait of Caffa.

Mœotæ on the *Palus Mœotis* Sea of Zabach.

Tanaitæ on the R. *Tanais* Don.

Boryſthenitæ on the R. *Boryſthenes* Nieper.

Tyrangitæ about the R. *Tyras* Nieſter.

Baſtarnæ comprehending the *Sidones*, *Carpiani* in Little Poland, and Little Ruſſia, *Peucinii* in Podolia, *Atmones* in Upper Volhinia, Ch. T. *Carodunum* Lemberg, or as ſome will Cracow, *Clepidava* Caminieck, *Boryſthenis* or *Olbia*.

Æſtiæi comprehending the *Hirri* in Livonia, and the *Scyrri* in Pruſſia.

Venedi (comprehending ſeveral Nations or People ſituated) in the Upper part of Great Poland, as alſo in Mazovia and Lithuania, and on the Sea Coaſt about the *Sinus Venedicus*, which ſome underſtand of the Gulf of Riga, others of the Gulf of Dantzick, others of ſome other Creek or Bay between the two former. Perhaps all the inner part (of the *Oceanus Sarmaticus*, or which is the ſame, of the Baltick Sea) between the Coaſt of Pruſſia and Samogitia, &c was denoted formerly by that name in its largeſt acceptation.

Arimaſpi placed by ſome of the Antients on the Coaſt of the *Oceanus Sarmaticus*.

That part of *Sarmatia Europæa* which lay E. of the *Boryſthenes*, was chiefly inhabited by Scythian Nations, (*viz.* the *Hamaxobii*, *Nomades*, *Baſilides*, &c.) and

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(*n*) It is alſo call'd *Cherſoneſus Aſpera*, *Scythica*, and *Pontica*.

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was therefore call'd *Scythia (o) Europæa*, which name is extended by ſome to *Dacia* and *Myſia*, as being likewiſe poſſeſſed by Scythian People eſpecially toward the Eaſt or *Pontus Euxinus*.

Chief Mountains in the Countries here deſcrib'd are *Montes Carpates* or *Montes Carpatici* Crapack Mountains between Poland and Hungary with Tranſylvania, &c. They were alſo call'd *Montes Sarmatici* as bounding Old *Sarmatia* from *Dacia*. To which may be added the *Montes Riphæi* frequently mention'd by the Antients, and ſuppos'd to lie at the head of the *Tanais* or Don.

Rivers of Chief note are, in Poland *Boryſthenes* the Nieper, (which on its Weſtern Bank receives the R. Bog, and is accounted the third in largeneſs among the Rivers of Europe, the two eſteem'd larger being the Wolga and the Danube,) *Tyras* the Nieſter, both running into the Black Sea; *Viſtula* the Weyſſel, *Paropamiſus* ſuppos'd to be the Little Dwina, *Chronus* thought to be the Niemen, all three running into ſome Part or Arm of the Baltick Sea. In Hungary *Dravus* the Drave, *Savus* the Save, *Partiſſus* or *Tibiſcus* the Theyſſe, which (together with *Hieraſus* the Prut in Walachia) run all of them into the Danube. To which may be added *Tanais* the Don bounding partly Little Tartary to the Eaſt, and ſo falling into the Sea of Zabach or *Palus Mæotis*.

(o) *Scythia Europæa* was alſo call'd *Scythia Parva* in reſpect of *Scythia* in Aſia, juſt as Tartary in Europe is now a-days call'd Little Tartary in reſpect of the Aſiatick Tartary. As much of *Scythia Europæa* as lay upon the *Pontus Euxinus* is call'd ſometimes by the peculiar name of *Scythia Pontica*.

CHAP. XI.

Of Preſent Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Muſcovy, together with Antient Scandinavia, Feningia, &c.

TO the North of Holſtein in Germany lies Denmark, which is made up of the Peninſula of Jutland and ſeveral Iſlands.

Jutland is ſurrounded by the Sea, excepting Southward, where it joyns on to Holſtein. It is divided into two general parts, *viz.* North Jutland ſubdivided into four Dioceſſes denominated from their Ch. T. Alburg, Wyburg, Arhuſen, and Rypen; and S. Jutland, call'd alſo the Dutchy of Sleſwick, Ch. T. Sleſwick with the Caſtle of Gottorp, Tonningen and Flensburg.

Among the Iſles which make the other part of Denmark, the chief are theſe two lying in the Baltick Sea, *viz.* I. of Zeeland, Ch. T. COPENHAGEN, Roſchild, Elſenore, and I. of Fionia or Funen, Ch. T. Odenſee, Nyburg.

ON the North of Denmark lies Norwary, ſurrounded by the Sea, excepting Eaſtward, where it joyns to Swedeland and Muſcovy. It is divided into 4 Parts or Governments, *viz.*

Aggerhus	Ch. T.	CHRISTIANA or Obſlo with the Caſtle of Aggerhus
Bergen	Ch.	Bergen, Stavenger.
Drontheim	Ch.	Drontheim or Druntheim.

Wardhus containing Finmarch and Norwegian Lapland, Ch. T. Wardhus.

To

To the Kingdom of Norway appertains the Isle of Iceland, which is divided into 4 Parts denominated from the 4 Quarters of the World, Ch. T. Schalholt (the Capital Town of the Isle about eight Leagues from M. Hecla) in the S. Quarter, and Hola in the N. Quarter.

BEtween Norway to the West and N. Muscovy to the East, Poland and the Baltick Sea to the South, lies Swedeland divided into 7 general parts.

Sconen comprehending	Bleking	Ch. T.	Christianople, Christianstad, Carelscroon
	Sconen prod.		Lunden, Malmugen, Landscroon.
	Halland		Helmstad, Laholm, Wardborg.
Gothland divided into East and W.			Gottemburg in W. Gothland, Calmar in E Gothland.
Government of Bahus			Bahus, Malestrand.
Sweden proper			STOCKHOLM, Upsal.

Swedish Lapland with W. Bothnia intermingled, Ch. T. Torna, Uma, Pitha, Kimi.

Finland Ch. T. { Cajaneburg in Cajania or East Bothnia, Abo in Finland proper, Wiburg and Hexholm in Carelia.

Ingria, Ch. T. Noteburg, Coporio and Ivanogrod.
Livonia, Ch. T. Riga, Revel, Narva, Pernaw.

The Chief Isles belonging to Sweden are, the I. Oeland and Gothland on the Province of Gothland, the I. Aland on Finland, and the I. of Dagho and Oesel on Livonia.

MUscovy (the largest Country in Europe, and the only one that remains to be describ'd) is bounded to the N. by the Northern Ocean, to the W. by Sweden and Poland, to the S. by Little Tartary and the River Don, to the E. by Great Tartary in Asia. It is call'd also Great Russia, and may be divided into two general parts, *viz.*

Northern

Northern Muſcovy containing theſe Provinces

Muſcovian Lapland, Ch. T. Kola, Kandolax.

Dwina, Condora, Samoieda, Obdora, Siberia, Permsky — Ch. T. — Archangel, St. Nicholas. Wirchaturia. . . . . Berezo. Tobolska or Tobol. Perma-Weliski.

Provinces denominated from their Ch. T. — Niſinovogrod, Uſtiuga, Wologda, Bielo-Ozero, Novogorod-Weliki, Pleskow, Kargapol, Petzora.

Southern Muſcovy containing theſe Provinces, *viz.*

Provinces denominated from their Ch. T. — MOSCOW, Rezan, Wolodimer, Caſan, Suſdal, Jeroſlaw, Twer, Reſchow, Bielski, Smolensko. Worotin, Novogorod-Sevierski, Czernihow.

Country of the Czermiſſi Tartars.

Country of the Mordiates or Mordua Tartars, inhabiting the vaſt Deſarts between the D. of Wolodimer, and Little Tartary.

The only conſiderable Illand belonging to Muſcovy is that call'd I. Morſonovitz or Candenoes lying above Archangel in the Northen Ocean.

AS for the Antient Geography of theſe Four Countries laſt deſcrib'd, the Peninſula of Jutland appertain'd (as hath been already obſerv'd) to Antient Germany, being inhabited by the *Cimbri*, whence it was call'd (*p*) *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, and Cape Scagen at the N. end of it was call'd *Cimbricum Promontorium*.

The Iſles of Zeeland and Funen with the others adjoyning had the common name of *Inſulæ Æmodes*, as alſo *Scandiæ*, given them by the Antients, and were eſteem'd Iſles of Antient Germany, being inhabited

(*p*) Pliny tells us that the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus* was by another name formerly call'd *Cartris*.

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by the German People *Teutoni* call'd alſo *Codani*; whence the largeſt of theſe Iſles, known now by the name of Zeeland, was known antiently by the name of *Inſula Codanonia.*

Norway with as much of Swedeland as lies W. of the Gulf of Bothnia was by the Antients call'd *Scandinavia*, and ſometimes *Baltia*; by the former name it is ſtill frequently denoted, and from the latter the Baltick Sea took its preſent denomination. Its People were antiently the *Gutæ* in Gothland, *Hilleviones* in Halland, *Sitones* in Norway, which laſt or rather ſome part of it is thought to be the I. *Nerigon*, as the Territory of Bergen in Norway is thought to be the I. *Bergos*, mention'd by the Antients. As much of Swedeland as lies E. of the G. of Bothnia, and is now call'd Finland, is thought to have had formerly the name of *Feningia* or *Finningia*, Both *Scandinavia* and *Feningia* were antiently eſteem'd large Iſlands, which is an evident proof, that the N. Coaſts of Norway and Muſcovy were not then (*q*) known.

Livonia

(*q*) So far were the Antients from having made any diſcovery of the Northern Coaſts of the Countries above the Baltick Sea, that they ſeem to have had but little knowledge of their S. Coaſts; inſomuch that theſe Coaſts being full of Creeks and Bays, the extent of which inwardly were unkown, they ſeem thereupon to have eſteem'd the portions of Land lying between them as ſo many diſtinct Iſles. Hence they mention the Iſles of *Bergos*, *Nerigon*, *Scandia*, *Scandinavia*, *Baltia*, &c. which are all generally agreed upon by Geographers to have formerly denoted ſome parts of Preſent Norway and Sweden. Thus the *I. Bergos* is judg'd to have denoted the Territory of Bergen, which is indeed environ'd with the Sea, ſo as to make a Peninſula. In like manner the Iſle *Nerigon* may be eſteem'd to have been the moſt S. part of Norway lying between the Bay that goes up to Stavanger Weſtwards; and that which goes up to Agger and Opſlo Southwards; and ſo making likewiſe a Peninſula. *Scandia* or *Scandinavia* ſeems to have denoted only the moſt S. part of Sweden lying Eaſt of the Bay laſt mention'd, namely the Province of Gothland, Halland, and Sconen. For as Sconen is thought

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Livonia together with the S. part of Muſcovy lying within the winding of the R. Don or *Tanais* was a part of Old *Sarmatia Europæa*, which hath already been ſpoken of. All above the R. *Tanais* was *Terra Incognita* to the Antients, who have therefore left a very Confus'd and Fabulous account of the Inhabitants thereof, which they call'd from their Situation *Hyperborei*.

Mountains or Hills of Note in the Countries here deſcrib'd are the Dofrine Hills between Norway and Sweden, antiently call'd *Mons Sevo*, and M. Stolpe or Kameny-Poyas about Siberia, thought by ſome to be the (r) *Riphæi Montes* of the Antients.

The only remarkable Rivers are theſe three (all riſing in Muſcovy) *viz.* *Rha* the Wolga, *Tanais* the Don, and the Great Dwina unknown to the Antients. The firſt runs into the Caſpian Sea, the ſecond into the *Palus Mæotis* or Sea of Zabach, the laſt into the Gulf of the N. Ocean call'd the White Sea. Lakes

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to be ſo call'd from the old name *Scandia* or *Scania*, ſo Gothland or Gutland is thought to have its name from the old *Gutæ* a People of *Scandia* mention'd by Ptolemy, and Halland from the *Hilleviones* mention'd by Pliny, and ſaid by him to poſſeſs all of *Scandinavia*, that was then known. From this *Scandinavia* or *Scandia* all the Neighbouring Iſles (now making up great part of Denmark, *viz.* Zeeland, Funen, &c.) are call'd by Ptolemy *Inſulæ Scandiæ*. As for *Baltia*, otherwiſe call'd *Baſilia*, it is generally eſteem'd the ſame with *Scandinavia*, though Pliny l. 4. ſeems to have thought the forementiond *Scandinavia*, *Scandia*, and *Baltia*, three diſtinct Iſles

(r) That the Mountains in Siberia could not be the *Riphæi Montes* of the Antients, is in a manner demonſtrable from the great diſtance between theſe Mountains and the Head of the R. *Tanais*, whereas it was the Univerſal Opinion of the Antients, that the *Tanais* did riſe at the foot of the Riphean Mountains. It will not be denied, but an error of eight or ten Miles in reſpect of diſtance may be conſiſtent with an imperfect knowledge of a Country, remote and ſeldom frequented by Travellers.

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Lakes of Chief Note are the L. Ladoga and L. Onega between Sweden and Muſcovy, the two Largeſt in Europe.

It remains now to ſay ſomewhat of the Sea lying on theſe Countries, which along the N. Coaſt of Muſcovy, as alſo on the N. and W. Coaſts of Norway, is now aday's call'd in general the Northern Ocean, and is diſtinguiſh'd into the more peculiar names of the Sea of Norway, and Sea of Muſcovy. Of this laſt, one part lying between Muſcovy and Nova Zemla is call'd the Strait of Weygatz; and another part coming up to Archangel, and making a conſiderable Gulf between the Province of Dwina and Muſcovian Lapland, is call'd the White Sea. The Antients though they did not experimentally know, yet they reaſonably ſuppos'd, that the *Terra Incognita* lying above *Sarmatia Europæa* (as alſo *Scandinavia* and *Feningia*) was bounded Northward by the Ocean, and therefore as they call'd the Inhabitants of the aforeſaid *Terra Incognita* from their ſituation *Hyperborei*, ſo they call'd the Ocean lying upon the N. Coaſt by the name of *Oceanus Hyperboreus*. That large Gulf of the Northern Ocean which ſeparates Sweden (all but Livonia) from Germany and Poland, is call'd in general the Baltick Sea, and by Mariners the Eaſt Sea; the more remarkable parts whereof are the Cattegate or Skagerrack, be-

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But an error of eight or ten Degrees (which is the diſtance between the *Tanais* and Siberian Mountains) may, I ſuppoſe, be reaſonably thought utterly inconſiſtent with (any thing that can be call'd in the leaſt degree) Knowledge of the two diſtant Terms or the adjacent Country. Should it be ask'd, where be then the Riphean Mountains, if not in Siberia? it may be truly anſwer'd, no where; theſe being ſome of the Chimerical or Fictious Mountains, wherewith (as well as with Boggs, and Sandy Deſarts, ſee Plutarch's Life of *Theſeus*) the Antients were wont to fill up unknown Countries. And no wonder, if they were eaſily induced to fancy Mountains at the head of the *Tanais*, ſince it is very uſual for Rivers to have their Spring-heads near ſome Mountain.

tween Jutland in Denmark and Halland in Sweden, the Sound and Strait between Sconen and the Isle of Zeeland, the Great Belt or Strait between the I. of Zeeland and the I. Funen, the Little Belt or Strait between the I. Funen and Jutland, the Gulf of Bothnia between W. and E. Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland between Finland and Livonia, the Gulf of Riga between Livonia and Curland. To which may be added the lesser Gulfs of Dantzick and Lubeck. Now it is thought by some, that under the name of *Sinus Codanus* was antiently denoted the whole Baltick Sea; but it seems much more probable, that by it was understood no more than what is now call'd the Cattegate or some part of it about the I. *Codanonia*. For upon supposition that *Scandinavia* and *Feningia* were Islands, the Antients could not well think that the Baltick Sea was a *Sinus* or Gulf, but rather a part of the Main Ocean. And agreeably hereunto, that part of the Baltick Sea which lies on the N. Provinces of Poland and on Livonia in Sweden (all formerly parts of *Sarmatia Europæa*) was antiently stil'd *Oceanus Sarmaticus*, and that which lies on the N. Provinces of Germany *Oceanus Germanicus*; whereas the name of *Oceanus* is hardly to be found ever given to a *Sinus* known to be such, much less to a Part of it, though the name of *Mare* is frequently given to each. In the last place, it is to be here observ'd, that the *Oceanus Hyperboreus* and *Sarmarticus* had upon account of the Coldness of their Climes, and the effects consequent thereupon, the names of *Oceanus*(*f*) *Cronius*, *Glacialis*, with several others of like importance, attributed to them by the Antients.

(*f*) It was call'd *Cronius* from the Planet κρόνος or Saturn, which was suppos'd to preside over this Northern Part of the World, or else upon the account of some other Fabulous Story, concerning which see Eustathius's Notes on Dionysius Afer's Perieg. v. 32. The other names of like Importance are such as *Mare* (*Amalchium* or *Almachium*, which is as much as) *Concretum*, *Congelatum*, (*Mori-marusa* or) *Mare Mortuum*, *Mare Pigrum*, &c. CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of Antient and Preſent Aſia in General.

ASIA is the Eaſtern and Largeſt Part of the Old Continent. Whether to the N. and N.E. it joins on to the Terra Arctica, or is ſeparated from it by any part of the Northern Ocean, is not yet diſcovered. It is bounded Eaſtward by the Main Eaſtern or Pacifick Ocean, lying between it and America, and *(t)* unknown to the Antients; Southward by the Indian Ocean, which as it was the *Oceanus Eous* known to the Antients, ſo it is ſtill accounted at leaſt part of the Eaſtern Ocean; Weſtward from Africk by the *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Iſthmus of Suez *(u)* lying between them, and from Europe by the Bounds already mention'd in the deſcription of Europe in general.

It was antiently diſtinguiſh'd into two general parts, *Aſia major* and *Aſia minor*. The former comprehended all but the Peninſula between the Euxine and Mediterranean Seas, which made up the latter in its *(x)* largeſt extent or ſignification. It may for the more eaſily remembring the general Situation of its Countries be better diſtinguiſh'd into three general Parts, *viz.*

(t) See the ſecond Note belonging to the following Chapter.

(u) This Iſthmus is ſo call'd from the Town Suez ſeated in it on Red Sea.

(x) There are ſome who take *Aſia Minor* in a much narrower ſenſe, ſo as to be the ſame with *Aſia propria*, which was only a Part of *Aſia Minor* largely taken, as will appear from Chapter xiv.

Northern Asia containing
- At Present: Great Tartary (Ch. T. Astracan.); Georgia (Ch. T. Teflis.)
- Antiently: *Scythia Asiatica, Sogdiana.* *Albania, Iberia, Colchis.*

Middle Asia containing
- at Present:
  - Turky in Asia, Ch. T. Bagdat, Bursa.
  - Persia, Ch. T. Ispahan.
  - Empire of the Mogul in the E. Indies Ch. T. Agra.
  - China, Ch. T. Pekin.
- Antiently:

Asia minor.	*Assyria.*	*Drangiana.*
Armenia.	*Media*	*Gedrosia.*
Syria.	*Parthia.*	*Caramania.*
Mesopotamia.	*Hyrcania.*	N. part of *India.*
Babylonia.	*Bactriana.*	*Serica* or Country of the *Sercs.*
Persis.	*Aria.*	
Susiana.	*Arachosia.*	*Sinæ.*

Southern Asia containing both at Present and Antiently
- Arabia *Arabia*, Ch. T. at present Medina, Mecca.
- The two Peninsula's of *India*, or the E. Indies, Ch. T. at present Goa in the W. Peninsula, Pegu in the Eastern Prov.

Among the Asiatick Islands the Chief are

In the
- Eastern Ocean, the Japan Isles.
- Indian Ocean, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Ceylon *Taprobana.*
- Mediterranean Sea, Cyprus *Cyprus*, Rhodes *Rhodes.*
- Egean Sea or Archiphelago, Scio *Chius*, Samo *Samus*, Metelin *Lesbus.*

The Chief Mountains of Asia are those which went antiently by the names of *Taurus*, *Imaus*, and *Caucasus.* The first, beginning in *Pamphylia* a Province in *Asia Minor*, runs Eastward through all Asia dividing it into two parts, Northern and Southern; the second lies in *Scythia* or Great Tartary; the third between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

The two Chief Capes are Cape Razalgate at the S. E. point of Arabia, and Cape Comorin at the South end of the W. Peninsula of India.

The

The Chief Straits are thoſe of the Sonde or Sunda between the Iſles of Sumatra and Java, the Straits of Malacca between Malacca and Sumatra, the Straits of Ormus between the Ocean and *Sinus Perſicus* or Gulf of Balſora; the Straits of Mecca or Babel-Mandel between the Ocean and *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea.

The Chief Gulfs are the two juſt now mention'd together with *Sinus Gangeticus* Bay of Bengal, and *Sinus Magnus* Bay of Siam in the E. Indies. The Antients uſually reckon'd *Mare Caſpium* or *Hyrcanum* (now Sea of Sala or Bachu between Georgia Tartary and Perſia) as the *Sinus* or Gulf, but it may be more properly eſteem'd a very great Lake, as having no viſible communication with the Sea.

The Chief Rivers are the *Ganges* and *Indus* in the E. Indies, the *Tigris* and *Euphrates* both riſing in Armenia, all known to the Antients by the ſame names; the Wolga or *Rha* of the Antients riſing in Europe and running into the Caſpian Sea. To which may be added Oby, Lena, Amur, Helum (z) in Great Tartary.

(z) The River Helum is thought to be the ſame with the R. Quentunge or Schengal

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Antient Scythia, India, Perſis, Media, Parthia, &c. together with Preſent Great Tartary, India or the Eaſt Indies, Perſia, China, &c.

GReat Tartary is the moſt Northern and Largeſt Country of Aſia, being bounded Weſtward by Muſcovy; S. by Georgia, the Caſpian Sea, Perſia and India; S.E. by China. Its N.E. and N. Boundaries are not yet known.

It may be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, *viz.*

Northen Tartary belonging to the Muſcovites, and containing theſe Provinces or People, *viz.*

- Aſtracan, Circaſſia, Bolgar } Ch. T. { Aſtracan. Azoph. Bolgar.
- Caſan, Siberia, Samoiedes } Partly; the other parts ly in Europe.
- Toebinſi, Tongoeſi, &c. Ch. T. Jeniſieskoy, Bratskoy, Selenginskoy, Nipchou.

South Tartary under ſeveral Chams or Princes and containing the Countries of

- Kalmucks Black and White.
- Mungalia or Country of the Monguls.
- Usbeck or Zagatay, Ch. T. Bochor, Cath, Samarcand.
- Camul, Caſcar, Tangut, Ch. T. the ſame.
- Thibet (*a*) { Little, Ch. T. Thibet. Great, Ch. T. Laſſa.
- Bogdoi Tartars (*b*)

(*a*) Some place here a Kingdom or Country call'd Turcheſtan, which others will have to be the ſame with Thibet.

(*b*) Theſe are alſo called the Chineſe Tartars, as being Subject to the Preſent Emperor of China, who is a Deſcendant of that Cham or Prince of the Bogdoi Tartars, which invaded and overcame China.

Within a

Within the Bounds of Great Tartary lay formerly *Scythia Asiatica* and *Sogdiana*. Of which *Sogdiana* contain'd Usbeck or Zagatay; as much of the reſt of Great Tartary as was known to the Antients, was comprehended under *Scythia Asiatica*, which was diſtinguiſh'd into Three Parts, *Scythia extra Imaum* to the Eaſt, *Scythia intra Imaum* to the Weſt, and *Sarmatia Asiatica* lying between the *Tanais*, *Rha*, *Mare Caſpium* and *Euxinum*, and ſo containing the Preſent Country of the Circaſſian Tartars. Among the People of *Scythia intra Imaum* were the *Saſſones*, (from whom ſome will have the Saxons in Germany to be deſcended,) the *Sacæ*, and *Maſſagetæ* on the Confines of India. Among the People of *Sarmatia Asiatica* were the *Turcæ*, from whom the Preſent Turks are thought to be deſcended, and the *Amazones*, who afterwards ſettled themſelves upon the R. *Thermodon* in *Cappadocia*.

The Chief Rivers of this Country are *Rha* the Wolga, *Jaxartes* the Cheſel, and *Oxus*, all three running into the Caſpian Sea; the Oby, Lena, Amur, and Helum, the two former ſuppos'd to run into the N. Ocean, the two latter into the Eaſtern.

CHina is bounded Northward and W. with Great Tartary, S. with India or the Eaſt Indies; Eaſtward with the Great Eaſtern or Pacifick Ocean. It is divided into two general parts, *viz.*

Catay or Northern China (containing ſeven Provinces) Ch. T. PEKIN, Taiywen, Sigan, Cinan, Caifung, Chingtu, Leaoyang.

Mangy or South China (containing nine Provinces) Ch. T. Yuchang, Nanking, Hangcheu, Nanchang, Focheu, Quangcheu or Canton, Quecilin, Yunnan, Queiyang.

Under China is uſually comprehended the Peninſula of Corea, lying to the N. E. of Catay or the Northern Provinces of China, from which it is ſeparated by the Gulf of Cangi. It is under its own King

King who is Tributary to the Emperor of China, and its capital City is Sior.

The Chief Iſles commonly eſteemed as belonging to China are the Iſle Formoſa (of which more by and by) and the Iſle Haynan.

As for the Antient Geography of this Country, the N. Part of China or Catay was antiently inhabited by the *Seres*; the South part with the adjoyning part of the Indies by the *Sinæ*, from which it is generally thought the preſent name of China was deriv'd; the Coaſts or Eaſtern part of China was unknown to the Antients, who beyond the *Sinæ* placed (c) *Terra Incognita*, which ſome of them ſuppos'd to run S. of the *Mare Indicum* in one continued Tract, ſo as to join Aſia and Africa together.

TO the Eaſt of China lies Japan, under which name is comprehended the (ſuppos'd) I. of Niphon with ſeveral other leſſer Iſles, Ch. T. MEACO, Yedo, both in the I. Niphon.

And here again mention is to be made of the Iſle Formoſa, foraſmuch as we are informed by a native thereof (who is converted to Chriſtianity, and hath ſince his coming into England publiſhed an Account of his Country) that it is now and hath been for ſome Years Tributary to the Emperor of Japan, and not to the Emperor of China, as hath been uſually believed

(c) That the N. parts of Great Tartary and E. parts of China were unknown to the Antients, is evident from Ptolemy. Indeed Pliny and ſome others make mention of *Oc. Scythicus* Northwards, and *Sericus* Eaſtwards, which is thought by ſome to be an Argument on the other ſide. But it ſhould be conſider'd, that the Antients being of opinion, that the Earth was ſurrounded by the Ocean, hence they probably concluded, that the N. Ocean did touch upon ſome part of *Scythia*, and the E. Ocean upon *Serica*, and therefore upon this probable Hypotheſis (not upon any experimental knowledge) they made uſe of the aforeſaid Denominations of the Ocean.

by

by Europeans. It is (as the ſame Author informs us) one of the moſt pleaſant of all the Aſiatick Iſles; and for that reaſon called by the Natives in their own Language *Gad-Avia*, from *Gad* beautiful, and *Avia* an Iſle) and agreeably to the ſame importance by the Chineſe *Pak-Anda*, (under which name it is ſet down in ſome Maps and likewiſe by us *Engliſh* and ſome other Europeans I. Formoſa, and by the French Belle Iſle.

INdia commonly call'd the Eaſt Indies (to diſtinguiſh it from America, commonly call'd the W. Indies) is bounded Northward by Great Tartary, Eaſtward by the ſame again and China, Southward by the Indian Sea, and Weſtward by Perſia. It may be divided into three general parts,

Indoſtan or the Empire of the Great Mogul, which takes up the North part of India, and is ſaid to be divided into nineteen general Governments, among the Provinces whereof that of Bengal is moſt famous and lies upon the innoſt part of the Gulf, to which it gives name. Ch. T. of this Empire are DELLY, Agra, Lahor, Cabul in the inland Provinces; Cambay, Surat, Amedabath, and Diu on the S. W. Coaſt.

Weſtern Peninſula ſurrounded by the Sea, excepting to the North, where it joins on to the Great Mogul's Country. It is divided into five parts,

Kingdom of Viſapour { Viſapour; Goa belonging to the Portugueſe

Coaſt of Malabar { Calicut; Cochin, Cananor, Coulan, the three laſt belonging to the Dutch.

Coaſt of Coromandel { Madure; Fort St. George belonging to the Engliſh, Pondichery to the French, Nepanatan to the Dutch, Trinquebar to the Danes.

Kingdom of Biſnagar { Biſnagar, Narſinga; Maliapur or St. Thomas belonging to the Portugueſe, Pulli-cat to the Dutch.

Kingdom of Golconda { Golconda, Masulipatan, Coulour, Raolconde, Orixa.

The Eastern Peninsula surrounded likewise by the Indian Sea, excepting Northward, where it joins to Tartary and China. It may be distinguish'd into three parts,

N. Part containing the Kingdoms of Pegu, Martaban, Aracan, Ava, Brema, Tipra, Ch. T. the same.

S. Part containing the Kingdoms of Siam, Ch. T. Siam, and Malacca in the Peninsula denominated from it.

E. Part containing the Kingdoms of { Tunquin, Ch. T. Tunquin, Kecio. Cochinchina, Ch. T. Sinoe. Camboya, Ch. T. Camboya.

The two Chief Rivers of *India* or the E. Indies are *Indus* and *Ganges*, by the latter of which the Antients distinguish'd *India* into two Parts, *viz.* *India intra Gangem* on the W. and *India extra Gangem* on the E. What is now call'd the Peninsula of Malacca is generally suppos'd the Old *Aurea Chersonesus*. Among the several People of Old *India*, the Chief were the *Brachmanes* or Indian Philosophers, and *Gangaridæ*; among the Cities the Chief was *Nissa* or *Nyssa*.

No more needs be said concerning the Antient or Present Denominations either of the Indian Ocean or any Part thereof, than what hath been already said in this or the foregoing Chapter. I proceed therefore to take notice of the Islands, wherewith it abounds, and of which the Chief are these, *viz.*

In the main E. Ocean { The Ladrone Islands, commonly reckon'd fourteen, lying from North to South, among which is the Isle Guam seated about the middle of them.

Over

Over against the Eastern Peninsula of India:

- The Philippine Islands or Manilles, being very many in number, some reckoning 1100, some 1200; of which the Chief are the I. Manilla or Lucon, and the I. Mindanao, Ch. T. the same.
- The Moluca Isles distinguish'd into the
  - Eastern, containing I. Gilolo, Ch. T. the same; I. Ceram, Ch. T. Cumbello; I. Amboina, Ch. T. the same; Isles of Banda being many small Isles so nam'd from the largest of them, *&c.*
  - Western, containing I. Celebes or Macassar, Ch. T. the same; with several other small Isles.
  - Southern, containing I. Timor, I Ende or Flores, *&c.*
- The Isles of the Sound, whereof the Chief are
  - Borneo I. Ch. T. the same.
  - Sumatra I. *Taprobana*, Ch. T. Achem, Jamby, Indepore.
  - Java I. Ch. T. Batavia, Bantam, belonging to the Dutch; Mataran belonging to the King of Mataran.

Over-against W. Peninsula:

- I. Ceylan or Ceylon at the S. end of the W. Peninsula of India, Ch. T. Candia, Colombo. This is generaly esteem'd to be the old (*d*) *Taprobana*.
- Maldive Isles counted 12000 in number.

(*d*) Tho' the I. Ceylon is generally lookt on to be the old *Taprobana*, upon account of its Longitude and Situation in respect to Cape *Cory* or Comorrin agreeing well enough to that assign'd to *Taprobana* by Ptolemy; yet forasmuch as Ptolemy places *Taprobana* under the Equator, and reaching thence to 12°. 30'. N. Latitude, and to 2°. 30', S. Latitude of the Equator, which Situation doth by no means agree to that of *Ceylon*, but doth in some measure to that of Sumatra, and almost exactly to that of the Maldive Isles; hence some Learned men conceive *Taprobana* to be Sumatra, others the Maldive Isles, which they suppose to have been formerly one continued Isle. But in all probability they were then as now, being the 1278 Isles mention'd by Ptolemy lying before *Taprobana*, the Latitude and Longitude there assign'd to these suiting well enough to the Maldive Isles. Not to add, that the Maldive Isles ly West of Cape *Cory*, whereas Ptolemy makes *Taprobana* lie East of it. And here after all, by way of Confirmation of the Opinion generally receiv'd, it may not be useless to observe, that, as Ceylon is now a-days, so *Taprobana* was formerly remarkable on account of its Elephants, as appears from *Dionysius* his *Periegesis* v. 593, or else v. 1561. of the *Periegesis* lately published, of which a short account is given in the Preface belonging to this Treatise.

It remains now to ſet down the Chief Streights of Eaſt India, which are moſt proper for this place, as relating to the Iſles as well as to the Continent of this Country. And theſe are the Streights of the Sunde and the Streights of Malacca above mention'd; the Streight of Sincapore adjoyning to the Streight of Malacca at the bottom of the Peninſula of that Name; the Streight of Macaſſar near the Town of that name in the Iſle Celebes; the Streight of Minar at the bottom of the Weſtern Peninſula of the Indian Continent, between it and the Iſle Ceylon, or rather the I. Minar, a very ſmall Iſland lying W. of Ceylon; and the Streight of Palambuan near the Town Palambuan on the Eaſtern Point of the Iſland *Java*.

PErſia is bounded to the N. with Great Tartary and the Caſpian Sea, to the E. with the Empire of the Great Mogul, to the S. with the (Indian or more peculiarly) Perſian Sea and G. of Balſora, to the W. with the Aſiatick Turky and Georgia. It is divided into many Provinces, the number whereof is not agreed upon among Geographers. Ch. T. to the N. ISPAHAN or HISPAHAM, Tauris, Caſwin, Herat, Candahor, Ferhabad, Scamachie, Derbent, Bachu, the four laſt on the Caſpian Sea; to the S. Sus, Shiras, Lar, Gombru, Jaſques.

Within the compaſs of Preſent Perſia were antiently contain'd theſe Countries, *viz.*

Northw. toward the Caſpian Sea and M. Taurus.	*Media*	Chief Towns	*Ecbatana*, *Cyropolis*. The *Caſpii* were a famous People of *Media*.
	Armenia		*Hecatompylus*.
	Hyrcania		*Hyrcania*.
	Margiana		*Antiochia*, afore call'd *Alexandria*, afterwards *Seleucia*.
	Bactriana		*Baſtra*, *Maracanda* Samarcand.
	Paropaniſis		*Naulibis*.
	Arachoſia		*Arachotus*, *Alexandria*.
	Aria		*Aria*, *Bitaxa*.

Southw.

Southw. toward the Indian or Persian Sea	*Drangiana* *Gedrosia* *Carmania* *Persis* or *Persia* properly so call'd *Susiana*	Chief Towns	*Ariaspe, Prophthasia.* *Parsis, Arbis, Cuni.* *Carmana.* *Persepolis* Chilminar. *Susa* Sus. The *Elymæi* were a People of *Susiana.*	

ON the N. W. of Persia, between the Euxine and Caspian Seas, is contain'd Present Georgia, the most noted Province whereof is Mengrelia on the Euxine Sea, where lay the antient *Colchis*, Ch. T. Teflis, Zagen, Cotatis.

WWithin this Country lay formerly

On the Caspian Sea	*Albania*	Ch. T.	*Albania.*
On the Euxine Sea	*Colchis*		*Phasis.*
In the Middle	*Iberia*		*Artanissa.*

The Chief Mountains of this Country are *Caucasus* and *Coraxa*; the Chief Rivers *Phasis* and *Cyrus*; all best known to us Europeans by the same old names.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Antient Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Arabia, &c. together with Present Turky in Asia, and Arabia.

TUrky in Asia is bounded N. by the Black Sea and Georgia, E. by Persia, S. by Arabia, W. by the Mediterranean Sea, Archipelago, and Sea of Marmora. It is said to consist of four general Parts, *viz.*

Anatolia or Natolia largely taken, containing all the Peninsula lying between the Black and Mediterr. Seas, and said to be distinguish'd into these four Provinces

- Natolia proper, containing all the W. part of the aforesaid Peninsula from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Ch. T. Bursa, Smyrna, Angury, Sinopi, Comidia or Nicomidia, Ismich or Nice, Scutari, Epheso, Sardis, Milazzo, Fochia.
- Caramania E. of Natolia proper on the Mediterranean Sea, Ch. T. Cogni, Satalia.
- Amasia E. of Natolia proper on the Euxine Sea, Ch. T. Amasia, Trebisonde.
- Aladulia adjoyning to Amasia, and Caramania E. Ch. T. Marash on the Euphrates, Ajazo or *Issus* on the Gulf of the same name.

Turcomania E. of Natolia, Ch. T. Erzerum, Kars, Van.

Diarbeck S. of Turcomania, Ch. T. Mosul, Bir, Diarbeckir, Bagdat, Balsora or Bassora. In the confines of Turcomania and Diarbeck lies Curdistan, part whereof is under the Turk, part under its own Emir or Prince, the Capital of which last is Betlis.

Syria W. of Diarbeck, lying along the most Eastern part of the Mediter. Sea, and said to contain the

- Government of Aleppo, Ch. T. Aleppo, Scanderoon.
- Gov. of Damascus, Ch. T. Damascus, Jerusalem, Naplouse, Jafa.
- Gov. of Tripoli, Ch. T. Tripoli. Gaza is said to be under its own Prince, who is Tributary to the Grand Seignior.

WIthin the compaſs of Preſent Turky in Aſia were formerly comprehended theſe ſeveral Countries, namely, *Aſia minor*, *Syria*, *Armenia*, *Meſopotamia*, *Aſſyria*, *Babylonia*, with part of *Arabia*.

Aſia minor was much the ſame with what is above ſaid to be now call'd in a large ſenſe Natolia, foraſmuch as it contain'd all the ſeveral Countries lying in the Peninſula, between the *Pontus Euxinus* Northward, *Boſphorus Thracicus*, *Propontis*, *Helleſpontus*, *Mare Ægeum* Weſtward, and the Mediterranean Sea Southward, which were theſe following, *viz.*

In Natolia Proper:

Pontus (by which name was primarily denoted all the N. Coaſt of *Aſia minor*, part whereof was afterwards laid to *Cappadocia*, and part to *Galatia*, under the names of *Pontus Cappadocicus* and *Galaticus*; the remaining part Weſtward retain'd the name of *Pontus* ſimply, or elſe *Pontus*) *proprius* between the R. *Parthenius* and *Sangarius*, Ch. T. *Heraclea Pontica*, *Dioſpolis*.

Bithynia S. and W. of *Pontus*, on the *Propontis*, *Boſph. Thracicus*, and *Pontus Euxinus*, Ch. T. *Chalcedon* Scutari, *Nicomedia* Comidia, *Niczea* Iſnich, *Pruſia* Burſa. *Pontus* and *Bithynia* were made one Province by the Romans.

Galatia (*e*) E. of the former upon the *Pontus Euxinus*, comprehending *Pontus Galaticus*, *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia propria*, *Iſauria* and part of *Piſidia*. Its Chief People were the *Heneti* and *Chalybes* Ch T. *Sinope* Sinopi. *Amiſus*, *Therma*, *Peſſinus* call'd alſo *Dindymene* and *Cybele*.

(*e*) *Galatia* was ſo call'd from ſome Gauls, who came thither (as is ſaid) out of Italy after the Burning of Rome, and having driven out or ſubdued the Phrygians and Paphlagonians, ſettled here themſelves, intermingled with ſome Greeks, whence the Country is ſometime called *Gallogræcia* or *Græcogallia*.

In

In Amasia & part of Caramania

Cappadocia (*f*) bounded N. by the Euxine Sea, E. by *Armenia*, S. by *Cilicia*, W. by *Galatia*. It contain'd several Regions, among which was *Lycaonia*. Its Chief People were the *Heniochi*. Ch T. *Comana Pontica*, *Neocæsarea*, *Sebastia*, *Diocæsarea*, *Maza*, call'd also *Cæsarea*, *Iconium* Cogni, *Laranda*, *Trapezus* Trebisonde, *Amasia* Amasia.

In Natolia proper

Asia (*g*) *propria* between *Bithynia* Northw. Ægean Sea Westward, Mediterr. Sea and *Lycia* Southw and *Galatia* Eastward, containing

Phrygia distinguish'd into
Minor on the Ægean Sea and Hellespont, call'd also *Troas*, Ch. T. *ILIUM* or *TROIA*. *Troas* or *Alexandria*.
Major in the inland parts beyond *Mysia*, Ch. T. *Synnada*, *Celæna* call'd afterward *Apamia Cibotis*.

Mysia between the two *Phrygia's*, and distinguish'd likewise into
Minor on the *Propontis* and *Hellespontus*, Ch. T. *Cyzicus*, *Parium*, *Lampsacus*, *Abydus*, *Dardanum*
Major on the Ægean Sea, Ch. T. *Antandros*, *Adramyttium* Andramiti, *Pergamus*, *Trajanopolis*, *Alyda*.

Lydia S of *Mysia* and *Phrygia*, Ch. Th. *Sardes* Sardis, *Thyatira*, *Philadelphia*. Under *Lydia* is sometimes comprehended, as being once its Maritime parts,
Æolis, Ch. T. *Cuma*, *Phocæa*, Fochia, *Elea*.
Jonia, Ch. T. *Ephesus* Epheso, *Smyrna* Smyrna, *Clazomenæ*, *Teos*, *Lebedus*, *Colophon*.

Caria S. of *Lydia*, Ch. T. *Miletus*, Milazzo, *Myndus*, *Tripolis*, *Laodicea*, *Antiochia*, *Magnesia*, *Priene*, *Alabanda*, *Stratonice*.
Under *Caria* is sometimes comprehended as being once a part of it.
Doris, Ch. T. *Halicarnassus*, *Cnidus*.

(*f*) Herodotus tells us that the Cappadocians had that name given them by the Persians, whereas they were contained by the Greeks under the name of Syrians. Lib. 1. c. 72. & lib. 7 c. 72. Ed. Lond.

(*g*) The Proconsular Asia was the Asia properly so called; whence it comes to pass that *Asia propria* at several times had several acceptations, according to the various alterations of the limits of the Proconsular Asia. The *Asia propria* above set down is that so called in the time of Ptolemy, being the same with the Proconsular Asia constituted by Augustus and continued in the days of Antoninus Pius, as this was the same with the Asia of the Romans mentioned by Cicero Orat. pro Flacco.

In

In Natolia prop. { *Lycia* bounded W. and N. by *Asia propria*, E. by *Pamphylia*, S. by part of the Mediterranean Sea, call'd from it *Mare Lycium*, Ch. T. *Patara* Patara, *Andriace*, *Telmessus*.

In Caramania and part of Aladulia. { *Pamphylia* E. of *Lycia* on part of the Mediterranean Sea, call'd from it *Mare Pamphylium*. It contain'd the Regions of *Carbalia* and the other part of *Pisidia*. Its Ch. T. were *Side*, *Termessus*, *Perga*, *Antiochia*, and *Seleucia*, the two last in *Pisidia*.
Cilicia E. of *Pamphylia* between M. *Taurus* which separated it from *Cappadocia*, and part of the Mediterranean Sea, hence call'd *Mare Cilicium*, Ch. T. *Selenus*, *Pompeiopolis* call'd before *Solæ*, *Mallus*, *Issus* Ajazzo, *Tarsus*.

ARmenia was bounded W. by *Cappadocia*; N. by *Cappadocia* again, *Colchis Iberia*, and *Albania*; E. by the Caspian Sea and *Media*; S. by *Mesopotamia* and *Assyria*. It was divided by the R. *Euphrates* into two parts, viz.

Major (now Turcomania) lying E. of *Euphrates* Ch. T. *Artaxata*, *Tigranocerta*.

Minor (now great part of Aladulia) lying W. of *Euphrates* Ch. T. *Nicopolis*, *Satala*, *Melitene*.

MEsopotamia (now Diarbeck proper) lay S. of *Armenia major*, taking its Name from its Situation between the two R. *Euphrates* Westwards and *Tigris* Eastwards. Ch. T. *Edessa*, *Nisibis*, (each of which was sometime called *Antiochia*), *Seleucia* thought to be Bagdat, *Carræ*, *Nicephorium*, *Labbana*.

ASsyria (*b*) (now a part of Diarbeck largely taken, and said to be called by the Turks Arzerum) lay E. of the R. *Tigris*, having therefore *Mesopotamia* to the West, *Armenia major* to the North,

(*b*) By *Assyria* is here meant that properly so called, not the Body of the Assyrian Empire, which contained *Mesopotamia*, *Chaldea*, &c.

Media to the East, and *Suſiana* to the South, Ch. T. *Ninus* near Moſul, *Cteſiphon*, *Arbela*.

CHaldæa (*i*) or *Babylonia* was bounded N. by *Meſopotamia*, E. by *Suſiana*, S. by the *Sinus Perſicus*, W. by *Arabia Deſerta*, Ch. T. *BABYLON*, *Urchoa*, *Borſippa*, *Teredon* throught to be Balſora.

SYria was bounded N. by *Cappadocia* and *Armenia minor*; E. by the *Euphrates*, by which it was ſeparated from *Meſopotamia* (as far as the Town *Thapſacus* and afterwards by *Arabia deſerta*; S. by *Arabia Petræa*, W. by the ſame again, Egypt, Part of the Mediterranean Sea (called from hence *mare Syriacum*) and *Cilicia*. It was divided into four Parts, viz.

Syria Propria lying between *Cilicia*, *Armenia*, *Meſopotamia Celeſyria*, *Phœnicia*, and the Mediterranean Sea. It was diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral Regions denominated chiefly from their Ch. T *Antiochia* furnamed *Epidaphnes*, *Seleucia*, *Apamia*, *Chalybon*, *Chalcis*, *Cyrrus* (together with *Hierapolis* or *Bombyce*, and *Berræa*, of which ſome ſuppoſe the former, others the latter to be the preſent Aleppo, *Zeugma*, all lying in *Cyrriſtica* or the Region of *Cyrrus*,) *Samoſata* in the Region of *Comagene*.

Phœnicia on the Sea Coaſt below *Syria propria* between the R. *Cherſeus* and *Eleutherus*, Ch. T. *Syrus*, *Sidon* Said †, *Ptolemais* Acri †, *Berytus* Baruti †, *Byblus*, *Botrys*, *Tripolis* Tripoli.

Paleſtina on the Sea Coaſt below *Phœnicia*, down to *Arabia*, diſtinguiſhed into

- *Idumæa* Ch. T. *Gaza* Gaza.
- *Judæa* Ch. T. *Hieroſolyma*, (afterwards called *Ælia Capitolina*.) Jeruſalem, *Aſcalon*, *Azotus* Aſhdod †, *Jamnia*, *Joppa* Jafa, *Hierichus* Jericho †.
- *Samaria* Ch. T. *Samaria* called alſo *Sebaſte*, *Neapolis* Naplouſe, *Gamala*, *Apollonia*.
- *Galilæa* Ch. T. *Turris Stratonis*, call'd afterwards *Cæſarea Stratonis* or *Paleſtinæ*, *Julias*, *Tiberias*.

Peræa beyond or E. of the R. Jordan Ch. T *Macherus*.

(*i*) Some make *Chaldæa* to be only a Province of *Babylonia*, but this ſeems only to imply that ſome one Part of *Chaldæa* was more properly ſo called, from which the Name was afterwards extended to the Whole.

Cal

Cœle or *Cava Syria*, E. of the former and ſo called as lying under the M. *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*, Ch. T. *Damaſcus* Damaſcus †, *Heliopolis*, *Abyla*, *Laodicea* ſurnamed *Scabioſa*, *Scythopolis*, *Palmyra*.

The chief Mountains within the compaſs of Turky in Aſia are, beſides *Taurus* already mentioned, thoſe known by the old names of, *Antitaurus* in *Armenia minor*, *Dindymus* in *Galatia*, *Olympus* in and about *Myſia major*, *Ida* in *Myſia minor* or between it and *Troas*, *Tmolus* in the Confines of *Lydia* and *Phrygia major*, *Cadmus* in the Confines of *Phrygia major* and *Lycia*, *Latmus* in *Caria*, *Chimæra* in *Lycia*, *Amanus* between *Cilicia* and *Syria*, (a narrow Paſſage in which laſt was called *Pylæ* or *Portæ Ciliciæ*, *Syriacæ*, and *Amanicæ*,) *Niphates* between *Armenia major* and *Meſopotamia*.

The chief Rivers are thoſe antiently called *Halys*, *Iris* and *Thermodon* in *Cappadocia*; *Parthenius*, *Sangarius*, and *Aſcanius* in *Pontus* and *Bithynia*; *Scamander* and *Simois* in *Troas*; *Caycus*, *Hermus* with *Pactolus*, *Cayſtrus*, and *Mæander* in or about *Lydia*; *Jordanes* in *Paleſtina*, *Orontes* in *Syria Propria*; *Tigris* and *Euphrates* both riſing in *Armenia major*, and having joined Streams on the S. E. of *Meſopotamia*, falling at length into the *Sinus Perſicus*.

The chief Iſles belonging to Turky in Aſia are

In Mediter. Sea or S. Coaſt of *Aſia minor* or Natolia.

- Cyprus *Cyprus*, Ch. T. at preſent Nicoſia, Famagoſta; antiently *Salamis*, and *Paphos*.
- Rhodes *Rhodus*, Ch. T. antiently *Lindus*, *Camirus* and *Jalyſus*, which laſt was afterwards called *Rhodus* now Rhodes, ſtill the Ch. T. of the Iſle, from which the neighbouring parts of the Mediterr. Sea was called formerly *Mare Rhodium*.

Between Rhodes and Crete

- Scarpanto *Carpathus*, Ch. T. the ſame.

In Æg. Sea or Archipelago W. of Natolia. { Stampalia *Astypalea*, Lango *Coos* or *Cos*, Palmosa *Patmos*, Nicaria *Icaria*, Samo *Samos*, Scio *Scius*, Metelin *Lesbus*, Tenedo *Tenedus*, Ch. T. the same.

ARabia (the only Country of Asia that remains to be described) is bounded N. by Turky in Asia; E. by the Gulf of Balsora or *Sinus Persicus*; S. by part of the main Southern Ocean, called formerly *M. Erythræum* or *Rubrum*; W. by the *Sinus Persicus* or Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez. As it still retains its old name, so the antient division thereof into *Arabia Petræa*, *Arabia Deserta* and *Arabia Felix* is still best known, and generally used by Geograpers. Its more known People were the *Nomades* and *Scenitæ* in *Arabia Deserta*, *Nabathæi* in *Petræa*, *Sabæi* and *Saraceni* in *Felix*. Its Ch. T. at present are Mecca, Medina, Aden with Mocha, Amanziiisdin with Masscat, Vodena, Mascalat, and Elcatif, together with Anah on the Euphrates. Its chief Towns Antiently were *Petra* in *Arabia Petræa*; *Badeo*, *Minza*, *Ocelis* upon the *Sinus Arabicus*; *Arabia* and *Cana* upon the *mare Rubrum*; *Gerra* upon the *Mare Persicum*; in the Inland *Saba*, *Mamambis*, all lying in *Arabia Felix*.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Sacred or Bible Geography.

HAving gone through the description of Asia according to its principal Divisions, &c. mention'd by Heathen VVriters, it seems convenient to proceed immediately to the Sacred Geography thereof. And because this Part of the Old VVorld was the Chief Seat of those Actions that are Recorded in the

the Bible, as alſo becauſe the Countries and other Places of Europe and Africk taken notice of in Scripture are too few to deſerve a diſtinct Account by themſelves, it hath therefore been judg'd beſt to diſpatch the whole Bible-Geography in this place, that ſo it may be the better apprehended, lying all together under one view.

Now Sacred Geography reſpects the Hiſtory either of the Old or New Teſtament. The Geography of the Old Teſtament may be reduc'd to Three principle Heads, foraſmuch as it reſpects, either the Antediluvian World, or the firſt Plantation of the World after the Flood by the three Sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japhet, and their Children, or elſe the Changes that were afterwards introduc'd by the Poſterity of Abraham and his Kinſman Lot.

As for the Antediluvian World, the Bible gives but a very ſhort Geographical Account thereof, taking notice only of the Situation of the Garden of *Eden*, (concerning which more conveniently at the end of this Chapter,) of the Land of *Nod* lying Eaſt of it, and the City *Enoch* built by Cain in the Land of *Nod*. For this reaſon Sacred Geography may be in a manner eſteem'd to begin from the Plantation of the Earth after the Flood, which comes now to be ſpoken of.

The Family of Shem (which is begun with, as lying all in Aſia) peopled moſt of Perſia and India, with a conſiderable part of Turky in Aſia, as will appear from a particular enumeration of the ſeveral Countries mention'd in Holy Scripture, and denominated from ſome of the Poſterity of Shem, *viz.*

Ophir moſt probably conjectur'd to be part of India or the E. Indies, *viz.* the *Aurea Cherſoneſus* of the Heathen.

Havilah ſuppos'd to comprehend the W. parts of *Suſiana* lying in Perſia on the R. *Tygris* with the adjoyning parts of *Carmania*.

Elam probably thought to contain the inland parts of *Suſiana* about the Royal City and Palace of *Shuſhan* (Dan. viii. 2.) the *Suſa* of the Heathen, together with the adjoyning Province of *Perſis*

or

or *Perſia propria*, ſo call'd undoubtedly from the Oriental word *Paras* (denoting an Horſeman) which is firſt met with in the Prophecies of Ezechiel and Daniel, the Country being all along before denored in Scripture by the word *Elam*, as the Inhabitants thereof are likewiſe in the N. T. Acts ii. 9.

Aſſhur or *Aſſyria* primarily and properly ſo call'd, into which Nimrod (deſcended from Ham, another Son of Noah) is ſaid to come and build *Nineveh* call'd *Ninus* by the Heathens, *Rehoboth*, *Calah*, and *Reſen*. Gen. x. 11, 12.

Aram, generally render'd *Syria*, not that it was the ſame with what is above ſaid to be call'd by the Heathens *Syria*, but becauſe it contain'd ſome portion of *Syria propria* and *Cœleſyria*, two parts of Syria abovemention'd, as it did alſo *Meſopotamia*, this laſt being ſtil'd by way of diſtinction *Aram* (*Naharaim*, i. e.) between the two Rivers. *Padan-Aram* ſeems to be the peculiar name of the more fertile part of *Aram-Naharaim* (wherein ſtood *Haran* or *Charran* the City of Nahor) impoſed to diſtinguiſh this part from the barren part of *Aram-Naharaim* lying to the South Weſt and adjoining to *Arabia deſerta*, and on account of its like barrenneſs of ſoil comprehended under the name of *Arabia* by ſome Writers, particularly by Xenophon in his book entitled Κύρου ἀνάβασις. Lib. 1. Cap. 4. Edit. Oxon. *Aram-Dammeſek*, *Aram Zobah*, *Aram-Maachah*, &c. render'd in our Tranſlation *Syria* (or Syrians) of *Damaſcus*, *Zobah*, *Maachah*, &c. were ſo many diſtinct Sovereignties, diſtinguiſh'd one from the other by adding the name of their Capital City to the general name of *Aram* or *Syria*. Within the Bounds of which is likewiſe reckon'd the Kingdom of *Geſhur*, 2 Sam. 15. 8.

Land of *Uz* (*k*), lying S. of *Syria* of Damaſcus, and perhaps including at firſt all that lay between the Land of *Canaan* W. and the Land of *Cuſh* E. and Southward, ſo that it contain'd *Paleſtina* or *Judæa Peræa* and the lower part of *Cœleſyria*, with the adjoyning parts of *Arabia Deſerta* and *Petræa*.

Lud or *Lydia*, an antient Province of *Aſia minor*.

The

(*k*) Some make three diſtinct Lands of *Uz*, one bordering S. of *Damaſcus*, ſo called from Uz a ſon of Aram; another lying in *Arabia Deſerta*, which was the Country of Job, and took its name from Uz a ſon of Nahor; and a third lying among the Edomites, ſo denominated from Uz a Deſcendant of Eſau. Now if it be conſidered, that 'tis not ſaid Lament. iv. 21. O daughter of *Uz* that dwelleſt in the Land of *Edom*, but O daughter of *Edom* that dwelleſt in the Land of *Uz*, it will hence follow, that the Land of *Uz* here mentioned was not a part of *Edom*, but on the contrary the Land of *Edom* a part of that Land of *Uz*. Add

to

The Family of Japheth (eldeſt Son of Noah) is thought to have peopled, beſides a conſiderable part of Aſia, all Europe, there being mention'd in the Bible theſe ſeveral Countries denominated from ſome of the Poſterity of Japheth, *viz.*

Madai univerſally allow'd to be the Country call'd by Heathen Writers *Media*.
Gomer thought to be *Albania* on the Euxine Sea.
Togarmah thought to be *Cappadocia*.
Aſhkenaz though to be *Phrygia* with ſome of the neighbouring Countries, where was a Province call'd *Aſcania*, as alſo the *Aſcanius*, &c.

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to this, that, ſince Job is generally thought to have been deſcended from Eſau, it may be very probably ſuppoſed, that the Land of *Uz* wherein Job dwelt, was the ſame wherein *Edom* dwelt, and therefore if Job lived in *Arabia*, then one and the ſame Land of *Uz* contained *Edom* with ſome adjoyning parts of *Arabia*, which conſequently was not likely to have been denominated from one of Eſau's poſterity, but from one of the other two Perſons above-mentioned. And that this could not be Uz Nahors Son and Abrahams Nephew, appears probable, partly on account of the conſiderable diſtance between *Haran*, where Nahor ſettled, and *Edom*, which makes it unlikely that Uz ſhould remove ſo far; partly on account of the near Conſanguinity between Uz and Edom, one being Abraham's Nephew, the other his Grandſon, which renders it unlikely, that had Uz been ſettled here, God would have permitted Eſau to have diſpoſſeſt his Poſterity, any more than He ſuffered the Iſraelites to diſpoſſeſs the Moabites and Ammonites, who were ſomewhat further removed in degrees of Kindred; and partly on account that the Horites whom the Lord is ſaid to drive out before Eſau, could not be deſcended from Uz Nahor's Son, being mention'd as a conſiderable People, and ſome of thoſe who were ſubdued by Chedorlaomer King of Elam, a little after Abraham's coming into the Land of Canaan, when Uz Nahor's Son could be but very young. It remains therefore moſt probable, that the Land of *Uz*, wherein Edom and Job dwelt, as well as that bordering on *Damaſcus*, was ſo named from Uz the Son of Aram. and conſequently were all but one continued Country, the family of Uz (who did likely firſt ſeat himſelf near *Damaſcus*) ſtill ſpreading, as it multiplied, and extending together with themſelves the name of the Land of *Uz*, till at length it contain'd, as is above conjectured, the lower parts of *Celeſyria* with *Edom* and the adjoyning parts of *Arabia*.

Tubal

Tubal ſuppos'd to be *Iberia* in Aſia.

Meſhech ſuppos'd to be the Country lying about the Mountains call'd *Montes Moſchici* by Pliny, Ptolemy, &c. between *Colchis* and *Armenia major*.

Magog ſuppos'd to be the parts of *Scythia* adjoyning to the Plantations of *Meſhech*, *Tubal* and *Gomer*, (i. e.) *Colchis*, *Iberia* and *Albania*.

Javan, by which name is denoted in Scripture Antient Greece.

Eliſhah or Iſles of *Eliſhah* ſuppos'd to be the Iſles of the *Ægean* Sea or Archipelago.

Kittim or *Chittim* underſtood of Italy, the Seat of the Romans in Dan. xi. 30. and of *Macedonia* by the Author of the Book of Maccabees.

Tarſhiſh, by which name (*l*) Joſephus underſtand Cilicia, wherein ſtood the City *Tarſus*, others underſtand old Spain, at leaſt that part of it, where ſtood the famous Town *Tarteſſus*; and laſtly others underſtand Carthage in Africk.

The Family of Ham (the youngeſt Son of Noah) peopled Africk with the adjoyning parts of Aſia, there being mention'd in Scripture theſe ſeveral Countries denominated from ſome of the Poſterity of Ham, *viz.*

Land of *Cuſh* (*m*) commonly render'd *Æthiopia)* under which name ſeems to have been contain'd moſt of Arabia, diſtinguiſh'd

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(*l*) See Joſephus of the Jewiſh Antiquities. Lib. 1. Cap. 7.

(*m*) The Land of *Cuſh* is rendred in our Engliſh Tranſlation *Ethiopia* in conformity to that of the Septuagint. Now that this is to be underſtood (not of the African *Ethiopia*, but) of part of *Arabia*, is plain from Num. xii. 1. where Zipporah Moſes's Wife is called an Ethiopian Woman, being the Daughter of Jethro, the Prieſt of Midian, namely that branch of the Poſterity of Midian, which ſettled near the Red Sea in *Arabia Petræa*, as may be inferred from Moſes's feeding Jethro's Sheep near the Mountain of Horeb, Ex. III. 1. which is ſituated in that part of Arabia. Beſides it is evident from Herodotus lib. 7. cap. 69, 70. Ed. Lond. that there was a Country in *Aſia* called formerly *Ethiopia*; which took up ſome part of what hath been ſince comprehended under the name of Arabia In the Tranſlation of the Pſalms inſerted in the Common-Prayer-book, the Hebrew word *Cuſh* is rendred not by Ethiopia or Land of the Ethiopians, but by the Land of the Morians, *i. e.* (as they are commonly now called) the Moors, a name deduced from the *Mauri* a People of Africk, but not the ſame as the *Æthiopes*, as will hereafter appear in the Deſcription of Africk.

more

more particularly into several parts denominated from the Posterity of *Cush*, as

Sheba, i. e. *Arabia felix.*

Havilah suppos'd to be that part of *Arabia deserta* that lies next to *Babylonia.*

Raamah and *Dedan* Parts lying on the Persian Gulf.

Mizraim or Egypt, part whereof lying on the Eastern Branch of the Nile, is suppos'd to be that call'd in Scripture the Land of *Goshen* (*n*), wherein Jacob and his Posterity dwelt during their sojourning in Ægypt. The Cities of Ægypt mention'd in Scripture are *Zoan*, in the fields whereof several of the Miracles wrought by Moses were perform'd Psal. 78 12. *Pithom*, *Rameses* or *Raamses*, *Pathros*, *Noph*, *Tahpanhes*, *Syene.*

Lub or *Lubim*, that is *Lybia* or *Libya* primarily or properly so call'd, adjoyning to Ægypt.

Phut suppos'd to be some of the more romote parts of *Libya* largely taken,

Land of *Canaan* lying between the R. Jordan and the Great or Mediterranean Sea, and inhabited by the Amorites, Girgasites, Hittites, Jebusites and (other Descendants of Canaan, compris'd under the general name of) Canaanites. Here stood on the Sea Coast the famous Cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon.* Now the borders of the Canaanites are said Gen. x. 19. to be from *Sidon* unto *Gaza.* However some of Canaan's Posterity settled themselves N. of *Sidon*, both on the Continent, and also on a small Isle adjoyning. The tract on the Continent was call'd the

Land of *Hamath*, taking up the N. part of *Phœnicia* and adjoining parts of *Syria Propria*, wherein was a Regal City of the same name, and another call'd *Riblah*, whither Zedekiah was brought to the King of Babylon. Of these the City *Hamath* is thought to be *Epiphania*; and *Riblah*, *Antiochia.* Between this Land and Canaan lay the City *Gebal* or *Gabala* with its Territory, call'd the Land of the Giblites.

Arvad or *Arpad* or the Isle *Aradus*, lying over against the Land of *Hamath*, and so following the like Fate, as may be seen 2 Kings xviii. 34 Isai. xxxvii. 13 in both which places mention being likewise made of *Sepharvaim*, *Henah*, and *Ivah*, these are suppos'd to be the neighbouring Cities and petty Sovereignties, of which *Sepharvaim* is imagin'd to be now call'd Aleppo.

(*n*) Some place the Land of *Goshen* between the two Trenches or Rivers, made one by Ptolemy and the other by Trajan, lying E. of the R. Nile in the parts of Ægypt adjoyning to Arabia.

Land of the *Philiſtines*, who being deſcended from *Mizraim* probably ſettled at firſt in or near Egypt, but afterwards removing ſeized upon the Neighbouring parts of the Land of Canaan 'Tis ſuppos'd to have been all under one King in the time of Abraham and Iſaac. But in the time of Joſhuah there is mention made of five Lords of the Philiſtines denominated from their Ch. T. *Gaza*, *Aſhdod*, *Aſhkelon*, *Gath*, *Ekron*. Theſe with their Terrirories made up what is call'd *Paleſtina* or *Paleſtin*, (or the Land of the Philiſtines) (o) in Scripture, though the word is uſed to denote the whole Land of *Canaan* and ſomewhat more by Heathen Writers, and afterwards in conformity to them by Chriſtian Writers.

Theſe are the ſeveral Countries mentioned in Scripture, and denominated from the firſt Planters of the Earth after the Flood: now come to be conſider'd the ſeveral Changes, that were afterwards introduced by the Poſterity of Abraham, *viz*, the Iſraelites, Edomites, Iſhmaelites and Midianites; and by the Poſterity of Lot, *viz*. the Moabites and the Ammonites. And here notice ſhall be firſt taken of the Iſraelites as being God's more peculiar People, (in relating of whoſe affairs the Hiſtory of the Bible is chiefly taken up,) and then the others ſhall be taken as they come in order with reſpect to their Situations.

AMong the Countries aforementioned the Land of C*anaan* was that, which God promiſed to give to the poſterity of Abraham for a poſſeſſion;

(o) In the Book of Pſalms (in both Tranſlations, as well that in the Bible as the other in the Common-Prayer-book,) this Country is termed (not *Paleſtina* in conformity to the Greek Appellation, but) *Philiſtia* in conformity to the Hebrew word *Philiſtim* as Pſal. LX 8. LXXXVII 4 CVIII 9 And here it may be further remarked, that the Philiſtines are by the Septuagint generally termed οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι probably becauſe they were not of the Tribe or Family of Canaan, though they inhabited part of the Land of Canaan, but were ἄλλης φυλῆς *i. e.* of another Tribe or Family, namely that of Mizraim.

whence

whence it is frequently ſtiled the Land of (*p*) Promiſe. Accordingly the Iſraelites being actually put in poſſeſſion, not only of the Land of Canaan which lay Weſt of Jordan, but alſo of two Countries (*viz.* one of Sihon King of the Amorites, and the other of Og King of Baſan) lying E. of Jordan, the Whole (being divided into Twelve Parts according to the number of the Tribes of Iſrael) was comprehended under the name of the Land of *Iſrael*: till Ten of the Tribes revolting from the houſe of David retained to themſelves the name of *Iſrael*; the other two Tribes, which adhered to the Royal Line of David, going under the name of *Judah*.

The Kingdom of *Judah* contained the Tribes of

Weſtw. or on this ſide of the R Jordan.

- *Judah*, the largeſt and moſt Southern Tribe, bounded by the Great or Mediterranean Sea Weſtward, and the Salt Sea Eaſtward, Ch. T. *Hebron*, *Lachiſh*, *Libnah*, *Tappuah*, *Adullam*, *Debir*, *Zeph*, *Tekoah*, *Bethlehem-Ephratah*.
- *Benjamin*, lying on the R Jordan North of Judah, Ch. T. *JERUSALEM*, *Miſpeh*, *Nob*, *Gibeon*, *Gibeah*, *Anathoth*, *Bethel*, *Ai*, *Michmaſh*, *Jericho*, *Gilgal*.

(*p*) There is to be diſtinguiſhed in Scripture a twofold Promiſe made by God to Abraham, one having reſpect to what the Children of Iſrael were to Poſſeſs as their own proper Country or Inheritance, the other including moreover what they were to have under their Dominion. The former is contained among ſeveral other Places in Deut VII. 1. *When the Lord thy God ſhall bring thee into the Land whither thou goeſt to Poſſeſs, and hath caſt out many Nations before thee, the Hittites and the Girgaſhites and the Amorites and the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebuſites, ſeven Nations greater and mightier than thou:* and Numb. XXXIV. 2. *Command the Children of Iſrael, and ſay unto them, when ye come into the Land of Canaan, this is the Land that ſhall fall unto you for an Inheritance, even the Land of Canaan with the Coaſts thereof.* The Latter is contained among other places in Geneſis XV. 18. &c. *unto thy ſeed have I given this Land, from the River of Egypt, unto the great River, the River,* &c.

The Kingdom of *Iſrael* contained the Tribes of

Weſtw. or on this ſide of the R. Jordan.

Simeon, whoſe inheritance was within (*viz.* in the W. part of) the inheritance of the Children of *Judah*, the part of the Children of *Judah* being too much for them, *Joſh.* 19 1. 9. Ch. T. *Beerſheba*, *Ain*, *Ziklag*.

Dan, North-Weſt of *Judah* on the Sea Coaſt, Ch T. *Zorah*, *Ajalon*, *Ekron*, *Gibbethon*, *Gathrimmon*. To which muſt be added the City *Dan*, afore called *Laiſh* or *Leſhem*, lying in or near the N. E. borders of *Nephtali*, being the utmoſt (at leaſt conſiderable) Town that way, as *Beerſheba* was to the S. Weſt, whence from *Dan* to *Beerſheba* is an Expreſſion frequently uſed in Scripture, to denote from one end of the Land of Iſrael to the other.

Ephraim, N. of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, reaching from the River Jordan to the Great Sea, Ch. T. *SAMARIA*, *Tirzah*, *Shechem* or *Sichem*, *Shiloh*, *Timnah-Serah*.

Half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, N. of *Ephraim* and the R. *Kanah*, between the R. *Jordan* and the Great Sea, Ch. T. *Megiddo*, *Ramah*, *Dor*, *Endor*, *Tappuah*, *Ophrah*, *Jezreel*, *Bethſhean*.

Iſſachar on the R. *Jordan* N. of *Manaſſeh*, Ch. T. *Jarmuth*, *Kiſhon*, *Enhaddah*, *Dabareh*.

Zabulon N. of *Iſſachar*, Ch. T. *Shimron-Meron*, *Jokneam*, *Mahalal*.

Nphtali on the R *Jordan* N. of *Zabulon*, Ch. T. *Hazor*, *Kedeſh*, *Cinnereth*, *Bethſh meſh*.

Aſher on the Sea Coaſt W. of *Zabulon* and *Nephtali*, Ch. T. *Aphek*, *Achſaph*, *Laſharon*.

Eaſtw or beyond the R. Jordan.

Reuben E. of *Jordan* over againſt the Tribes of *Benjamin* and *Ephraim*, Ch. T. *Heſhbon*, *Bezek*, *Jahazah*

Gad N of *Reuben* over againſt the Half Tribe of *Manaſſ h* and Tribe of *Iſſachar*, Ch. T. *Ramoth-Gilead*, *Mahanaim*, *Rogelim*.

The other half Tribe of *Manaſſeh* N. of *Gad*, and over againſt *Nephtali*, Ch. T. *Golan*, *Beeſhterah*, *Jabeſh-Gilead*, *Aſhtaroth*, *Edrei*.

THE Land of *Edom* or Poſſeſſion of Eſau (Jacob's Elder Brother) was Mount *Seir* or that Mountainous Tract, which bordering on the S. of

Judah

Judah reached from the bottom of the Salt-Sea, W. to the Wilderneſs of *Kadeſh*, and S. (through *Arabia Petræa*) to the Bay of the Red-ſea, whereon ſtood *Ezion-Gaber*, the Harbour of Solomon's *Ophir* (or Eaſt-India) Fleet. There is alſo mentioned in Scripture a City of *Edom* called *Selah*, which is with great probability thought to be the ſame called by the Greeks *Petra* the Capital City of *Arabia Petræa*, both words denoting in their reſpective language a Rock. *Bozrah* is another City of *Edom* mentioned in holy Writ, and ſuppoſed to be the ſame called afterwards *Boſtra* in *Arabia Petræa*. Part of *Edom* ſeems to have been called *Teman* from a Grandſon of Eſau, which name is therefore uſed ſometime to denoted the Whole.

MOAB, or the Land of the Moabites, lay on the N. E. of *Edom*, and E. of the *Salt-Sea*, extended at firſt Northward beyond the River *Arnon*. But as much as lay N. of the ſaid River being afterwards taken from *Moab* by the Ammorites, the R. *Arnon* was made its N. boundary, in which eſtate it ſtood in the time of Moſes. The Towns hereof mentioned in *Scripture* are *Kirhareſeth*, *Mizpeh*, *Horonaim*, &c.

AMMON or Land of the Ammonites lay on the N. E. of *Moab*, and E. of the Tribes beyond *Jordan*, whence the Inhabitants are frequently ſtiled the Children of the Eaſt. The Royal City of *Ammon* was *Rabbah*.

AS for the Iſhmaelites, Madianites, and Amalekites, the former were deſcended from Iſhmael, *Son* of Abraham by Hagar, whence they are ſometimes called Hagarens, as they are ſometimes denoted by the name of Kedar, a *Son* of Iſhmael. Their dwelling is ſaid to be from *Havilah* unto *Shur*, that is before Egypt; ſo that they inhabited great part of *Arabia*, eſpecially *Deſerta* and *Petræa*, ſome parts

parts whereof were denominated from *Tema*, *Dumah*, &c some of Iſhmael's Sons. Among the Iſhmaelites were intermingled here and there the Madianites or Midianites, being the Poſterity of Madian Abraham's Son by his ſecond Wife Keturah. Some of theſe were ſettled near the Red Sea, and of theſe the Kenites were a Branch. Of thoſe that ſettled more Eaſtward, there is mention made of *Dedan* and *Sheb* two of Midians Sons. The Amalekites deſcended (as is conceived) from Amalek a Grandſon of Eſau, took up their Seat in the adjacent Parts, theſe together with the two Nations laſt mentioned living promiſcuouſly, not only one among the other, but alſo among the Poſterity of Cuſh. For which reaſon as they ſeem to be all denoted Jeremy xxv. 20. Ezekiel xxx. 5. by the common name of the (q) Mingled People or Arabians; ſo likewiſe the particular names of the Iſhmaelites and Midianites, (Geneſis xxxvii. 25. 28.) Midianites and Chuſites or Æthiopians (Exod. ii. 15, 16.) Num. xii. 1.) are promiſcuouſly applyed to the ſame Perſons.

HItherto have been deſcribed the remarkable Countries (r) or People mentioned in the Old Teſtament; now ſhould follow the Deſcription of the ſeveral Countries or People, that occurr in the New Teſtament: but theſe being all of them mentioned either in the Old Teſtament, and ſo taken notice of in the foregoing part of this Chapter, or elſe in Heathen Writers, and ſo treated of in the other Chapters of this Book, it ſeems requiſite to obſerve only theſe following Particulars.

(q) The word in the Original denoting a mixt multitude or (as it is rendred by our Tranſlators) the mingled People is עֶרֶב or *ereb* a Derivative from the Radix עָרַב *miſcuit*: from which undoubtedly was deduced the Greek Appellation Ἄραψ or Ἄραβες.

(r) Some Countries or People are but once mentioned in Scripture, as the Kingdom of *Minni* Jeremy LI. 27. the Kings of *Zimri* Jeremy XXV. 25. &c.

1. That

1. That if the Diviſions of Paleſtine or the Holy-Land (ſo called, as being the Country wherein our Saviour was born &c.) uſed in the New Teſtament, be compared with the Diviſions thereof among the Twelve Tribes uſed in the Old Teſtament, it will appear they ſtood thus in reſpect one of the other, *viz.*

Idumæa (*f*) contained the S. Parts of the Tribes of *Judah* and *Simeon*, together with ſome of the Land of *Edom*. The Town *Beerzimma* mentioned herein by Ptolemy is probably thought to be the *Beerſheba* mentioned in the Bible.

Judæa contained the remaining parts of the Tribes of *Simeon* and *Judah* together with the Tribe of *Benjamin*. The Towns thereof mentioned in the New Teſtament are *JERUSALEM*, with the two neighbouring Villages *Bethany* and *Bethphage*; *Bethlehem*, *Ramah*, *Emmaus*, *Arimathea*, *Lydda*, *Joppa*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with that which is called *Japho* in the Old Teſtament, *Azotus* the *Aſhdod* of the Old Teſtament, *Jericho*.

Samaria contained the Tribe of *Ephraim*, with the adjoining half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*. Towns thereof mentioned in the N. T. are *Sichar* or *Sichem*, *Antipatris*, *Saron*, *Enon*, *Salim*.

Galilæa or *Galilee* contained the Tribes of *Iſſachar*, *Zabulon*, *Nephtali* and *Aſher*. Towns thereof mentioned in the N. T. are *Cæſarea*, *Nazareth*, *Cana*, *Naim*, *Geneſaret*, *Capernaum*, *Bethſaida*, *Chorazin*, *Tiberias*, *Magdala*, *Dalmanutha*. The N. Part of this Country was peculiarly called *Galilee* of the Gentiles, and great Part of it was called (*t*) *Decapolis*.

Peræa

(*f*) Though *Idumea* be undoubtedly derived from Edom, yet the Country called *Idumea* by the Heathens and in N. T. did not exactly anſwer to the Land of *Edom* mentioned in the Old Teſtament, foraſmuch as among other particulars *Idumea* extended to the Mediterranean Sea, which the Land of Edom did not.

(*t*) The opinion of *Decapolis* being a part of Galilee, ſeems to be grounded on Mark VII 31. where it is ſaid, that Chriſt departing from the Coaſts of Tyre and Sidon, came unto the Sea of Galilee, through the midſt of the Coaſts of *Decapolis*. Now Galilee lying between Tyre and Sidon, and the Sea of Galilee, hence it ſeems to follow, that Galilee (at leaſt part of it) is here denoted by *Decapolis*. And indeed the Argument would be good, was it certain that our Saviour went directly or the neareſt way from Tyre and Sidon to the Sea of Galilee But it is certain on the other hand, that the Evangeliſts do relate our Saviour's Journeys (not always exactly as he took them, bur frequently) *per ſaltum*: it is certain alſo, that there was a Country lying E. of Jordan and

the

Peræa (*u*) or Judea beyond Jordan, contained the Tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and the other half Tribe of *Manaſſeh* lying E. of Jordan.

2. That the Tetrarchies of *Ituræa*, *Trachonitis*, and *Abylene* were the N. E. Borderers of Paleſtine, lying in *Caleſyria*, though reckoned by ſome as a Part of Paleſtine. And indeed within the former lay *Cæſarea* (*x*) *Philippi* (the ſame with the City *Dan* or *Laiſh* in O. T.) being ſo call'd, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Cæſarea* juſt now mentioned in *Galilee*.

3. That the Country commonly called *Phœnice* or *Phœnicia*, wherein lay the Cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, is called (as in the Old Teſtament, ſo) by St. Matthew Chap. xv. 22. *Canaan*; and more particularly that the Country intimated by St. Mark (Chap. vii. 26.) to be called *Syro-phœnicia* was no other than that peculiar part of *Phœnicia* or Canaan out of which came the Woman mentioned by the Evangeliſts. (*y*)

4. That by *Aſia* (*z*) in N. T. is denoted only a

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the Sea of Galilee called *Decapolis* (as by Heathen writers, ſo alſo) by the ſame Evangeliſt above mention'd, as may be gathered from Mark V. 1, 20. 21 compared together; and laſtly, *Decapolis* is mention'd diſtinctly from Galilee Matth. IV. 25 From theſe particulars put together, it is very probable that by *Decapolis* in N. T. is meant either the ſame that was called ſo by Heathen writers, or elſe both that and ſome part of Galilee.

(*u*) Some will have the word *Judea* to be ſometimes extended as far as the word *Paleſtina*. and if ſo, then *Judea Perea* or beyond Jordan contain'd all or moſt of the two Tribes and Half lying E. of Jordan.

(*x*) It is called by Ptolemy *Cæſarea Paniæ*.

(*y*) Some underſtand Galilee of the Gentiles to be the S. Part of *Phœnicia*, and *Syro-phœnicia* to be the N. part of *Phœnicia* ſo called as being a part of *Syria propria* (for it included *Damaſcus* with the intermediate Territories) inhabited by, or rather in Subjection to the States of Tyre and Sidon in *Phœnicia*.

(*z*) See Archbiſhop Uſher's Tract entitled, *A Geographical and Hiſtorical Diſquiſition touching the Aſia properly ſo called, the Lydian Aſia, which is the Aſia ſo often mentioned in the New Teſtament*, &c.

part

part of *Asia propria* mentioned in the foregoing Chapter, *viz.* *Lydia* taken in its original extent, as it included *Æolis* and *Jonia*. Within which compass lay the seven Cities or Churches, to which St. John writes Rev. 2. and 3. viz. *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, *Pergamus*, *Thyatira*, *Sardis*, *Philadelphia*, and *Laodicea*.

5. That whereas the City *Philippi* stood within the bounds of *Thracia* as lying E. of the R. *Strymon*, and is therefore commonly reckoned among the Towns of *Thracia*; yet it is said Acts xvi. 12. to be the chief City of that Part of *Macedonia*: forasmuch as that part of *Thracia* at that time was added to the Province of *Macedonia*, whence it was called *Thracia Macedonica* or *Macedonia Thracica*.

Mountains or Hills of chief note among those mentioned in Scripture are, Mount *Sion* whereon stood the Tower of David, Mt. *Moriah* whereon Isaac was intended to have been sacrificed, and Solomon's Temple was afterwards built, both lying within the Walls of Jerusalem; Mt. *Olivet* and Mt. *Calvary*, both lying just by Jerusalem, the former being much frequented by our Saviour, and that from which he Ascended, the latter being the place of his Crucifixion; Mt. *Gerizim* whereon stood the Temple of the Samaritans; Mt. *Gilboah* on the Confines of *Issachar* and *Manasseh*, famous for the death of Saul and Jonathan; Mt. *Tabor* in *Zabulon*, supposed to be the Mountain on which our Saviour was transfigured; Mt. *Carmel* on the Sea-Coast in the S. part of *Asher*, often retreated to by *Elijah* the Prophet; Mt. *Lebanon* or *Libanus* famous for it's Cedars, reaching from *Sidon* along the Northern borders of the Holy Land; Mt. *Hermon* (called also *Sirion* and *Sion*) supposed to be a branch of Mt. *Libanus*, (*a*) or as some call it *Antilibanus*. Mt. *Gilead* thought to be another branch of Mt. *Libanus*, lying in the Country of *Gilead* belong-

(*a*) It is to be noted, that although *Libanus* and *Antilibanus* are universally agreed (according to the mutual import of the words)

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ing to the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, which was situated on the E. side of Jordan; Hills of *Basan* E. of *Gilead*; Mt. *Nebo* or *Pisgah* in the S. borders of *Reuben*, whence the Lord gave Moses a Survey of the Land of *Israel*; Mount *Seir* in the Land of Edom; Mount *Hor*, whereon Aaron dyed, in the Confines of Edom; Mt. *Sinai* or *Horeb* (*b*) in *Arabia Petræa*, famous for the promulgation of the Mosaick Law; Mountains of *Ararat*, on which the Ark of Noah rested, and which are generally thought to denote the Mountains of *Armenia*; though there are not wanting some, who will extend this name to denote all that continual ridge of Mountains, which runs through the far greatest part of middle Asia, and is frequently comprehended under the old general name of Mount *Taurus*; forasmuch as the favourers of this Opinion are inclined to think, that the part of Mount *Ararat*, whereon the Ark rested, did not lie in *Armenia*, but near the Country antiently called (*c*) *Margiana*, and therefore on that part of *Taurus*, which by the Greeks following Alexander the Great was erroneously called Mt. *Caucasus*, and lies between Great Tartary, Persia, and old India.

Remarkable Rivers mentioned in Holy Scripture are, (*d*) *Jordan* which rising in the borders of *Nepb-*

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to denote two ridges of Mountains running one over against the other; yet writers are not agreed, to which ridge each name properly belongs, some attributing the name *Libanus* to the Northern ridge, *Antilibanus* to the Southern; and others quite contrary giving the name of *Libanus* to the Southern, and *Antilibanus* to the Northern.

(*b*) That M. Sinai and Horeb are (at least two adjoining Summities or Risings of) one and the same Mountain, is evident from several particular Passages, applied by Holy Writers indifferently to one or the other.

(*c*) See D. Heylin's Cosmography in the General Introduction.

(*d*) Whereas it is related by some Writers, that the River Jordan rises from two different Springs, one called *Jor*, the other *Dan*; Josephus gives us no such relation in his Description of the said River, but saith that it arises near the bottom of Mount Lebanon, not much above *Cæsarea Philippi*. See Josephus lib. 3 de bello Judaico, cap. 18.

tali,

tali, and paſſing through the Lake of *Geneſaret*, ends its courſe in the Salt-Sea; the River *Kidron* or *Cedron* running by Jeruſalem; *Kiſhon* in the borders of *Zabul n* and *Iſſ:char*, famous for the defeat of Siſera by Deborah and Barak; *Jabbok* on the Confines of *Gad* and *Manaſſeh*, near which Jacob wreſtled with the Angel; *Arnon* on the borders of *Reuben*; all ſaid to run into the R. *Jordan*, or the Lake *Geneſareth*: *Euphrates* frequently called the Great River, and mentioned as one of the Boundaries of the Iſraelitiſh Dominions; *Hiddekel* ſaid Gen. II. 14. to go toward the Eaſt of *Aſſyria*, or (as the Original words may be tranſlated before *Aſſyria*, and therefore probably ſuppoſed to be the *Tigris* of the Heathens. The two laſt Rivers being united run together through the Country of *Eden* (the moſt pleaſant part whereof lying upon the Channel of the united Rivers, is probably thought to be the Garden of *Eden*,) beyond which ſouthward the Stream is again divided, one branch being called in Scripture *Piſon*, the other *Gihon*; the former is ſaid to compaſs the Land of *Havilah* (or the W. Parts of Perſia) ſo called from Havilah the brother of Ophir, who placed himſelf in thoſe Parts; the other is ſaid to compaſs or waſh the Land of *Cuſh* or *Ethiopia*, i. e. Arabia. The Country lying upon the Rivers *Gihon* and *Piſon* is called in Scripture the Land of *Shinar* and *Chaldæa*, wherein the Tower of *Babel* was built, out of the Ruines whereof the great and famous City *Babylon* is ſaid to have riſen. As for *Ur* of the Chaldees, the City where Abraham was born, ſome place it about the middle of *Chaldæa* below *Babylon*, and take it to be the ſame with that called by Heathen-writers *Orchoa*; others place it above *Babylon* on the N. banks of *Euphrates*, which part of *Meſopotamia* they prove to be contained under the name *Chaldea* from Act. vii. 2, 3, 4.

The Seas mentioned in Scripture are the (*e*) Red Sea, and the Great or utmoſt Sea, by which laſt is denoted the Mediterranean Sea; the ſeveral parts whereof occurring in Holy Writ are the Sea of the *Philiſtines*, the Sea of *Joppa*, *Cilicia*, and *Pamphylia*, the Egyptian and (*Adria* or) the Adriatick Sea. The other Seas taken notice of by the Sacred Pen-men are improperly ſo called, as being only Lakes. Thus the Lake *Gennesareth* already mentioned is called in O. T. the Sea of *Chinnereth* or *Cinneroth*, in N. T. the Sea of *Tiberias* and *Galilee*, taking theſe ſeveral denominations from its adjoyning Country or Towns. In like manner the Salt-ſea, called alſo the Eaſt Sea, and the Sea of the Plain, is only a Lake abounding with bituminous matter, ever ſince the Deſtruction of Sodom, Gomorrah, with Admah and Zeboim, (which all ſtood in this Tract,) whence 'tis called by Heathen-writers *Lacus Aſphaltites* (*f*).

(*e*) What by our Tranſlators (in conformity to the Septuagint) is called the Red Sea, is in the Original termed the Sea of *Suph*; which being generally allowed to denote ſome Herb or Weed, Reed or Ruſh, hence ſome further ſuppoſe this Herb (&c) to be of a Red Colour, and ſo to give a Red Tincture to the Water wherein it grows, and therefore this Sea to have been ſtiled by the Greeks and Romans the Red Sea. Others conjecture with more probability, that this Sea was called by the Oriental People antiently the Sea of *Edom* from the Neighbouring Land of *Edom*, which word ſignifying in the Hebrew Language Red, (whence it was given to Eſau upon account of his deſiring ſome of his brother Jacobs Red pottage Gen. XXV. 30.) hence the Greeks firſt Tranſlated *the Sea of Edom* by θαλάσσα ἐρυθρὰ and the Latins from them by *Mare Rubrum*. And this agrees alſo with that common Tradition receiv'd among the Heathen, that it was ſo called from a King of the adjacent Country named *Erythraeus*, that is undoubtedly, *Edom*.

(*f*) It is ſometimes called *Mare Mortuum* or the Dead Sea.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Antient and Preſent Africk.

AFrick, called by the Latins chiefly *Africa*, by the Greeks chiefly *Libya*, is the S. W. part of the Old Continent, not ſo large as Aſia, but much exceeding Europe in extent. It is a Peninſula, being joined on the reſt of the Continent only by a ſmall neck of Land, now commonly called the Iſthmus of Suez. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea, which parts it from Europe, and from *Aſia minor* or Natolia in Aſia; E. by the forementioned Iſthmus which parts it from Syria, and by the *Sinus Arabicus* or the Red Sea, which parts it from Arabia; S. by the Æthiopian or Southern Ocean; W. by the Atlantick Ocean. It may be divided into three general Parts, *viz.*

NOrthern Africk lying along the Coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, and comprehending

Egypt *Ægyptus*, which is the moſt Eaſtern part of Northern Africk, and the only one that joins on to Aſia. It is much of the ſame extent with what it antiently was, and is bounded N. and E. with the ſame bounds as Africk, S. with *Æthiopia* now Abyſſinia and Nubia, W. with *Libya propria* and *Deſerta* now Barbary and the Deſert of Barca. It was antiently divided into two General Parts, *Superior* to the S. and *Inferior* to the N. on the Mediterranean Sea. Ch. T. of the former were *Thebæ*, whence this upper Part was alſo called *Thebais*, *Syene*, *Elephantis*, *Tentyra*, *Arſinoe*, *Abydus*; of the latter, *ALEXANDRIA* Alexandria, *Memphis*, *Sais*, *Bubaſtis*, *Canopus*, *Peluſium*. Its Ch. T. at preſent are CAIRO near the Ruines of Old *Memphis*, Alexandria, Damiata, Roſetta.

Barbary

Barbary reaching from Egypt as far as to the Atlantick Ocean, between the Mediterranean Sea to the N. and a continued range of Mountains, ſaid to be Parts or Branches of the Atlas, to the South. It contains from E. to W. theſe Parts, *viz.*

Kingdom of Barca next to Egypt, Ch. T. Barca, Cairoan.
Kingdom of Tripoli, Ch. T. Tripoli.
Kingdom of Tunis. Ch. T. Tunis.
Kingdom of Algiers, Ch. T. Algiers, Conſtantine, Bugia, Tremeſin or Teleſin, Oran.
Kingdom of Fez, Ch. T. Fez, Salle, Tangier, Ceuta, Tetuan. [* See Map of Preſent Spain.]
Kingdom of Morocco, Ch. T. Morocco.

Within the ſame extent was contained from E. to W. antiently

Libya (g) *propria* under which name is here comprehended *Cyrenaica* and *Marmarica*, now the Kingdom of Barca. Ch. T. of the former *Cyrene*, *Berenice*, *Arſinoe*, *Ptolemais* or *Barce* Barca, and *Apollonia*; of the latter *Ammon*, where was the famous Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Africa propria or *minor*, now the Kingdoms of Tripoli and Tunis, Ch. T. *CARTHAGO*, *Utina*, *Leptis Magna* or *Neapolis*, *Leptis parva*, *Tunes* Tunis, *Utica*.

Numidia (h) now part of the Kingdom of Algiers, Ch. T. *Cirtha*, *Hippo Regius* Bonne, *Cullu*, *Sicca*,

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(g) Whereas *Marmarica* is made by ſome a Part of Egypt, by others a diſtinct Country from Egypt, it is here together with *Cyrene* (otherwiſe called *Pentapolis*) comprehended under the name of *Libya propria*; foraſmuch as theſe Parts of the Libyan Continent lying directly under Greece, ſeem to have been firſt and beſt known by the Grecians (who ſettled here ſeveral Colonies) and to have the name of *Libya* firſt given unto them, which from hence was afterward extended to the whole Continent, as it became more known. In like manner the name of *Africa* was firſt given by the Romans to that Part of it lying directly under Italy or Sicily, (which therefore is ſtiled *Africa Propria*) whence it was afterwards extended to the reſt of the Continent.

(h) *Numidia*, (or the Country of the *Numidæ*, called by the Greeks *Nomades*) was extended at firſt from the R. *Tuſca* (which bounded it W. from *Africa propria*) to the R. *Mulucha*, which was its E. boundary from *Mauritania*. But afterwards as much as lay between the Rs. *Mulucha* to the E. and *Ampſaga* to the W. was added to *Mauritania*, and ſo *Ampſaga* was made its E. Limit. And here it is to be noted, that this is the Country or Province called by the Romans *Numidia* or the Old *Numidia*: whereas *Numidia Nova* is the ſame as Biledulgerid, ſo called firſt by one John Leo, an African Writer, becauſe of the reſemblance which the Inhabitants of it had to the antient *Nomades* or Numidians.

Maurita-

Mauritania (k) divided into
- *Cæsariensis* to the E. partly in the K. of Algiers and partly in the K. of Fez, Ch. T. *Julia Cæsarea*, *Ruscurium* supposed to be Algiers, *Tucca*, *Saldæ* thought to be Bugia.
- *Tingitania* to the W. in the K. of Fez, Ch. T. *Tingis* Tangier, *Volubilis* thought to be Fez, *Bocanum Hemerum* supposed to be Morocco.

Biledulgerid reaching from the Atlantick Ocean Westward to Egypt Eastward, between Barbary to the N. and the Desert of Zara to the S. It was inhabited antiently by the *Gætuli*, and *Garamantes*, as also *Nasamones*, and *Psylli*, the two last possessing the adjacent parts of *Africa*, and *Libya Propria*.

MIddle Africk containing at present (from N. to S. chiefly,) these Countries, *viz.*

The Desert of Zara formerly called *Libya Interior* and *Deserta*, some of its antient People were the *Garamantes*.

Negroland or Country of the Negro's said to be divided into several Kingdoms, the inhabitants thereof were antiently called *Nigritæ*.

Guinee divided into Western or Malaguete; middle or Guinee proper, Ch. T. St. George de La Mina; and Eastern or Kingdom of Benin, Ch. T. the same.

Nubia E. of Negroland and S. of Egypt, the Inhabitants were antiently called *Nubii*.

SOuthern Africk containtaing these several Parts or Countries, *viz.*

Congo lying on each side the Equator and said to contain several Countries or Kingdoms, the chief of which are
- N. of the Equator Kingdoms of Medra and Biafara, Ch. T. the same.
- S. of the Equator Kingdom of Congo proper, Ch. T. St. Salvador; Kingdom of Loango, Ch. T. the same, Kingdom of Angola, Ch. T. Loanda S. Paolo.

Monomotopa lying S. of Congo in the inland, Ch. T. Monomotopa.

(k) *Mauritania* (or the Country of the *Mauri*, called by the Greeks *Mauruſii*) is distinguished by some into three Parts; viz. *Cæsariensis*, *Sitifensis*, and *Tingitana*. But of these *Sitifensis* is comprehended by Ptolemy under *Cæsariensis*, whereof it made the most Eastern Part.

Cafreria lying S. of Congo along the Sea Coaſt invironing Monomotopa to the W. S. and E. Ch. T. Dutch Fort at the Cape of good Hope.

Zanguebar lying on the Sea Coaſt to the N. E of Cafreria, Ch. T. Moſambique, Quiloa, Mombazo and Melinda. Under Zanguebar is ſometimes comprehended

Coaſt of Ajan containing the Republick of Brava, Kingdoms of Magadoxo, and Adel, Ch. T. the ſame.

Abiſſinia lying behind the Coaſt of Zanguebar and Ajan, ſaid to contain ſeveral Kingdoms. Under Abiſſinia is ſometimes comprehended the

Coaſt of Abex on the Red Sea E. of Abiſſinia, whereof it was once a part.

As much of S. Africk as was known to the Antients, together with great part of Middle Africk, was formerly called by the general name of *Æthiopia*, part whereof lying next to Egypt was peculiarly ſtiled *Æthiopia ſub Ægypto* now Nubia, from the *Nubii* its old Inhabitants. The other remarkable People of *Æthiopia* were the *Erembi* or *Troglodytæ*, on the *Sinus Arabicus*; *Leucæthiopes* (&c.) Weſtward on the R. Niger, ſo called as being White, at leaſt nothing near ſo Black as the other Inhabitants of *Æthiopia*.

The moſt conſiderable Iſles appertaining to Africk are

In the Southern or Æthiopick Ocean

- Zocotora ſuppoſed to be the I. *Dioſcoridis* of the Antients, lying at the Eaſt end of the Coaſt of Ajan.
- Madagaſcar, called by the Portugeſe the I. of St. Lawrence, and by the French the Dauphine I. It is eſteemed the largeſt Iſle in the World next to California in America, and lies over againſt the loweſt part of the Coaſt of Zanguebar. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Menuthias*, by others the *Cerne* (*i*) of the Antients.

(*i*) Concerning the *I. Cerne* and the *I. Gorgadum* of the Antients read the moſt Learned Mr Dodwell's Diſſertations concerning the *Periplus* of *Hanno*, prefixt to the *Geog. Vet. Script. Græc. Minor.* publiſhed lately at Oxford, by the Reverend and Learned Dr. Hudſon.

I Bourbon

In the Southern or Æthiopick Ocean
- I. Bourbon called by the Portugueſe Maſcarenhas lying E. of Madagaſcar
- Maurice I. lying N. E. of Bourbon.
- Comorre Iſles, being four in Number, lying in the Channel of Mozambique, between the Iſle of Madagaſcar and the Coaſt of Zanguebar.
- I. of St. Helens belonging to the Engliſh, the Iſles of St. Matthew, Annobon, and St. Thomas, Princes Iſle and Ferdinando Iſle, all lying S. of Guinee and W. of Congo, the three latter lying not far from the Coaſt of Congo, the three former at a conſiderable diſtance from any part of the Continent.

In the Atlantick Ocean
- Iſles of Cape Verde, ſo called as lying over againſt the Cape of that name, and ſuppos'd to be the *Gorgades* or *Heſperides* of the Antients. They are reçkoned Twenty in number, of which the three largeſt are St. Jago or St. James, St. Nicholas, St. Lucia.
- Canary Iſles, generally ſuppos'd to be the *Inſulæ Fortunatæ* of the Antients, lying over againſt the Coaſt of Biledulgerid, being Ten or Twelve in number. Of theſe the moſt celebrated are
  - Canary I. giving name to the reſt as the largeſt.
  - Teneriff I. famous for its Mountain called the Pike of Teneriff.
  - Fer I. the moſt Weſtern of the Canary Iſles.
- Madera Iſles lying N. of the Canaries and over againſt the Coaſt of Barbary or Morocco. Under this name are compriſed Madera properly ſo called, and Porto Sancto, of which the former is thought by ſome to be the antient *Cerne*, by others *Erythia*.
- Azore (*k*) Iſles, called alſo Tercere Iſles from the largeſt of them, *viz.* Tercera or I. of Jeſus Chriſt. They are reckoned by ſome among the I. of N. America. They are ſituated over againſt Portugal, and are under the Portugueſe.

In the Mediterranean Sea
- Malta called formerly *Melite*, lying between Barbary and Sicily, and reckon'd by ſome to Europe.
- The ſmall Iſle, antiently called (*l*) *Pharos*, at the mouth of the Port to Alexandria in Egypt.

(*k*) The Azore Iſles were ſo named by the Portugueſe, who firſt diſcovered them, on account of the Hawks that abound in thoſe Iſles.

(*l*) This Iſle though very ſmall, yet was ve ry famous, as lying at the Mouth of the Port of Alexandria, to w hich City it is now joine

The chief Mountains of Africk are, M. *Atlas*, ſtill beſt known by the old Name, running from the Weſtern (which from the Neighbourhood of this Mountain is called the Atlantick) Ocean to Egypt, and ſeparating Barbary from Biledulgerid; *Montes Lunæ* or Mountains of the Moon, ſpreading themſelves over moſt of the S. part of Africk, being divided into ſeveral branches, of which that between Abiſſinia and Monomotapa is ſaid to retain the antient name; Sierra Leona or the Mt. of Lions between Guinee and Negroland. To which may be added the Pike of Teneriff in the I. of Teneriff, eſteemed one of the higheſt Mountains in the Univerſe, from which one may ſee (as it is ſaid) 40 Leagues on Sea.

The moſt remarkable Capes of Africk are; Cape Verde, the moſt W. Part of this Continent, ſituated in Negroland between the Mouths of the R. Niger; Cape of Good Hope the moſt S. Part of Africk, lying on the Coaſt of Caffreria; and Cape Guardafuy on the Coaſt of Ajan, being the moſt E. part of Africk. To which may be added Cape Nao (denoting in the Portugueſe Language as much as Cape *Non* or No) and ſo named, to imply there was no ſailing further, this being looked upon for many Ages as the *Ne-plus ultra* on that ſide of the World, till the further Diſcoveries begun to be made by the Portugueſe in the Year 1417.

The chief Gulfs are *Sinus Arabicus* or the Red Sea; and the two *Syrtes*, now Gulf of Sidra, lying on the Kingdom of Tripoli in Barbary.

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joined by a long Dike. Ptolemy Philadelphus at his coming to the Crown cauſed to be erected in this Iſland a high and ſtately Tower, which antiently paſſed for one of the Wonders of the World, and was called *Pharos* according to the name of the Iſland, ſerving for a Light-Tower or Signal by Night to them that ſailed on the adjoyning Coaſts: whence the name of *Phare* is given to other Light-Towers or Houſes; as to the *Phare* of Meſſina in Sicily, &c.

Among

Among the ſeveral Rivers the two chief are, *Niger* (*m*) the Niger, and *Nilus* (*n*) the Nile. The former is eſteemed the largeſt in all Africk, running through Negroland, and emptying it ſelf into the Atlantick Ocean on each ſide Cape Verde: the latter runs through the middle of Egypt, emptying it ſelf into the Mediterranean Sea, formerly by ſeven mouths; of which it is ſaid four only now remain, and of theſe two only to be now navigable, *viz.* the Eaſtern near Damiata, antiently called *Oſtium Peleuſiacum*, and the Weſtern near Roſetta, formerly *Oſticum Canopicum*.

(*m*) The *Niger* is reported by ſome to have Six great mouths, which are all S. of Cape Verde but one: Others make only three principal mouths, whereof the N. is called Senega or Senegal, the middle Gambia, and the S. Rio Grande. Between the two former lies Cape Verde, which a little within Land hath two ſmall Riſings in ſhape of a Sugar loaf, called the Mammelles.

(*n*) It was the Opinion of the Antients, that the Nile riſes at the bottom of ſome branch of the *Montes Lunæ* lying beyond the Equator, having two Fountains or Spring-heads, each of which paſſes through a Lake, called therefore one of them *Nili Palus Orientalis*, and the other *Occidentalis*; the former ſaid to be now called the Lake Zaflan, the latter to have an Iſland in the middle of it, above which it is called Lake Zaire, beneath Zambre. Later Writers tell us, that the Head of the Nile is diſcovered to be (at the bottom indeed of ſome branch of the *Montes Lunæ*, but) on this ſide the Æquator in a Province of Abiſſinia, and that this River is called by the Inhabitants Abavi, which is not altogether unlike to *Aſtabus* the name of a River mentioned by Ptolemy as riſing in the ſame Country and running into the Nile. So that it may be doubted, whether this Abavi is not miſtaken for the main Stream of the Nile truely ſo called, being only a branch of it. As for the Lakes of Africk beſides thoſe already mentioned; the other remarkable ones are *Palus Mæris* and *Palus Mareotis* in the E. Parts of Lower Egypt; Lake Borno, L. Nub, and L. Guarda; through which the Niger is ſaid to paſs.

CHAP. XVII.

Of America or the Weſt-Indies.

THE ſeveral Countries (both Antient and Preſent) of the Old Continent having been deſcribed in the foregoing Chapters, here follows the Deſcription of the New Continent, ſo called as being unknown to the Antient Greeks or Romans, and ever ſince to us Europeans, till about the year 1490; when ſome of its Iſles (*o*) being firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus a Genoeſe: Further Diſcoveries both of Iſles and Continent were afterwards made at ſeveral Times and by ſeveral Perſons, one of which was Americus Veſpucius a Florentine, from whom this Part of the World took the name of America. It is alſo commonly called the Weſt-Indies (*p*) to diſtinguiſh it from the Eaſt-Indies lying in Aſia, this Diſtinction being taken from their reſpective Situations in reference to us Europeans. It is divided into two general Parts, commonly called (*q*) North and South America, which are two very large Peinſula's, ſeparated one from the other by the Iſthmus of Darien or Panama.

(*o*) The firſt Part of America diſcovered by Columbus was one of the Lucay Iſles, called Guanahani.

(*p*) Upon what account America was firſt called by the name of Indies, is not ſo certainly known, but it is probably thought, that it was ſo named, either becauſe it was ſuppoſed at the Diſcovery thereof to be ſome part of India, or elſe by reaſon of its likeneſs to the other India in Remoteneſs, Riches, and the Manners of its Inhabitants.

(*q*) North-America is otherwiſe called, eſpecially by Latin Writers America Mexicana from Mexico one of its chief Provinces; and in like manner South America is called America Peruviana from Peru its Principal Country.

North

North America may be diſtinguiſhed into theſe Six larger Parts.

New Britain largely taken, being the moſt Northern Part of N. America, containing to the Eaſt New Britain (*r*) ſpecially ſo call'd; and to the Weſt, New N. and S. Wales.

New France or Canada largely taken, lying S. of New Britain, and diſtinguiſhed into,

Eaſtern, which is that commonly call'd New France or Canada, as lying on each ſide the River Canada, Ch. T. Quebeck, Tadouſſac, Breſt, N. of the R. Canada; Port-Royal, S. of the R. Canada in that Part, which was for ſometime called New Scotland.

Weſtern, to which the name of Loviſiana is given, lying behind the Engliſh Plantations here following.

New England largely taken, lying to the S. and E. of New France largely taken, and containing ſeven Parts or Provinces, viz.

New England properly ſo called, the moſt Northern Province, Ch. T. Boſton, Charles-Town, Plimouth, Cambridge, New-London.

New York (*ſ*), S. and W. of the former, containing (beſides part of the Continent) the two adjacent Iſles, called Long Iſle and Iſle Manhaten, Ch. T. New York in Manhaten Iſle, and New Albany on the Continent.

New (*t*) Jarſey S. of New York divided into Eaſtern and Weſtern, Ch. T. Elizabeth-Town, Middle-Town, Shrewsbury.

Penſilvania (*u*) W. of New Jarſey and more within Land Ch. T. Philadelphia.

Maryland (*x*) S. of Penſilvania, Ch. T. St. Maries, Calverton, Oxford.

(*r*) This Country or at leaſt part of it is called by the Spaniards Terra di Labrador, and another part is called Eſtotland.

(*ſ*) New York was ſometime called New Holland, as belonging to the Hollanders, who by the Peace of Breda in 1667 yielded it to the Engliſh, that had made themſelves Maſters of it the year before.

(*t*) New Jarſey was ſometime called New Swedeland, as belonging to the Swedes, who built there a Town, which they named Gottenburg. It was ſometime reckoned a part of New York.

(*u*) Penſilvania is ſo called from the Quaker William Pen, to whom it was given by King Charles the Second in 1681.

(*x*) Mary-land was ſo called from Mary Queen-Conſort to King Charles the Firſt, by which King it was granted to the Lord Baltimore.

Virginia

Virginia (*y*) S. W. of Maryland, Ch. T. James-Town, Elizabeth-Town, Wicomoco.

Carolina (*z*) S. of Virginia, Ch. T. Charles-Town.

Florida (*a*) lying between New France to the N. and W. and New England to the E. Ch. T. St. Auſtin, St. Matthew, both lying in the Peninſula of Tegeſte.

New Mexico or New Granada on the N. W. of Florida, Ch. T. St. Fe or New Mexico.

Mexico, ſometimes called Old Mexico and New Spain, on the S. E. of New Mexico, waſhed on two ſides by the Sea, Ch. T. Mexico, Antequera, Vera-Paz, Carthage in the inland parts; Panuco, Campechy, Valladolid, Truxillo, Conception on the N. Coaſt; Guadalaxara, Compoſtella, Xaliſco, Acapulco, Aquatulco, Guatimala, Panama on the S. Coaſt.

SOuth America contains theſe ſeven Parts or Countries, *viz.*

Terra-firma or Firmland (*b*) lying S. E. of Mexico, Ch. T. Panama, Porto-Belo, Darien which gives name to the Iſthmus of Darien, St. Fe, Cartagena, St. Martha, la Hacha, Rancheria, Coro or Venezuela, Comana or New Corduba, this laſt lying in the Province of New Andaluſia.

Under Terra-firma is uſually compriſed Guaiana and Caribbana, two Countries inhabited by the Wild Indians; in the latter lies Surinam belonging to the Dutch.

Peru S. of Firmland on the Weſtern Coaſt, eſteemed upon account of its Mines the richeſt Country in the Univerſe, Ch. T. Lima, Cuſco, Quito, La Plata, Potoſi.

Chili S. of Peru on the ſame Shore, Ch. T. Imperiale, Serena, Valdivia.

Magellanica (*c*) the moſt S. Province of S. America lying from

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(*y*) Virginia was ſo called by Sir Walter Rawleigh in honour of the Maiden-Queen Elizabeth.

(*z*) Carolina is ſo named from King Charles the Second.

(*a*) The name of Florida was ſometime ſince of a larger extent, as comprehending what is now called Carolina to the N. Eaſt, and the lower parts of what the French now call Loviſiana, lying toward the Mouth of the River Meſſiſipi towards the W.

(*b*) This Country was called by the name of Terra-firma or Firmland, as being the firſt part of the Continent that was diſcovered by Columbus.

(*c*) Magellanica, as alſo the adjoining Straits of Magellan, are both ſo called from the famous Ferdinand Magellan.

the

the W. to the E. ſhore on the S. and E. of Chili. Some place here a Town called Nombre de Jeſus.

Paraguay or the Country of Rio de la Plata lying on the Eaſtern Coaſt above Magellanica, Ch. T. Buenos Ayres, Aſſomption de la Plata, Aſſomption de Uraguay.

Braſil N. E. of Paraguay on the ſame Shore, the Coaſt hereof is inhabited by the Portugueſe, Ch. T. St. Salvador, Olinda de Pernambuco, St. Sebaſtian.

Country of the Amazons, lying between Braſil, Paraguay and Terra-firma, very little known to us Europeans.

THE moſt remarkable Iſlands belonging to America are,

New-found-land lying over againſt New France, belonging chiefly to the Engliſh, and a little part of it to the French.

Bermudas or Summers (*d*) Iſles, being reckoned about 400, lying S. of New-found-land and over againſt Carolina. The chief are Mainland, St. George's Iſle, St. David's.

Lucay or Bahama Iſles, S. W. of Bermudas, nigh the Coaſt of Florida, belonging chiefly to the Spaniards. The Principal of them are Lucayone (from which, as the largeſt, the general name is taken) Bahama, and New Providence, this laſt belonging to the Engliſh.

Antille (*e*) Iſles, lying S. of the former, of which the four greateſt are,

Cuba, nigh the Coaſt of Florida, and ſubject to the Spaniards, Ch. T. Havana, St. Jago.

Jamaica S. of Cuba, belonging to the Engliſh, Ch. T. Port-Royal, St. Jago, Sevil.

Hiſpaniola E. of the two former, and under the Spaniards, Ch. T. St. Domingo.

Porto-rico or Boriquen E. of Hiſpaniola, Ch. T. Porto-rico, St. German's.

(*d*) The Bermudas Iſles are ſo called from John Bermudas a Spaniard, who firſt diſcovered them about the beginning of the ſixteenth Century. They are ſince named by the Engliſh Summers Iſles from Sr. George Summers who was driven on Shore there by diſtreſs of Weather in 1609.

(*e*) Under the Name of Antille Iſles are comprehended by ſome not only the four above mentioned, but alſo the Leucay and Caribbee Iſles, which they will have to be ſo called as lying *ante* or before the G. of Mexico. Others reſtrain the name of Antilles to the Caribbees only.

Caribbe (*f*) Iſlands, being a knot of ſmall Iſles, lying on the S. E. of Porto-Rico down to the Northern Coaſt of Terra-firma. The moſt remarkable of them are Barbados, Ch. T. Bridg-town or St. Michaels, (This Iſle being the moſt E. and foraſmuch as the Wind is here commonly at Eaſt, therefore the Windward; hence the reſt of the Caribbees are called in reſpect of this the Leeward Iſles, viz.) Nevis or Mevis, Antego, Barbada, Anguilla, Tabago, all belonging to the Engliſh, with part of S. Chriſtophers, the other part whereof belongs to the French, as doth alſo Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c.

California eſteemed the largeſt Iſland in the World, though ſome will not allow it to be an Iſland. It lies on the W. Coaſt of New Mexico, and is the only conſidérable Iſland on that Side of America, all the foregoing Iſles being Seated on the E. ſide of America.

The chief Mountains of America are the Andes or Cordilleras ſpreading themſelves over great part of South America, eſpecially between Peru, Chili, Paraguay and Magellanica; the Apalaches N. of Florida in N. America: to which may be added the Volcano of Guatimala, and that of Popacatebeci in Old Mexico.

The remarkable Capes are C. Florida on the moſt S. E. Part of Florida; C. Cotoche and Honduras on the upper Coaſt of Mexico; C. Antonio and Corientes on the W. and S. of the Iſle Cuba; C. Nord on the E. of Caribbana, C. St. Auguſtin in Braſil, C. Deſeada or the deſired C. in Terra del Fuego, C. Victoria to the South Eaſt of Terra Magellanica; C. Blanco in the Province of Guatimala, and C. Corientes in the Province of Guadalaxara, both in old Mexico.

(*f*) The Carribbe I. are ſo called from the Carribees a people, of America, who (beſides Carribana in Firmland, which they ſtill inhabit) formerly poſſeſs'd or frequented theſe Iſlands; which are ſometime called the Canibal Iſland, becauſe theſe People were formerly eſteemed Men eaters. They are diſtinguiſhed by ſome into Barlovento, and Sottavento Iſles. Of the former ſort are all above mentioned; of the latter thoſe lying along the Coaſt of Firmland, as Margarita, Bonaire, Aves, &c.

The

The Chief Lakes in North America are Lake Traci or the upper Lake, Lake of Illinois; Lake of Frontenac: in South America Caſippa Lake in Caribbana, and Lake of Gualachos in the Province of Rio de la Plata. To which is added by ſome Lake Parima ſaid to be in Guiana and the largeſt in the World, though others deny that there is any ſuch Lake.

The Chief Rivers of North America are Canada in New France, and Meſſiſipi in Loviſiana. Of South America, the River of the Amazones in the Country of the like name, eſteemed the largeſt in the World; Rio de la Plata (*g*) in the Country of la Plata or Paraguay; Orenoque or the R. of Paria in Terra-firma. All theſe Rivers both of N. and S. America fall into that Sea which is on the E. Coaſt of this Continent, and which (though above the Equinoctial Line it be, properly ſpeaking, part of the Atlantick Ocean, below the Line part of the Ethiopick; yet) is all comprehended by Seamen under the name of the North-Sea, as all on the W. Coaſt is under the name of the South-Sea.

The chief Gulfs or Bays are Hudſons Bay N. of New Britain; the Gulf of Mexico and Bay of Honduras on Mexico; G. of Darien on the Iſthmus of Darien; all lying in the North Sea: Gulf or Bay of Panama on the ſame Iſthmus, and G. of California between California and New Mexico, both Arms or Parts of the South-Sea.

The chief Straits are Hudſons Strait, North of New Britain; the Strait or Channel of Bahama, between Florida and the Iſle Bahama; Straits of Magellan between Magellanica and Terra del Fuego. To which may be added the Straits of Maire E. of Terra del Fuego, and Brewers Straits E. of the Straits of Maire.

(*g*) The River of la Plata in the Country of the ſame name is ſo called, becauſe the firſt Plate or Silver, that was tranſported from America to Spain, was brought down this River.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Unknown Continents, &c.

THE Known Parts of the World being described, it remains briefly to take notice of those other Parts, which are commonly called (*b*) Unknown, as being but very little known, or no farther than their Coasts. Now these are distinguished in respect of their situation into Northern, and Southern.

The chief Unknown Parts of the World lying towards the N. Poles and N. of the Old and New Con-

(*b*) As these Countries are said to be unknown to us, because we have no more (or but little more) knowledge of them than that there are such in being; so in the same sence may America be said to be unknown to the Antients, even granting, (though there be several Arguments to the Contrary, which being somewhat too long to be here inserted, I refer the Reader for them to Heylins Cosmography at the beginning of his Description of America) that it was the *Insulæ Atlantis* mentioned by Plato in his Timæus, or that great Island mentioned by Diodorus Lib. 5. forasmuch as they had only a bare knowledge that there was such a Country, and hardly so much, since they seem to have relied upon the Information they had with no great certainty. And the same may be said in respect of the Lower and more Southern parts of Africk: for supposing that Story to be true which is related by Herodorus and Pliny, that long before their times some passing down the Red Sea, sailed about the Coasts of Africk to the Straits of Gibraltar, yet this proves no more than that the thing was possible and had been once done, not that the Antients had any distinct Idea of those parts of Africk so as to be said to Know them. Nay many (if not the generality) of them seem to have lookt on this Report as fabulous; and perhaps it was no more than a Conjecture grounded upon the Hypothesis of the Earths being surrounded by the Sea.

tinent

tinent, are Nova (*i*) Zembla N of Muſcovy, Spitzberg (*k*) N. of Norway, Greenland N. of Iceland and America (*l* &c. which becauſe they are ſuppoſed or at leaſt not known, but to be ſeveral Parts of the ſame Continent, hence they are all uſually compriſed under the name of the Arctick or Northern Unknown Continent.

The chief unknown Parts of the World ſituated towards the S. Pole, and S. of the Old and New Continent, are New Guinee (*m*) E. of the Molucco Iſles in the E Indies, New Holland and Diemens land S. of the ſame Iſles, New Zeland S. W. of America, &c.) which for the reaſon aforemention'd are uſually compriſed under the name of the Antarctick or Southern Unknown Continent.

To each of theſe Unknown Continents there appertain ſome Iſlands. Among thoſe belonging to the N. Unknown Continent, the chief are Cumberland and James I. between N. America and Greenland, and States and Mau ice I. on the Coaſt of Nova Zembla. Of thoſe which are attributed to the S. Unknown Continent, the more remarkable are Terra del Fuego S. of the Straits of Magellan; States Iſle E. of the former; I. Gallapagos, Cocos (*n*) &c. in the South-ſea near or under the Equator.

(*i*) Nova Zembla is ſo called from the ſeveral endeavours, that have been made to find out on this ſide a New Way to the E. Indies.

(*k*) This Coaſt was firſt diſcovered by the Dutch in 1596, and was called Spitsberg becauſe of the great number of little picked Mountains with which the Coaſt is inviroued.

(*l*) Some add to the Parts here mentioned, the Land of Jeſo lying N. of Japan.

(*m*) Some place a Country to the Weſt of New Guinee, which they call the Land of Papouſe, which others take to be only a part of New Guinee.

(*n*) As for the Iſles of Solomon reckoned by ſome as belonging to the S. unknown Continent they are eſteemed by others to be purely fabulous or fictitious.

I have now gone through the Deſcription of the ſeveral Parts of the Terraqueous Globe, as far forth as they belong to Geography and the End propoſed by me; and becauſe it hath been cuſtomary to take notice in Geographical Treatiſes of Biſhopricks and Univerſities, I have likewiſe complied with Cuſtom herein, and have not only ſet down the reputed Numbers in each Country, which is all that is generally done, but have here ſubjoined a much more particular and full Account, taken in reſpect of England, Scotland, and Ireland, from our own Writers or the Information of Friends; in reſpect of other Countries from Baudrand and Pleſſis.

A CATALOGUE OF Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks:

WHerein the ſeveral Archbiſhopricks (that, to which the Primacy belongs in each Country, ſtanding firſt) are denoted by Capital letters, each having its reſpective Suffragan Biſhopricks placed immediately after it. This mark (*) denotes ſuch Biſhopricks, as are exempted from the Juriſdiction of their reſpective Metropolitan or Archbiſhop, being immediately under the Pope. This mark (†) denotes ſuch Archbiſhopricks as well as Biſhopricks, as are not to be found in the Maps hereunto belonging upon account of their being denominated from ſome (otherwiſe) inconſiderable Place.

In EUROPE.

In ENGLAND.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 24. beſides the Biſhoprick of Man in the Iſle of Man. See Page 42.

In SCOTLAND until the year 1688.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 12.

St. ANDREWS	Murray	Orkney
Edenburg	Brechin	GLASCOW
Dunkeld	Dumblane	Galloway
Aberdeen or old	Roſs	1 Argile
Aberdeen	Caithneſs	2 The Iſles

1 In enumerating the Biſhopricks of Scotland, inſtead of Argile ſome put Liſmore.

2 By the Iſles are to be underſtood the Weſtern Iſles, the Bp. whereof had formerly the Title of Biſhop of Sodor (from Sodor once a City now a Village in S. Columbs Iſle, corruptly called Icolmhill) till year 1098, when the Biſhoprick of Sodor was united to that of the I. of Man.

In

In IRELAND.

Archbiſhopricks 4. Biſhopricks 18.

ARMAGH	Rapho †	Oſſory or	Cloyne †
Meath	Kilmore	Kilkenny	Killaloo
Clogher † [nor	Dromore	CASHEL	TUAM
Down and Con-	DUBLIN	Limerick	Elphin
Derry or Lon-	Kildare [lin	Waterford	Clonfert
don-Derry.	Fernes & Leigh-	Cork and Roſs	Killala †.

Mr. Camden out of an old Roman Provincial recites 37 Biſhopricks (beſides the 4 Archbiſhopricks) that were formerly in Ireland, which have been either aboliſh'd, or elſe united, and that ſome of them three together, ſo as to reduce them to the number above ſpecifi'd. Thus the Biſhoprick of Limerick is ſometimes ſtil'd Biſhoprick of Limerick, Ardfart, and Aghado, &c.

In SWEDEN.

Archbiſhoprick 1. Biſhopricks 6.

UPSAL	Scaren †	Wexlo †.
Lunden	Strengues	Abo
Lincopin	Weſteras	Wiburg.

Some reckon but 7 Biſhopricks in Sweeden, omitting Strengues and Weſteras, and inſerting Aroſen. There were alſo formerly in Livonia an Archbiſhoprick, *viz* that of Riga, which had 5 ſuffragan Biſhopricks under it, *viz.* Revel, Derpt, Hapſel, Oeſel, Vindow.

In DENMARK.

Biſhopricks 6.

Copenhagen in the Iſle of Zeeland	Ripen	In Jutland
	Wiburg	
Odenſee in the Iſle of Funen	Alburg	
	Arhuſen	

In NORWAY.

Biſhopricks 4.

Drontheim
Bergen
Stauenger
Chriſtiana or Opſlo.

The Biſhop of Copenhagen (tho' He hath not the Title, yet He) is ſaid to have the Authority of an Archbiſhop in reſpect of the other Biſhops both in Denmark and Norway.

In SPAIN.

Archbiſhopricks 8. Biſhopricks 43.

TOLEDO	Cuenza	Calzada	Plazentia
Corduba	Jaen	Palencia	Lugo
Segovia	Valladolid	COMPOSTE-	Aſtorga
Cartagena	BURGOS	LLA	Zamora
Siguenza	Pampelone	Salamanca	Orenſe
Oſma	Calahor and	Avila	Tuy

Badajos

Badajos
Mondonedo
Coria
CiudadRodrigo
Leon
SEVILL
Cadix
Guadix
Canary in Canary I.
GRANADA
Malaga
Almeria
SARAGOZA
Hueſca
Jaca
Balbaſtro
Tervel
Albarazin
TARRAGON
Barcelona
Girone
Lerida
Vich
Perpignan in Rouſſillon
Solſona
Urgel
Tortoſa
VALENCIA
Origuel
Majorca in the Iſle Majorca.

In PORTUGAL.

Archbiſhopricks 3. Biſhopricks 10.

BRAGA
Porto
Guarda
Viſeu
Lamego
Miranda
LISBON
Coimbra
Elvas
Leiria
Porta Legre
See B. of Africk
EVORA
Faro.

In FRANCE.

Archbiſhopricks 18 Biſhopricks 102.

LIONS
Autun
Langres
Maſcon
Challon
SENS
Troyes
Auxerre
Nevers
PARIS
Chartres
Orleans
Meaux
Blois
REIMS
Soiſſons
Laon
Chaalon ſur Marne
Noyon
Beauvais
Amiens
Senlis
Boulogne
ROAN or ROVEN
Bayeux
Evreux
Avranches
Seez
Liſieux
Coutances
TOURS
Mans
Rennes
Angers
Nantes
Cornovaille or Quimper
Vannes
S. Malo
S. Brieu
Tregvier
S. Pol de Leon
Dol
BOURGES
Clermont
Limoges
S. Flour
* Le Puy
Tulles
ALBY
Caſtres
Mende
Rhodes
Cahors
Vabres †
BOURDEAUX
Poictiers
Saintes
Angouleſme
Perigueux
Condom
Sarlat
Rochelle
Luzon
AUX
Dax or Acqs
Aire
Bazas
Bayonne
Comminges
Conſerans
Lectoure †
Leſcar †
Oleron
NARBONNE
Carcaſſonne
Alet †
Beziers
Agde †
Lodeve †
Montpellier
Niſmes
Uze
S. Pons de Tomieres †
Alais
TOULOUSE
Pamiers †
Mirepoix
Montauban
Lavaur †
S. Papoul
Lombez
Rieux
ARLES
Marſeille
Orange
S. Paul Tricaſtin †
Toulon
AIX
Apt
Riez
Frejus
Gap
Siſteron
AVIGNON belonging to the Pope
Carpentras †
Vaiſon †
Cavaillon †
VIENNE

VIENNE
Valence & Die
1 Geneva at Annecy in Savoy
Grenoble
S. Jean de Maurienne † in Savoy
Viviers
AMBRUN
Digne
Nice in Savoy
Glandeve †
Vence
Senez
Grace

BESANCON
2 Baſil at Porentru in Germany
3 Lauſane at Belley.
Friburg in Switzerland

1 Geneva was a Biſhops See before the Reformation; but upon its receiving Calvin's Doctrine, the Biſhop was excluded, and the See tranſlated to Annecy in Savoy.

2 The Inhabitants of Baſil embracing Calvin's Doctrine, drove their Biſhop away, who hath ſince had his Reſidence at Porentru on the Circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany, and is a Prince of the Empire.

3 Lauſanne was (as the two former) a Biſhop's See until the Reformation, ſince which the See hath been tranſlated to Friburg.

In SAVOY.

Archbiſhoprick 1. Biſhopricks 2.

TARENTAISE. Aouſta or Aoſta. Sion in Valais.

In ITALY.

Archbiſhopricks 39. Biſhopricks 258.

In the State of Corneto and the Church or Pope's Domin.
ROME 1
Oſtia and Velitri
Porto
Sabina
Palaſtrina
Fraſcati †
Albano
Tivoli
Anagni †
Segni †
Ferentino †
Alatri †
Veroli †
Terracina
Nepi and Sutri †
Viterbo
Orti and Civita Caſtellana †

Monte Fiaſcone †
Bagnarea †
Orvieto
Aquapendente †
Perugia
Spoleto
Citta di Caſtello
Citta della Pieve †
Terni †
Narni
Amelia †
Todi †
Rieti
Foligni †
Aſſiſi †
Nocera †
Arezzo in Tuſc.
Ancona
Loretto
Aſcoli †
Jeſi †

Oſimo †
Camerino
Fano.

In Naples
Aquila
Sulmona and Valva †
Civita Ducale †
Teramo
Marſi †.
PISA in Tuſc.

In Corſica I.
Aleria †
Ajazzo
Sagona †.
*Lucca in Tuſc.
* Sarzana in the Rep. of Gen.

In Tuſcany
FLORENCE
Fieſoli †
Piſtoia

* Volterra
Colle †
San Miniato Tedeſco †
Borgo San Sepolcro †
* Monte Dulciano
* Cortona †
SIENA
Saona †
Chiuſi †
Groſſeto †
Maſſa
* Pienza †
Mont Alcino

In the State of the Church

FERMO
Macerata and Tolentino †
Ripa Tranſone †
Montalto †

S. So-

S. Severino †
URBINO
Cagli †
Fossombrone †
Monte Feltra †
Pesaro
Urbanea and San. Angelo in Vada †
Senigaglia
* Gubio †
RAVENNA
Adria † in the Rep. of Ven.
Rimini
Bertinoro †
Cervia †
Cesena †
Comacchio
Faenza
Ferrara
Imola †
Forli †
Sarsina †
BOLOGNA in the State of the Church

In D. of Parma
Parma
Piacenza
Borgo San Domino †

In D. of Modena
Regio
Modena.

Crema in State of Venice.

In the Repub. of Genoua

GENOUA
Albenga
Noli †
Brugneto †.

In Corsica Isle

Nebio †
Mariana and Accia †.
Bobbio in the D. of Milan.

In Piemont

TURIN
Jvrea
Mondovi
* Saluzzo
Fossano †

In D. of Milan

MILAN
Cremona
Novara
Lodi
Alessandria
Tortona
Vigevane †
* Pavia

In R. of Venice

Bergamo
Brescia
Alba in Montferrat.

In Piemont

Asti
Vercelli.

In Montferrat

Acqui
Casal.

In Rep. of Gen.

Savona

Vintimiglia.

In R. of Venice

AQUILEIA
Padua
Vicenza
Trent in Tyrole
Como in the D. of Milan

In R. of Venice

Trevigio
Ceneda †
Belluno
Feltre
Concordia †
Trieste
Capo d' Istria
Citta Nuova †
Parenza †
Pola
Pedena †
* Mantua in D. of that name.
* Laubach in Carniola in Germany.

In R. of Venice

VENICE
Chiozza †
Torcello †
Caorle †.

In the Kingdom of Naples

NAPLES
Pozzuola †
Nola †
Acerra †
Ischia †
* Averia †
CAPUA
Tiano †

Calvi †
Caserta †
Cajazzo †
Carinola †
Isernia †
Suessa †
* Aquino †
Venafro †
* Gaeta
* Fondi
* Sera
SALERNO
Campagna †
Capacio †
Policastro
Nusco †
Sarno †
Marsico †
Nocera delli Pagani †
Acerno †
* Cava †
AMALFI †
Lettere †
Capri †
Minori †
* Scala and Ravello †
SORRENTO
Vico †
Massa †
Castell'a Mare †
CONZA
Muro †
Satriano †
Lacedogna †
Sant Angelo de Lombardi & Bisaccia †
CIRENZA &
MATERA
Venosa
Anglona or Tursis
Potenza †
Gravina †
Tricarico †
* Monte Peloso †
* Melfi

* Melfi and Rapolla †
TARENTO
Motola †
Caſtellaneta †
Oria †
BRINDISI
Oſtuni †
OTRANTO
Caſtro †
Gallipoli
Ugento †
Lecce †
Aleſſano †
* Nardo †
B A R I
Bitonto †
Giovenazzo †
* Molfeta †
Ruvo †
Converſano
Minervino †
* Monopoli †
Bitetto †
Polignano †
Lavello †
Catara in Venetian Dalmatia
TRANI
Biſeglia †
Andria †

NAZARETH or BARIETTA †
MANFREDONIA
Vieſte †
* Troja †
LANCIANO
CHIETI
* Atri and Penna
Ortona
BENEVENTO
Aſcoli
Telefe †
Sant Agata de Goti †
Alife †
Mont Marano †
Avellino and Fricento †
Ariano †
Vico or Trivico †
* Trivento
Boiano
Bovino †
Volturara †
Larino †

Termini or Termoli †
Lucera †
Guardia Alferes †
San Severo †
ROSSANO
* Biſignano †
COSENZA
Martorano †
* San Marco †
* Melito †
* Caſſano †
S. SEVERINO
Umbriatico †
Belcaſtro †
Strongoli †
Iſola †
Cerenza and Cariati †
R E G G I O
Catanzaro †
Cortone †
Tropea †
Oppido †
Nicotera
Nicaſtro
Girace
Squillace
Bova †

In Sicily
PALERMO
Gergenti
Mazara
Malta in an I. of the ſame name
MESSINA
Cefalu
Patti
Lipari in Iſle Lipari
MONTREAL
Catania
Siraguſa.

In the Iſle of Sardinia
CAGLIARI
Villa d' Egleſia united to its A B.
ORISTAGNI
Ales and Uſel †
S A S S A R I
Algeri
Boſa
Caſtell' Aragoneſe †

1 The Archbiſhop of Rome is commonly ſtil'd the Pope, and by Latin Writers *Pontifex Maximus*. The Archbiſhops of Aquilea and Venice are commonly ſtil'd Patriarchs, and the former reſides at Udine, the Town of Aquilea being decay'd, and in a manner ruin'd.

In FLANDERS.

Archbiſhopricks 2.

In Spaniſh Flanders
MECHLIN or MALLINS
Antwerp
Bruges
Ghent or Gaunt
Ypres
Ruremond.

Biſhopricks 9.

In French Flanders
C A M B R A Y
Arras
St. Omer
Tournay
Namur in Spaniſh Flanders

In

In GERMANY.

Archbiſhopricks 4. Biſhopricks 27.

MENTZ or MAYENCE
Spire
Worms
Strasburg
Wurtzburg
Aichſtat
Chur or Coire in the Coun. of theGriſons
Hildeſheim
Paderborn
Conſtance
* Bamberg
Augsburg
TRIER or TREVES

In Lorrain

Mets
Toul
Verdun
COLN or COLOGNE
Luick or Liege
Munſter
Oſnabrug
SALTSBURG
Friſing
* Ratisbon or Regensburg
Paſſaw
Chiemſee †
Seckaw †.
Lavant †
Brixen
Gurck
* Vienna
Newſtat.

There were not long ſince two Archbiſhopricks more in Germany, *viz.* Magdeburg and Bremen. The Suffragans of the former were the Biſhopricks of Meiſſen, Mersburg, Naumburg, Brandenburg, and Havelberg; of the latter, Lubeck, Ratzburg and Swerin. But the two Archbiſhopricks together with all the Biſhopricks are now ſecularis'd; as are alſo ſome other Biſhopricks, *viz.* Halberſtat and Verden under the Archbiſhop of Mentz, and Minden under Archb. of Cologne.

In BOHEMIA.

Archbiſhoprick 1. Biſhopricks 3.

PRAGUE. Olmutz, Leutmeritz, Koningſgratz.

In POLAND.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 18.

GNESNA
Cracow
Cujavia
Poſna
Ploczko
Warmia
Lucko
Culm
Breſlaw in Sileſia
LEMBERG or LEOPOLSTAT
Przemyzl or Premiſlie
Chelm
Kiow or Kiovia
Kaminiec.

In HUNGARY.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 11.

GRAN
Nitra †
Gewer or Raab
Egher or Agria
Watzem or Vaccia †
Oregiazac †
Funskirchen or Five Churches
Weſprim †
COLOCZA
Great Waradin
Chonad †

In Slavonia

Zagrab or Agram
Szerem
Szeben or Hermanſtat
Alba Julia or Weiſſemburg
Theſe two laſt in Tranſilvania

In DALMATIA.

Archbiſhopricks 3. Biſhopricks 13.

ZARA
Arbe †
Veglia †
Oſero †
SPALATO
Zegna in Croatia
Nona †
Lelina †
Trau †
Scardona
Sebenico
Almiſſa †
RAGUSI
Stagno
Merca and Trebigno
La Brazza †
Curzola †

In

In the Iſles of the Jonian and Ægean Sea or Archipelago.

Archbiſhoprick 1. Biſhopricks 2.

CORFU; Zante and Cephalogna, both united together, and with Corfu lying each in the Iſle of the ſame in the Jonian Sea. To theſe add the Biſhopricks of Tine, immediately under the Pope, and ſituated in the Iſle of the ſame name in the Archipelago or Ægean Sea.

In ASIA.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 5.

GOA	In W. Peninſula of E. Indies.	MANILLA	In the I. Manilla or Luco. cheif of the Philippine I.
Meliapur or St. Thomas		Cagaion or New Segovia	
		Caleres de Camarina or Camarines	
Macao in China		Nombre de Jeſus † in the Iſle of Cebu.	

In AFRICK.

Biſhopricks 7, being all ſuffragans to the Archbiſhop of LISBON in Portugal, and belonging to the Portugueſe, except the firſt.

Ceuta in Barbary, belonging to the Spaniards.
Funchal in the Iſle of Madera.
Angra † in I. Tercera, the chief of the Azore Iſles.
St. Salvador in Congo.
Ribera Grand † in the Iſle of S. Jago chief of the Iſles of Cape Verde.
S. Thomas in the Iſle of the ſame name.
S. Pol. de Loanda or Loanda S. Paolo in Congo. The Biſhop hereof is by ſome ſtil'd Biſhop of Angola, this being the Country where Loanda ſtands.

In AMERICA.

Archbiſhopricks 5. Biſhopricks 14.

In New Spain	S. DOMINGO in I. Hiſpaniola	Quito	In Peru
MEXICO		Arequipa	Popayan †
Guatimala	S. Jago in Cuba Iſle	Truxillo	LA PLATA
Mechoacan	S. Jvan in I. Porto Rico	Guamanga	Paz or Chuquiaca
Puebla de los Angelos	Coro or Venezucla in Terrafirma	Panama in Terra-firma	S. Migvel
Merida	Honduras in New Spain		S. Cruz
Guaxaca		In Chili	Aſſumption in Paraguay.
Nicoragua	In Terrafirma	S. Jago	
Guadalajara	S. Fe de Bogot	Conception	In Braſil
Chiapia	S. Martha		S. SALVADOR
Vera Paz	Cartagena		Olinda
Durango			S. Sebaſtian
SantaFe in New Mexico	LIMA or LOS-REYES		S. Luis †.
	Cuſco		

Quebec in New France is a Biſhops See, immediately under the Pope.

Hitherto

Hitherto have been mention'd the ſeveral Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks (yet remaining) of the Weſtern Church, together with ſuch as have been Planted or Erected by the Members thereof in Aſia, Africk, and America. As for the Preſent State of the Eaſtern Church, it is very little known to us; ſo that an exact Account thereof, or ſuch as may be reli'd upon, is not to be expected; and therefore it ſhall only be here obſerv'd, that its Chief Eccleſiaſticks are

In Europe, the Patriarch of Conſtantinople in Turky, and the Patriarch of Moſcow in Muſcovy.

In Aſia, the Patriarch of Jeruſalem, and the Patriarch of Antioch, both in Syria. To which, ſome add two Armenian Patriarchs, one reſiding at Ecmeaſin a Monaſtery in Georgia; the other at Sis in Aladulia in Aſiatick Turky.

In Africk, or more peculiarly in Egypt, the Patriarch of Alexandria.

A CATALOGUE of UNIVERSITIES IN EUROPE.

In ENGLAND.

OXFORD,

Wherein are 18 Colleges, and 7 Halls.

Colleges	Founders.	A. D.
Univerſity	Founded by King Alfred about 870, and reſtor'd by William Archdeacon of Durham, who in 1249 leaving 310 Marks, a Society was therewith eſtabliſh'd 1280.	870
Baliol	Founded by John Baliol, and His Wife Devorgill, in *Theſe were the Parents of Sr.* John Baliol, *afterwards King of Scotland.*	1263 1266
Merton	Founded by Walter de Merton Biſhop of Rocheſter about	1274
Exeter	Founded by Walter Stapylton Biſhop of Exeter about	1316
Oriel	Founded by King Edward II. about	1318
Queens	Founded by Robert Egleſfield, Chaplain to Queen Philippa, Wife of Edward III.	1340
New Col.	Founded by William of Wickham Biſhop of Winchester	1377
Lincoln	Founded by Richard Fleming, Tho. Rhotheram, B. of Lin.	1427 1478
All Souls	Founded by Henry Chicheley Archbp. of Canterbury.	1437

Magdalen

Magdalen	Founded by William of Wainfleet Bishop of Winchester	1458
Brazen-Nose	Founded by William Smith Bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton Esq;	1512
Corpus-Christi	Founded by Richard Fox Bishop of Winchester	1516
Christ's Church	Founded by King Henry VIII.	1546
Trinity	Founded by Sir Thomas Pope	1555
S. John's	Founded by Sir Thomas White Alderman of London	1557
Jesus	Founded by Queen Elizabeth	1571
Wadham	Founded by Nich. Wadham Esq; and Dorothy his Wife	1613
Pembroke	Founded by Thomas Tisdale Esq; and Rob. Wightwick	1624

Magdalen	Hall.	Hart	Hall.
Edmund		S. Mary	
Alban		Glocester	
		New-Inn	

C A M B R I D G,

Wherein are 16 Colleges and Halls, *viz.*

Peter-House	Founded by Hugo de Balsham Bishop of Ely	1256 1284
Clare-Hall	Founded by Richard Badew Chancellor of the University	1326
Pembroke-Hall	F. by Mary de St. Paul-Co. of Pembroke	1343
Bennet or Corpus Christi Colledge	Founded by Henry of Monmouth Duke of Lancaster, and of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi, and the Blessed Virgin	1351
Trinity-Hall	Founded by Edmund Bateman Bishop of Norwich	1350
Gonevil & Caius Colledge	Founded by Edmund de Gonevil, and Caius afterwards	1348
King's Colledge	Founded by King Henry VI.	1441
Queens Colledge	Founded by Queen Margaret, wife to King Henry VI.	1448
Catharine Hall	Founded by Robert Woodlark Chancellours of the University	1475
Jesus Col.	Founded by John Alcock Lord Chancellor of England and Bishop of Ely.	1496
Christ's Col. and S. John's College	Founded by Lady Margaret Mother to King King Henry VII.	1505 1508

Magdalen

Magdalen College	F. by Edw. Stafford Duke of Buckingham, and Tho. Audley Ld. Chancel. of England	1519 1542
Trinity College	Founded by King Henry VIII.	1546
Emanuel College	Founded by Sir Walter Mildway Chancellour and Treasurer of the Exchequer	1584
Sussex-Sidney College	Founded by Frances Sidney Countess of Sussex, Aunt to the Famous Sr. Philip Sidney	1598

N. B. That the Halls in Cambridge are endow'd as well as Colleges, whereas in Oxford those Societies only are called Halls, which are not Endow'd.

In SCOTLAND.

Edenburg Founded by King James VI, and though the latest, and consisting but of one College, yet for the Number of its Students, &c. is reckon'd the Chief in the Kingdom of Scotland.

Aberdeen, or rather the University of Charles, consisting of two Colleges, *viz.*

Kings College in Old Aberdeen, Founded by Bishop Elphinston about 1500, but denominated from King James IV. who assum'd the Patronage of it

Marshal or Mareshallian College in New Aberdeen, so call'd as being Founded by George Keith Earl Marshal, in the year 1593.

S. Andrews erected by James I. in 1426, and consisting of three Colleges, *viz.*

St. Salvator, commonly call'd the Old College, Founded by James Kennedy Bishop of St. Andrews.

St. Leonard's College Founded by James Hepburn, Prior of St. Andrews.

New Colloge Founded by Archbishop Beaton.

Glascow, consisting of one College built by Bishop Turnbull about the year 1554.

In IRELAND.

Dublin consisting only of one College call'd Trinity College, and in 1591 endow'd by Queen Elizabeth with the Privileges of an University. This was attempted before by Alexander Bicknor Archbishop of Dublin, who in the Reign of Edward II. about 1320, obtain'd a Bull from the Pope for it. But the Design was then obstructed by the troublesome Times that follow'd.

In NETHERLANDS.

In the *Dutch Netherlands.*

Leyden by the States of Holland	1575
Utrecht	1686
Franeker	1585
Groeningen	1614
Harderwick.	1648

In the *Spanish Netherlands.*

Louvain by John Duke of Brabant.	1426

In the *French Netherlands.*

Doway.

In FRANCE.

Paris, by Charlemagne consisting of 64 Colleges, whereof the chief is call'd the Sorbon,	790
Toulouse by Pope Gregory XI.	1233
Bordeaux by Lewis XI.	1473
Poictiers by Charles VII.	1431
Orleans by P. Clement V.	1305
Bourges by Lewis XI.	1465
Angers.	1346
Caen by Charles VII.	1452
Montpellier by Pope Nicholas IV.	1289
Cahors by P. John XXII.	1332
Nantes	1460
Rheims by Charles Cardinal of Lorain.	1548
Valence by L. the Dauphin afterwards L. XI.	1458
Aix by P. Alexander V	1409
Perpignan by Peter King of Arragon	1349
Besancon by the Emperor Ferdinand I.	1564
Orange.	1365
Arles	
Avignon by Pope Boniface VIII.	1303
Dole by Philip Duke of Burgundy	1426
Fleche † by K. Henry IV.	
Montauban	
Pont-a-Mousson † by C. Cardinal of Lorrain	1573
Richelieu by Lewis XIII.	1640
Soissons	
Tournon † by Francis Cardinal of Tournon.	

In SPAIN.

Salamanca by Alphonsus IX King of Leon	1200
Alcala de Henares or *Complutum*, by Cardinal Ximenes	1517
Sevill	
Toledo	
Granada by the Emperor Charles V.	1537
Valencia	1470
Avila	
Baeza	1538
Compostella	
Lerida before Pope Calisthus III.	
Gandia	
Huesca	
Onnate †	1542
Osſuna	1549
Oviedo by Ferdinand Valdes	1536
Palencia	
Pampelon	1608
Saragoza by Emp. Charles V.	
Signenza by Card Ximenes	
Taragona under Phillip II.	
Tudela	
Valladolid by Pope Clement VI.	1346
Murcia	

In PORTUGAL.

Coimbra by King John III.	
Lisbon by Pope Nicholas IV.	1290
Evora by Cardinal Henry.	

In ITALY.

Rome	
Bologna	
Padua by Emperor Frederick II.	1222
Ferrara by Emp. Frederick	1316
Florence by Cosmo de Medices	
Pavia	
Siena	1387
Pisa	1339
Turin by P Benedict XII	1405
Naples by Emperor Frederick II.	
Salerno	
Venice	
Verona	
Mantua	
Milan	
Perugia by P. Clement V.	
Macerata by P. Paul III.	
Catania in Sicily	
Cagliari in Sardinia.	

In SWITZERLAND.

Basil	1459
Geneva or *Col Allobrogum*, by Emp Charles IV	1365

In GERMANY.

Cologne or *Col. Agrippina*, by P. Urban VI.	1388
Lipsich by Elector Frederick I	1408
Francfort upon Oder, by Joachim El. of Brand.	1506
Strasburg	1538
Erfurt	1391
Heidelberg by Rupert II El. Pal	1346
Jena by John Frederick El. Sax.	1558
Ingolstad by Lewis Duke of Bavaria	1472
Liege before	1129
Tubingen by Eberhard Count of Wurtemberg	1477
Vienna by Albert III. Arch-Duke of Austria	1365
Wittemburg by Frederick III El. Sax.	1502
Mentz	1482
Triers or Treves	1558
Friburg in Brisgaw by Albert D. of Austria	1463
Rostock	1490
Marpurgh by Philip Landgrave	
Giessen † by Lewis Landgrave of Hesse	1607
Gripswald † by Philip D. of Pomeren	1547
Dillinghen by Otho Card. Truchses	
Kiel by Albert Duke of Holstein.	1669
Altorf † by Emperor Ferdinand II	1622
Helmstad by Julius D. of Brunswick	1576
Paderborn	1592
Sigen † by John Count of Nassau	1589
Lawengen † by Wolfgangus Count Pal.	
Gratz	
Wurtzburg	
Duisburg.	

In BOHEMIA.

Prague by Emp Charles V	1358

In POLAND.

Gracow.	1364
Wilna in Lithuania	1579
Koningsberg and Elbing in Prussia, by Albert Duke of Prussia.	1544

In SWEDELAND.

Upsal	
Lunden or *Londinum Scanorum* by K Charles IX.	
Abo by Queen Christina	1640

Derpt

Dept by Gustavus Adolphus in Livonia.	1632

In DENMARK.

Copenhagen.	1497

In TRANSILVANIA.

Alba Julia or Weissemburg by Prince Ragotzi.	

In ASIA.

Goa in the W. Peinsula of the E. Indies, by the K. of Portugal.	

In AMERICA.

In New England.

Cambridge having 2 Colleges.

In New Spain.

Mexico by Emp. Charles V.	1551
Guatimala by Philip IV. King of Spain.	1628

In Peru.

Lima by Philip III. K. of Spain.	1614
Quito by Philip II. K of Spain.	1586

In Hispaniola.

S. Domingo by Philip II. King of Spain.	1558

In Greece, instead of Universities there are said to be 24 Monasteries of Caloyers or Greek Monks of the Order of *St Basil*, who live in a Collegiate manner on the Mountain antiently called *Athos*, but now term'd from these Colleges the Holy Mountain, where the Younger Sort are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, and the various Rites of the Greek Church, and out of these Colleges are usually chosen those Bishops who are Suffragans to the Patriarch of Constantinople.

Of Finding the Latitude and Longitude of Places.

I. Of finding the Latitude of a Place.

METHOD I.

IN order to find the Latitude of a Place by this Method, there muſt be given the Sun's Declination, its Meridian Altitude, and alſo its Poſition or Situation upon the Meridian Northwards or Southwards in reſpect of the Zenith of the ſaid Place. The former may be taken from the Table of the Suns Declination, the ſecond by the Quadrant of Altitude, and the laſt by the Needle or Compaſs.

Beſides the forementionn'd Particulars, there are alſo requiſite to be known theſe following *Præcognita*, *viz.*

I. The Zenith is always in the Meridian, and always 90 degrees diſtant from the Horizon: therefore 2. if the Meridian Altitude of the Sun be ſubtracted from 90, the Remainder is the Suns Diſtance from the Zenith: 3. if the Meridian Altitude of the Sun be 90 Degrees, then the Sun is in the Zenith.

I. The Diſtance of the Zenith from the Equator is the Latitude of the Place, and is always equal to the Elevation of the Pole: 2. if the Equator croſs the Zenith, then the Place lies under the Equator, and ſo has no Latitude: 3. if the Equator be North of the Zenith, then the Place is in Southern Latitude: 4. if the Equator be South of the Zenith, then the Place is in Northern Latitude; and *vice verſa* in each particular.

III. When the Sun is in the Equator, it hath no Declination. 2. when it is North of the Equator, it is in Northern Declination: 3. when South of the Equator, in Southern Declination: and *vice verſa* in each Particular.

Theſe Præcognita being well underſtood, and the Suns Declination, Meridian Altitude, and Poſition in reſpect of the Zenith being known, the Reaſon of this Method will clearly appear in all the Variety of Caſes, which can happen, being 14 in Number, and compris'd in the following Scheme, wherein ☉ denotes the Sun, Z the Diſtance of the * Zenith from the Sun, Æ the

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* *Though it be the more proper way of Speaking, to ſay the Suns Diſtance from the Equator or Zenith, than the Equator's or Zenith's Diſtance from the Sun; yet the latter form is here made uſe of, as rendering the Scheme more eaſy to be apprehended.*

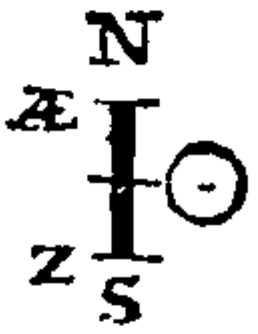
Diſtance

Distance of the Equator from the Sun, L Latitude, L N. Northern Latitude, L S. Southern Latitude, = equal, ⌐ greater, ¬ lesser.

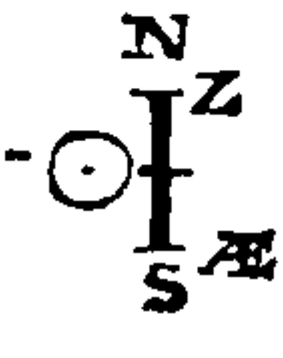
Case

1. Z and Æ = o, the L = o - - -

12. Z Southw. and Æ Northw. then Z + Æ = L S - -

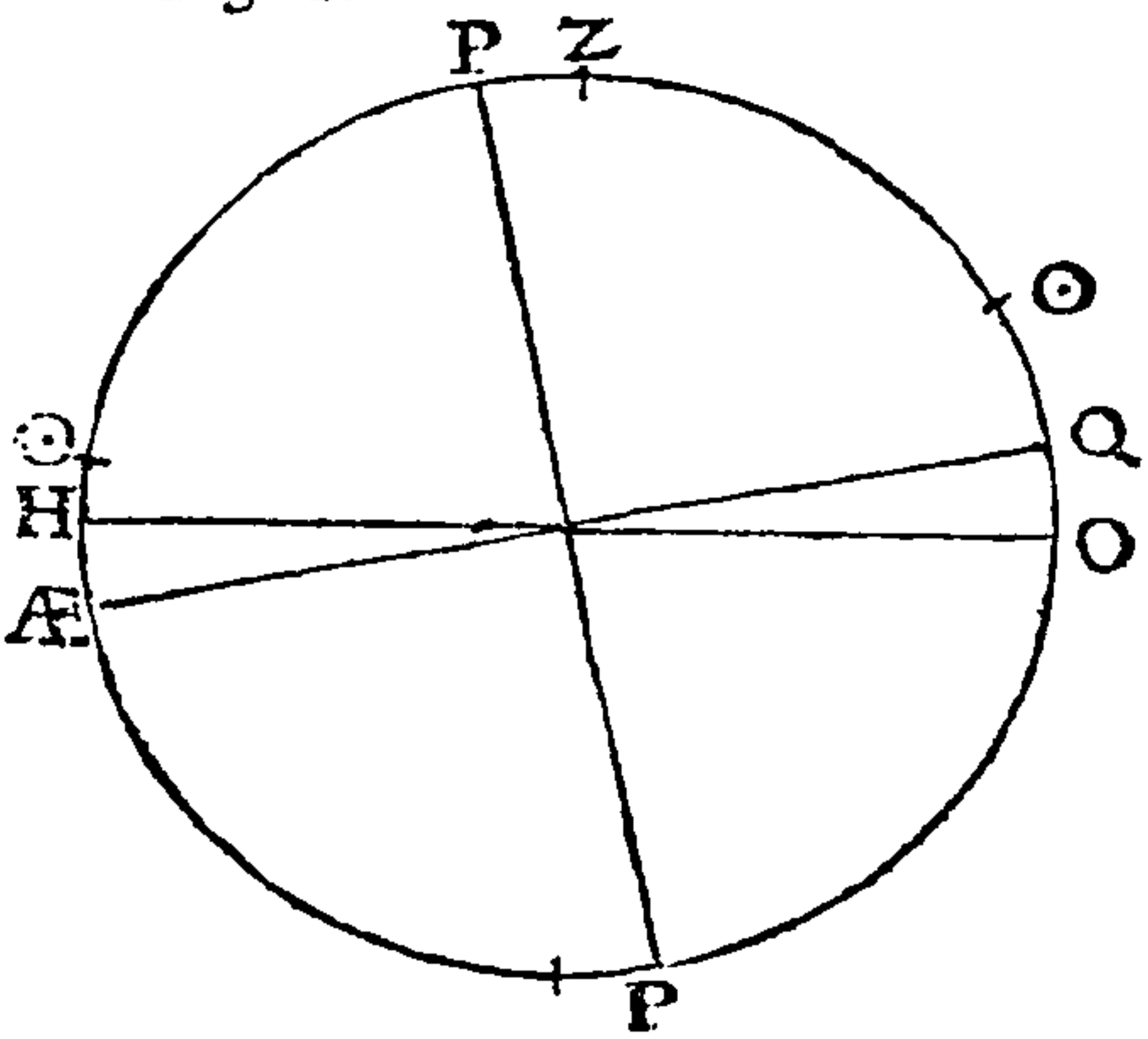


13. Z Northw. and Æ Southw then Z + Æ = L N - -



14. If the Place is ſo very near to the (N. or S.) Pole, that the Sun may be ſeen upon its Meridian twice in 24 hours, and the Altitude of the Sun is taken upon the lower part of the Meridian, (that is, the Pole being between the Sun and the Zenith, then 180 — Z + Æ = L (N or S as the Pole is.) See Fig. I.

Fig. I.

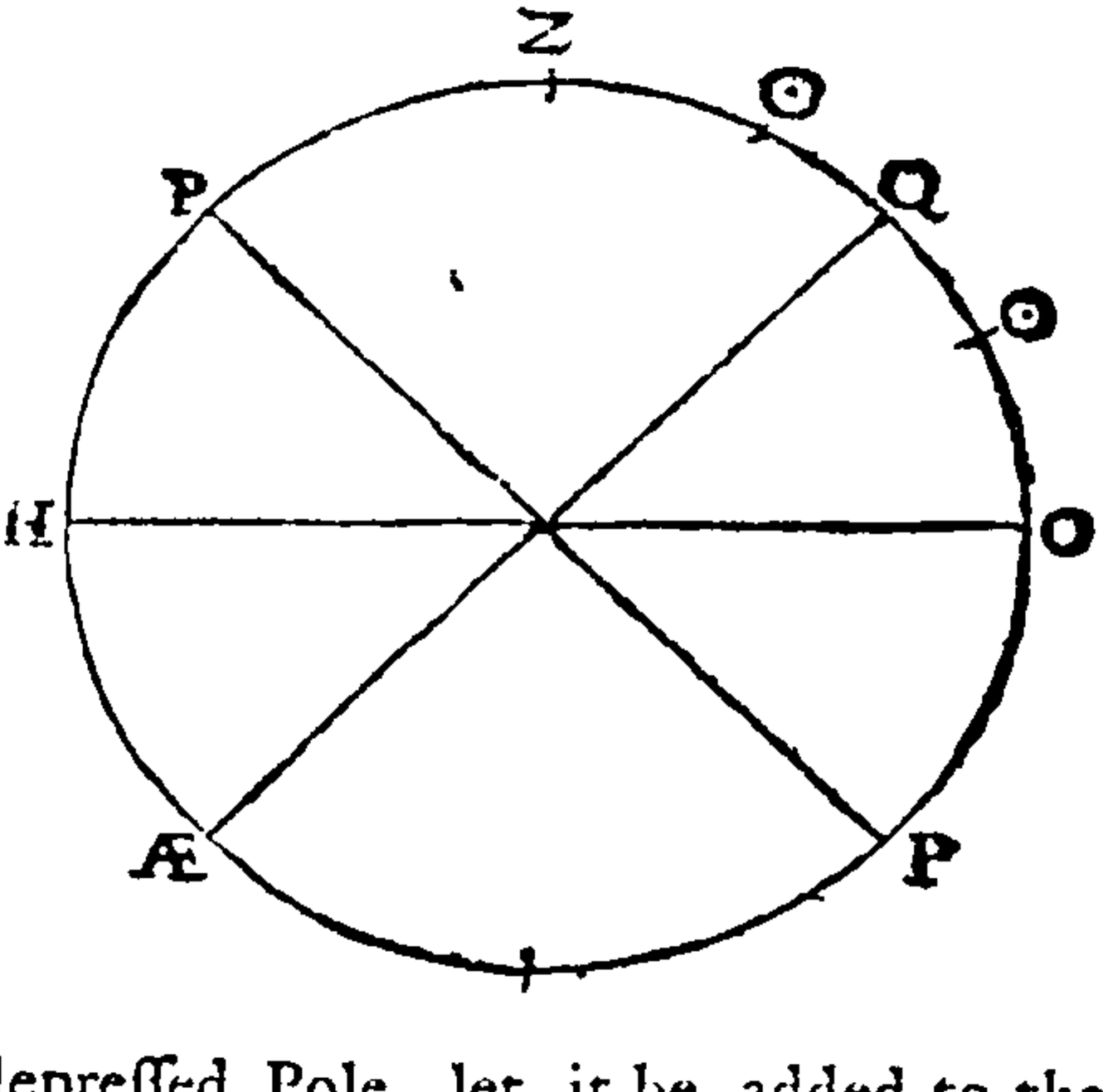


METHOD II.

1. If the Suns Declination be towards the Elevated Pole, ſubſtract it from the Meridian Altitude, and the Remainder is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. I. or II.)

2. If the Place be ſo near to the Pole, that the Meridian Altitude of the Sun may be taken upon the lower part of the Meridian (as in caſe the 14th Method I.) ſubſtract the Meridian Altitude from the Declination, and the Remainder is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. I.)

Fig. II.



3. If the Declination of the Sun be towards the depreſſed Pole, let it be added to the Meridian Altitude, and the ſumme is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. II.)

Which Pole is Elevated, may be known by obſerving what Stars are conſpicuous above the Horizon of the Place.

II. Of

II. Of finding the Longitude of any Place.

Præcognita.

I. The whole Compaſs of the Heavens, which is reckon'd to be 360 Degrees, paſſes from Eaſt to Weſt through the Meridian of any Place in 24 Hours, and conſequently by proportion 15 Degrees paſs in one hour, one Degree in 4 minutes of an hour, &c.

II. The Longitude of any Place (being the Diſtance of its Meridian from the Firſt Meridian, which in the Tables and Maps hereunto belonging is the Meridian of London,) is found, by finding the Difference of Time between the coming of any Point of the Heavens or any Cœleſtial Body to one Meridian and to the other. For the Difference of Time turn'd into Degrees according to the Proportion mention'd in Præcogn. I. is the Longitude.

III. If the Cœleſtial Body comes ſooner or earlier to the Firſt Meridian, than it does to the Meridian of the Place whoſe Longitude is ſought, then that Place lies in Weſtern Longitude; 2. If later, then in Eaſtern.

Now the Difference of Time, between the coming of any Cœleſtial Body to the Firſt Meridian, and to the Meridian of any other Place, and conſequently the Longitude of that other Place, is found out by theſe following Methods.

METHOD I.

To find the Longitude of a Place by an Eclipſe of the Moon.

By a Clock duly rectified, obſerve at what time the Moon or any remarkable Spot thereof enters into or comes out of the Shade of the Earth, and compare the Time when any of theſe Circumſtances happen at the Place where you make the obſervation, with the Time of their happening at the Firſt Meridian, the Difference between theſe two Times being turn'd into Degrees and Minutes is by Præcogn II. the Longitude ſought.

METHOD II.

To find the Longitude of a Place by the Satellites of Jupiter.

By a Clock duly rectifi'd obſerve the Time of the Immerſion or Emerſion of any of the ſaid Satellites, which being compar'd with the Time of Immerſion or Emerſion of the ſame Satelles at the Firſt

First Meridian, the Difference of Time reduced into Degrees gives the Longitude Sought.

METHOD III.

To find the Longitude of any Place by a Clock, or any other Automaton, ſo contriv'd and made, as to keep the ſame Uniform, Juſt, or Regular Motion in all Parts of the Earth.

The Clock being rectifi'd to the Time at the Firſt Meridian (or any other Place from whence you depart,) ſhall (if duly attended afterwards) ſhew in any Part of the World the true Time at the Firſt Meridian (or the Place from whence you departed) Wherefore having found likewiſe (either by the Suns Altitude in the day, or by ſome Star's Altitude in the night) the true Time at that Place to which you are come, the Difference between the Time thus found and the Time of the Clock, being converted into Degrees and Minutes, ſhew the Longitude of the Place where you are.

An Example in reſpect of Latitude.

The Sun is in 23d. 30′. N. Declination, and is obſerv'd upon the Meridian to be 62 d. high, and S. of the Zenith. What is the Latitude of the Place of Obſervation? Anſwer, 51 d 30′

For the Example belongs to Caſe 13 of Method I. wherein Z + Æ = L N. *i. e.* 28 d. (=90 d. — 62 d. = Z by Præcogn. I.) + 23 d. 30′ = 51 d. 30′: And likewiſe to Caſe I. of Method the Second, wherein Alt.—Declin. —Compl. of Lat. *i. e.* 62. d. 00′ — 23 d. 30′ — 38 d. 30′ Compl. of Lat. Therefore 51 d. 30′ (=90—38. 30) = Lat.

An Example in reſpect of Longitude.

The Beginning or End of an Eclipſe of the Moon, the Immerſion or Emerſion of a Satelles of Jupiter, is obſerv'd at Vienna to be at eleven at night, at London to be at 52 paſt nine. What therefore is the Longitude of Vienna from London? Anſwer 17′ Eaſtw.

For 11 h. 00 — 9 h. 52 = 1 h. 8′, which by Præcogn. I is equal to 17 d. and by Præcogn. II is the Longitude of the Place, and by Præcogn III 2. is Eaſtward.

In like manner the Index of a regular Clock or Automaton rectified to the Meridian at London, and carried to Vienna, would point to 52′ paſt nine, when the Hour of the night being found at Vienna by taking the Altitude of a Star, would be Eleven.

A Ta-

A TABLE of thoſe Places, whoſe Latitudes and Longitudes may be moſt relied upon.

	Lat. ° ′	Long. ° ′
Abbeville in France	50 05	1 37
Agra in the Mogols Emp.	28 30	83 · 7 †
Aix in France	43 31	5 12
Aloy in France	43 44	1 19
Alencon in France	48 29	0 15
Aleppo in Syria	36 15	38 45
Alexandria in Egypt	31 00	34 22 †
Amiens in France	49 54	2 04
Amſterdam in Holland	52 21	4 40
Ancona in Italy	43 54	14 02
Angers in France	47 27	0 56 W
Antibe in France	43 34	6 55
Antwerp in Flanders	51 10	4 15
Archangel in Muſcovy	64 30	
Arles in France	43 34	4 12
Arras in Artois	50 16	2 32
Athens in Turky	38 5	25 22
Augsburg in Germany	48 24	11 0
Avignon in France	43 51	4 23
Autun in Burgundy	46 48	4 2
Aux in France.	47 35	3 15
Baieux in Normandy	49 16	0 55
Barcelona in Spain	41 26	1 07
Baſil in Switzerland	47 40	7 55
Batavia in Java, in the Eaſt Indies	6 15 S	100 44 ‡
Bayonne in France	43 30	1 41 W
Beauvais in France	49 24	1 49 †
Bengal in the Eaſt Indies	21 56	95 7
Bergamo in Italy	45 43	9 45
Beſancon in France	47 18	6 17
Blois in France	47 35	0 57
Bologne in Picardy	50 44	1 22
Bologna in Italy	44 30	11 37
Bourdeaux in France	44 50	0 45 W
Brandenburg in Germany	52 16	13 7
Breſt in France	48 22	4 45 W
Brunſwick in Germany	52 15	9 45
Bruſſels in the Netherlands	50 48	4 15
Buda in Hungary.	47 46	20 0

	Lat.		Long.		
Cadiz in Spain	36 16		7 35	W	
Caen in France	49 10		0 37	W	
Calais in France	50 56		1 35		
Camboia in the Eaſt Indies	11 20		104 0		†
Cambray in the Netherlands	50 11		3 10		
Candia in the Iſle of Candie	34 40		28 37		†
Caors or Cahors in France	44 30		0 30		
Cape Corrientes in Mexico or New Spain	20 28		128 50	W	
Cape of Good Hope in Africk	34 15	S	17 00		
Cape Verde in Africk	14 43		17 22		
Cayro in Egypt	29 50		35 7		†
Challon in France	46 45		4 52		
Chartres in France	48 30		1 21	W	
Cherbourgh in France	49 38		1 52	W	
Clermont in France	45 51		2 52		
Cologne in Germany	50 50		7 7		
Compoſtella in Spain	42 58		9 52	W	
Conſtance in Normandy	49 6		1 51	W	
Conſtantinople in Turky	41 6		31 30		
Copenhagen in Denmark	55 40		12 32		
Cracow in Poland	50 10		20 7		
Cuſco in Peru	12 25	S	73 52		†
Dantzick in Pruſſia	54 22		18 52		
Dieppe in France	49 56		0 57	W	
Dijon in France	47 20		4 57		
Dublin in Ireland	53 11		7 37	W	
Dunkirk in the Netherlands	51 1		2 6		
Edenburg in Scotland	55 47		2 57	W	
Embrun in France	44 30		6 52		
Evreux in France	49 00		0 55	W	
Fez in Africk	33 10		6 7	W	
Ferrara in Italy	44 54		11 52		
Florence in Italy	43 41		11 45		
Francfort on the Main in Germany	50 4		9 0		
Ferro Iſle among the Canaries	28 5		18 22	W	
Gaunt or Ghent in the Netherlands	51 1		3 37		
Geneva in Switzerland	46 22		6 27		
Genoua in Italy	44 27		9 37		
Goa in the Eaſt Indies	15 30		72 7		†
Grenoble in France	45 16		6 22		
Havre de Grace in France	49 31		0 2	W	
Hamburg in Germany	53 41		10 22		
Heidelberg in Germany	49 20		8 52		
St, Helens Iſle	15 55	S	7 0	W	
Langres in France	47 45		5 22		
Laon in France	49 31		3 27		
Liege in Germany	50 40		5 52		
Lima in Peru	12 20	S	85 22	W	†
Limoges in France	45 45		0 56		

	Lat.	Long.
Lipſick in Germany	51 19	12 15
Lisbon in Portugal	38 40	10 52 W
Lilieux in France	49 8	0 0
Liſle in the Netherlands	50 33	2 52
Lions in France	45 45	4 57
LONDON	51 32	0 00
Macao in the Eaſt Indies	22 13	113 52 †
Madrid in Spain	40 10	3 37 W
Maſtricht in the Netherlands	50 50	5 40
Malacca in the Eaſt Indies	2 42	99 57 †
St. Malo in France	48 36	1 57 W
Malta in the Iſle of Malta	35 40	14 52
Mans in France	48 3	0 5 W
Mantua in Italy	45 11	10 57
Marſeilles in France	43 19	5 15
Martinico Iſle in the Weſt Indies	14 44	61 33 †W
Mayence or Mentz in Germany	50 2	7 57
Meaux in France	48 56	2 41
Meſſina in Sicily	38 21	16 35
Metz in Lorrain	49 14	6 22
Mexico in the Weſt Indies	20 10	105 22 †W
Milan in Italy	45 20	9 26
Modena in Italy	44 38	11 13
Montpellier in France	43 36	3 40
Moſcow in Muſcovy	55 34	38 45
Moulins in France	46 28	3 11
Munchen or Munick in Germany	48 58	11 40
Namur in the Netherlands	50 25	5 5
Nancy in Lorrain	48 39	6 42
Nants in France	47 13	1 45 W
Naples in Italy	41 5	15 37
Narbon in France	43 15	2 7
Nivers in France	46 54	2 52
Nurimberg in Germany	49 29	11 00
Olinda in Braſil	7 48 S	34 52 †W
Orleans in France	47 54	1 40
Ormuz in Perſia	27 30	61 30 †
Oxford in England	51 46	1 17 W
Padua in Italy	45 31	11 7
Paris in France	48 50	2 7
Parma in Italy	44 44	10 35
Pau in France	43 10	0 22 W
Pequin in China	40 00	117 45 †
Perigueux in France	45 14	0 37
Perpignan in France	42 44	2 22
Poictiers in France	46 34	0 16
Pompelone in Spain	42 52	1 52 W
Prague in Bohemia	50 40	14 30
Raguſa in Dalmatia	42 33	18 25

	Lat.	Long.	
Ratisbon in Germany	48 59	12 38	
Rennes in France	48 3	2 7	W
Rheims *ibid.*	49 12	3 55	
Rhodes in the I. of Rhodes	37 50	32 47	†
Rochelle in France	46 10	1 27	W
Rodez *ibid.*	44 10	1 56	
Rome in Italy	41 51	12 37	
Roterdam in the United Netherlands	51 55	4 17	
Rouen in France	49 27	1 55	
Saintes *ibid.*	45 45	2 52	W
Samur in France	47 14	0 38	W
Saragoza in Spain	41 38	0 52	W
Sedan in France	49 46	4 57	
Sens *ibid.*	48 4	3 2	
Siam in the East Indies	14 10	100 41	†
Soiſſon in France	49 26	3 7	
Stockholm in Sweden	59 30	18 22	
Syracuſe in Sicily	37 4	15 12	
Strasburg in Germany	48 32	7 46	
Toledo in Spain	39 46	4 52	W
Toulon in France	43 7	5 42	
Toulouſe *ibid.*	43 30	0 27	
Tours *ibid.*	47 23	0 27	
Treves or Triers in Germany	49 50	6 37	
Troyes in France	48 8	3 55	
Tubingen in Germany	48 34	9 7	
Turin in Italy	44 50	8 2	
Venice in Italy	45 33	12 17	
Vennes in France	47 36	2 46	W
Verdun in Lorrain	49 17	5 37	
Vienna in Germany	48 22	17 7	
Vienne in Dauph.	45 28	5 0	
Urbino in Italy	43 53	13 0	
Utrecht in the United Netherlands	52 5	4 57	
Warſaw in Poland	52 14	21 22	

The Latitudes and Longitudes here mention'd are taken from Monſieur *Hal*'s Table, (publiſhed in *An. Dom.* 1687. in a Book entituled *Tabularum Aſtronomicarum pars prima*) the Obſervations publiſhed by the Academy at Paris in 1688, the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Mr. *Dampier*'s Voyages, *&c.* but eſpecially from the former. Now ſince it would be too tedious, to take notice of all the minute Alterations in reſpect of Latitude and Longitude, that have been made in the Maps hereunto appertaining, I ſhall therefore content my ſelf to obſerve only the greateſt and moſt conſiderable of them.

And

And first in respect of Latitude it is to be known, that Constantinople is plac'd by *Sanson* and others in 43 d. Rhodes not quite in 36 d. whereas Mr. *Greaves* sometime Professor of Astronomy in *Oxford*, found by Observation the former (see *Phil. Transact.* N. 152.) to be in 41 d. 6'. the latter (see *Phil. Transact.* N. 178.) in 37 d. 50 m. so that the Extent from North to South of Natolia or Asia Minor is contracted above 2 d. in the Maps now published. Again the Latitude of Athens was found by Mr. *Vernon* (see *Wheler's* Travels page 346.) to be 38 d. 5 m. whereas according to *Sanson*, &c. it is but 37 d. 28 m. so Syracuse in Sicily is placed by *Sanson* somewhat above 36 d. Barcelona in Spain about 40 d. 30 m. whereas according to *Hire's* Table the former is in 37 d. 4 m. the latter in 41 d. 26 m. From which (together with the Alteration of the Coast of France to be seen in the Map of France) the South Coast of Europe, as well as Asia Minor, may be well suppos'd to be generally if not wholy drawn too low in *Sanson's* &c. Maps. I shall mention but one place more upon the Continent, and that is Focheu in China, which by *Sanson* is placed in 25 d. whereas according to the Observations printed by the Royal *Academy* of Paris in 1688, it is in 29 d. 41 m. As for the Islands, it has been usual to place the third part of the Isle, call'd Iceland or Iseland over against Norway, above the Artick Circle, whereas we are inform'd by one who made a considerable stay there, that it lies in a manner wholy below the said Circle.

In respect of Longitude, *Sanson* makes Aleppo 50 d. distant from London Eastward, whereas according to Mr. *Hire's* Table it is not above 43 d. 40 m. and according to the *Phil. Transact.* Numb. 192. still less, *viz.* about 40 d. Again Guam, one of the Ladrone Isles, is placed by *Sanson* about 164 d. Eastward from London; whereas according to Mr. *Hire*, it is distant but about 136, and according to Mr. *Dampier's* Account (see Vol. I. p. 288.) but between 103 and 104.

104. From this Isle Guam to Cape Corientes on the S. W. Point of Mexico in America, is reckon'd by *Sanson* &c.) about 77 d. whereas according to the Observations of the Royal *Academy* of Paris aforemention'd, the Distance from the said Isle (to Cape St. Lucas in California is 100 d. 25 m. and consequently) to Cape Corientes (which by *Sanson* is placed 5 or 6 d. E. of C. Lucas, and therefore so much farther from the Isle Guam) about 105 or 106 d.; and according to Mr. *Dampier* (see Vol. I. p. 288.) still further, *viz.* 125 d 11 m. Lastly from Cape Corientes Eastward to London are reckon'd by *Sanson* 119 d. which is one or two degrees above the distance according to the Observations aforemention'd, but agreeably to Mr. *Dampier*'s Computation (see Vol. I. p. 255.) the Distance is about 127 or 128 d.

From the Longitudes here specifi'd it is evident, that according to the lateſt Observations and Calculations made both by Sea and Land) as much of the Terraqueous Globe as lies from London Eastward to the Isle of Guam, (that is, most of the Old Continent' is a great deal too much extended in *Sanson*'s and other Maps; as much as lies from the Isle of Guam Eastward to Cape Corientes in Mexico (that is, most of the South Sea or Pacifick Ocean) is a great deal too much contracted in the same Maps. As for what lies from Cape Corientes Eastward to London, (that is, America and the Atlantick Ocean) according to the Observations of the Academy already cited, it is commonly over reckon'd by two or three minutes, but according to Mr. *Dampier*'s Calculation it is ~~under~~ over reckon'd about nine or ten ~~minutes~~ Degrees. Again, though according to the Modern Observations it is agreed in general, that the South Sea has been hitherto too much contracted, the Old Continent too much extended; yet as to the exact number of Degrees which are under reckon'd in the former, or over reckon'd in the latter, there is a considerable

ſiderable diverſity to be met with upon comparing theſe Lateſt Calculations one with the other. Further it may be obſerv'd, that the Difference between the Antient and Modern Calculations in this reſpect generally increaſes ſomewhat in proportion to the Diſtance of Places from theſe Weſtern Parts of Europe. Thus Rome is diſtant from London according to *Sanſon* about 15 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 12; Aleppo is diſtant according to *Sanſon* about 50 degrees, according to our *Philoſophical Tranſactions* N. 119 about 38; Goa according to *Sanſon* about 92 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 72; laſtly the Iſle of Guam according to *Sanſon* about 164 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 137, and according to Mr. *Dampier* about 113. In the firſt Caſe the Difference is about 3 degrees, in the ſecond about 12, in the third about 20, and in the laſt about 27 according to Mr. *Hire*, but 51 according to Mr. *Dampier*. Now upon account of the aforemention'd Diverſities even in the lateſt Calculations, I have not confined my ſelf ſtrictly and wholy to any one of the aforecited Authors, but have kept ſuch a Proportion as ſeem'd proper between the Extremities of the different Calculations, eſpecially in determining the Longitudes of the moſt remote Places, as admitting of greateſt Uncertainty. However it was judg'd beſt to ſet down in the Table the Latitudes and Longitudes exactly according to the Calculations of the aforemention'd Authors, only perfixing this mark (†) to ſuch as were not followed in the Maps. And here it is to be noted further, that in the ſaid Table S. denotes Southern Latitude, W. Weſtern Longitude; ſuch Latitudes and Longitudes as have no letter affixt to them, being Northern Latitudes and Eaſtern Longitudes.

An INDEX of the ſeveral Places mention'd in the foregoing Treatiſe, together with a ſhort Account of what is moſt remarkable concerning them.

N. B. The Words in Roman Letters are the Preſent Names, thoſe in Italick are the Antient Names, and the Scripture Names are in Roman Capitals.

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FINIS.



FACIT GEMINO
COMMERCIA MUNDO

R Spofforth Sculp

A TREATISE OF ANTIENT AND PRESENT GEOGRAPHY.

Together with a Sett of MAPS, both of Antient and Present GEOGRAPHY, design'd for the Use of Young Students in the Universities.

By EDWARD WELLS, M. A. and Student of Christ-Church, *Oxon.*

The Third Edition, with such Alterations *and* Additions, *as have been chiefly occasion'd by the* Change *of Affairs as to the Government of Countries,* &c. *since the* Second *Edition.*

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THE PREFACE.

THE *Particulars now requiſite to be here taken Notice of, are only theſe two in general,* viz. *The* ſpecial Deſign *of this* Treatiſe, *with the* Sett of Maps *thereunto belonging; and the* particular Alterations *or* Additions, *that are made in this* Third *Edition.*

As to the ſpecial Deſign *of this Work 'tis to be known, that the Perſons, for whoſe ſake it was undertaken, are chiefly Young Students at the Univerſities, who by the Courſe of their Studies being oblig'd to converſe as much (if not more) with Old Authors as with New; it becomes hereupon requi-*

ſite for them, to have a conſiderable Inſight into Antient as well as Preſent Geography. And accordingly I have given them the diſtinct Limitations, principal Diviſions, and more remarkable Cities (&c.) of the ſeveral Antient as well as Preſent Countries of the World.

Further; becauſe it is of excellent Uſe, not only to be able to reckon up all the Antient and Preſent Countries (&c.) by themſelves, but alſo to know how they ſtand in relation one to the other; I have therefore throughout the whole Treatiſe firſt compar'd in general the Preſent *Country or Countries treated of in each Chapter, with the reſpective* Ancient *Country or Countries, which formerly took up the ſame extent of ground. After which I have proceeded particularly to enumerate the Principal Diviſions of the ſaid Preſent Countries, and then have done the like in reference to the Antient Countries; caſting both ſorts of Diviſions (that they might lie under one view, and ſo be the better apprehended and remembered) into Tables, and placing moreover oppoſite to the Old Diviſions, the New anſwering thereunto. To each Diviſion, whether Old or New, I have added its chief or more remarkable Cities or Towns, adjoyning to the Old ones, whereof there be any Remains yet extent, the Name whereby they are now call'd, if certainly known. The latter part of each Chapter is taken up with an account of the Remarkable Mountains, Rivers and Lakes; as alſo of the adjoyning Seas, Gulfs, or Straits; all expreſſed both by their Antient and Preſent Denominations, as often as they*

are

are different, and might be obtain'd with any Certainty.

Again, whereas there were ſeveral things, which could not be inſerted into their reſpective Chapters, without interrupting and perplexing the aforemention'd Method, and yet ſeem'd too material to be wholly omitted; I have therefore choſen to ſubjoyn them to the ſaid Chapters by way of Notes.

The aforemention'd Expedients for rendering the Parallel Part of Geography eaſy to the Apprehenſions of Young Students, were all I could call to mind, that were capable of being made uſe of in the Treatiſe. But that which moſt highly contributes to this Purpoſe, is the Sett of Maps, *wherein the* Parallelliſm *or* Agreement (*and conſequently* Diſagreement) *of* Old *and* New *Geography is repreſented in the* moſt natural *manner to the Eye it ſelf; the Old and New Countries being exactly drawn alike as to the Latitude, Longitude, and (excepting ſome few Differences, which have here and there happen'd in proceſs of Time) their Shape in reſpect of their Coaſts,* &c. *So that the meaneſt Capacity may eaſily perceive the Difference of Old and New Geography, by barely inſpecting and comparing correſpondent Maps.*

Now that an entire Sett of Maps, both of Antient and Preſent Geography, contriv'd after the Method already deſcrib'd, had been before publiſhed; as it was what I never heard of, when I firſt undertook this

this Work, ſo have I not ſince met with any Information to the contrary. The only Maps, wherein there ſeems to have been made any Attempt this way, are thoſe of Brietius; *but (beſides the Smalneſs of them, which renders them in a manner uſeleſs, and their being Incompleat, as containing only the Deſcription of Europe) the Likeneſs in Extent, Shape, &c. between the correſpondent Old and New Countries is not carefully obſerv'd: ſo that this Author ſeems not to have deſign'd his Maps, ſo much as his Treatiſe, for ſhewing the* Parallela veteris & novæ Geographiæ, *which is the Title he gives his Work; or if he did, not to have well adapted them to the Uſe of Young Beginners. As for other Maps of Old and New Geography that are extant, they being done by different Hands, (the former ſort by* Ortelius, Blancard, *&c. the latter by* Viſchar, Wit, Sanſon;) *hence they are drawn very different in all Reſpects, according to the various Calculations and Informations followed by the ſeveral Deſigners, inſomuch that it often proves very difficult, if poſſible, for a Young Student to find out thereby, what Ancient and Preſent Places anſwer one to the other. I have not taken particular notice of the Maps inſerted into ſome Editions of* Cluver's *Introduction, as not being deſign'd by the Author himſelf, but added ſince by others, who have taken no farther pains, than to have the Old Maps copied from* Ortelius's, *and the New from ſome of the aforemention'd Maps.*

As for what was the genuine Work of Cluver *himſelf (I mean his Introduction to Old and New Geography,*

Geography, as it was first published, without that vast Heap of Notes since added to it) it is in the main very well fitted to the Use of Beginners in the Study of Geography, the Author having in my Opinion shewn a great deal of Judgment, in making choice of what was material to be inserted into an Introduction, and what was not so. But then the Method He has made use of throughout his whole Treatise is (I think) very liable to Exception, and capable of being altered for the Better. To instance in two of the Chief Particulars relating thereunto. The first whereof is, that he constantly proceeds so far as to lay down the Particular Divisions of the Old Countries, and to refer them (as he goes along) to the respective Divisions of the Present Countries answering thereunto, before ever he hath given the Reader any distinct Idea of the said Present Divisions by acquainting him with their Number and Situation; whereas it appears much more natural, and consequently more easy for the Young Student's Apprehension, in the first place to be inform'd what be the Divisions of the Present Countries, and how these are situated; and then what Divisions of corresponding Old Countries answer thereunto. The other Particular is, that the Divisions are not cast into Tables, for want of which a great deal of Trouble is occasion'd in several Respects. There are some others, but these already mention'd, are the most considerable Particulars, wherein I have thought it requisite to differ from this Author as to his Method.

As for the rest that have written of Old and New Geography, I think there is no need to take notice here

here of any of their Works, as either being Dictionaries, or else so long as not to be fit for the Perusal of a Young Student. Thus what is publish'd by Brietus, *although it goes not beyond the Description of Europe; yet takes up three Volumes in Quarto, and* Dr. Heylin's *Cosmography is still much larger, making a very bulky Volume in Folio. However the Foundation of Geography being once laid, the Books last mention'd are of good Use by way of Superstructure, especially the latter, as being a Treasury containing together with Geography, a pleasant Variety of other useful Learning.*

There are two Particulars more which highly deserve to be taken notice of in reference to this Work: One whereof is, that herein an account is given of the Sacred or Bible-Geography, *and that with respect to the several Alterations made in the Geography of the* Holy Land *and Parts adjoyning, during the Times of the* Old *and* New *Testament, and in comparing the different Geography of the* Holy Land *in relation to the two aforesaid different Periods of Time, I have (as near as I could) imitated the Method observed by me in comparing the Antient and Present Common Geography, by shewing what* Correspondency *the Geographical Divisions of the Holy Land mentioned in the* New *Testament have to the Old Divisions mentioned in the* Old *Testament: So that by perusing the three Maps which contain the Bible-Geography, and the Chapter which treats of the same, the Young Student may easily attain to a good insight into the Geographical Part of the Sacred History.*

The

The other Particular is, that in this Work the Longitude *of Places is accommodated to the Meridian of* London, *which though it coſt me a great deal of Pains, and was the moſt conſiderable Difficulty to be ſtruggled with, that attended the whole Enterprize; yet I was very willing to undergo the Drudgery of it (for ſuch Calculations have but Little of Pleaſure in them) on account of two ſignal Advantages, which I knew would thence ariſe to the Young Students of this Science within our Nation. One whereof is, that by this means the very* Notion of the Longitude *is better adapted and render'd more eaſie to their Apprehenſions. For to tell a Young Student, that the Longitude of a Place is its diſtance from the* Pike of Teneriff *or* Iſle of Fer, *or the like, is not a whit more edifying to him, than to tell him, it is the diſtance of a Place from the* Firſt Meridian; *the Pike of Teneriff and the Iſle of Fer (and any other ſuch like foreign and remote place) being in all probability as much Unknown to him at his firſt Entrance upon theſe Studies, as what is termed or called the firſt Meridian. Whereas there being (I believe I may Venture to ſay) None of All our Youth, but who ſome way or other are well enough acquainted with* London, *or at leaſt* what London is, *by the time they are fit to enter on theſe Studies; hence they very readily apprehend, what is meant by the* Longitude *of a Place, when they are told, that 'tis nothing elſe but its* Diſtance from London *Eaſtward or Weſtward. The other Advantage is, that thereby is taken away the Trouble of* Adjulting Longitudes, *reckon'd from other Meridians, to the Meridi-*

an of London. *For in peruſing other Maps, before our Young Students can have the Longitude of any Place from* London, *and by conſequence a juſt and clear Apprehenſion of the diſtance of the ſaid Place from themſelves; they muſt Add or Subſtract (as Occaſion requires) the Longitudinal Difference between* London *and the Firſt Meridian of ſuch other Maps they make uſe of (viz.* Pike of Teneriff *in the Maps of* Viſcher, Wit, *&c. and the* Iſle of Fer *in the Maps of* Sanſon, *&c.) But now this trouble is wholly ſaved them by the Maps belonging to this Treatiſe, foraſmuch as they ſhew them at the very firſt view the Longitude of Places from* London *by the Degrees affixed at* Top *and* Bottom.

And now I am upon the Subject of Longitude, *before I diſmiſs it, I judge it convenient further to advertiſe the Reader, that I have added a ſhort Account of the Method of* taking Longitudes, *and alſo* Latitudes, *in favour of thoſe who have a* Genius *to the Mathematical Sciences. After which follows a* Table *of thoſe Places, whoſe Latitudes and Longitudes may be* moſt relied upon. *And there is an Account given of the* great Alterations *(from other Maps) made in the Maps hereunto belonging, according to the* Lateſt Diſcoveries *and moſt* Accurate Obſervations *in reſpect to the Longitudes and Latitudes of Places.*

Laſt of all, there is added at the very End of this Treatiſe an Index, *by means whereof the ſaid Treatiſe is render'd Capable of performing in great meaſure the part of a* Geographical Dictionary. *For any Geogra-*

Geographical Name being found in the Index, the Number affixed thereunto refers to the page, and so to the Chapter, whence may be learnt whether it be the name of a Country, or City, River, Mountain (&c.); *and if it be an Ancient name, what is the Present name thereof, if Certainly known, or the Place it self be yet Extant; as also what General Division of the Earth, as Continent, Country, or Kingdom,* (&c.) *and what more particular Division of the said Country or Kingdom, as Province, Country or Shire* (&c.) *the Place so named belongs to; and lastly, if the Place be remarkable by reason of any Historical Circumstance, a short Account is given of it in the Index it self.*

I must now take the Freedom further to observe, that what may possibly be looked on at first sight as Defects *in this Work, will ('tis thought) be found to deserve a* Better Name, *after that the several Particulars have been* as maturely *considered of by others, as they have been by me. This it may perhaps be thought at first a Deficiency, because there is mention made in* Ch. 1. *of the Equator, Meridian, and other Parts of the Sphere, without giving their Definitions. But it is to be remembered, that this Treatise is design'd for Young Students at the Universities, who are to be suppos'd to proceed regularly in the Course of their Studies, and consequently to have gone thro' the Doctrine of the Sphere (so far at least as is common to Geography with Astronomy) before they enter upon Geography in particular. Certain I am, that as the Method of learning Sciences in their Natural order, as they*

depend one on the other, is the best way to make Proficiency therein; so the contrary Method is inconvenient on several Accounts, and therefore ought to be discourag'd by making no Allowances for it, and by giving no Assistance which may contribute thereunto. Again upon the first View it may be imagin'd, that there are not Towns, &c. enough inserted into the Maps and Treatise, and that there is too scanty an Account given of the remote Parts of the Earth. But there will be Reason (I suppose) to entertain other Thoughts, when it has been consider'd, that one way of rendering this Work the more beneficial to Young Students, was by separating to their Hands, what was *first requisite to be known by them from* what was not: *and therefore by inserting into it only the* chief *and* more remarkable *Cities, Towns, Rivers, and the like, namely those of the first or second Rank; and by taking notice of no more of the remote Parts of the World, than could be relied on with some tolerable Certainty. In short the* Maps *as well as the Treatise were design'd, not so much to be turn'd to upon occasion, as to be in a manner learnt; and therefore it was judg'd proper to let nothing have a Place either in the one or the other, but what should deserve likewise a constant Place in the Memory.*

These are the several Particulars, which are most material to be taken notice of here in reference to the Design *of this Work; for to mention every minute Circumstance, which tends to render it more Beneficial to young Students, would be too tedious.*

It

The PREFACE.

It remains therefore, only to take Notice *of the* Alterations *or* Additions *made in this* Third *Edition. And they are chiefly such as have been occasion'd by the* Change *of Affairs as to the* Government *of Countries or Towns, either by War and Conquest, or other Political Transactions (which have an Influence on* Geography*) since the* Second *Edition of this Treatise was publish'd. Such is the Union of* England *and* Scotland *into* One Kingdom, *under the Title of* Great Britain : *The yielding of* Gibraltar, *and Port* Mahon (*with the whole Isle of* Minorca, *most important places for securing our Trade in the Mediterranean Sea*) *by the* Spaniards *to the Crown of* Great Britain *at the Treaty of* Utrecht, *and the like; too long to be here particularly specify'd.*



THE

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An

An Explanation of the chief or moſt uſual Abbreviations in this Treatiſe.

B. Biſhoprick or Biſhop.
C. Cape, and in Germany Circle.
D. Dutchy.
E. Eaſt or Eaſtward.
G. Gulf.
I. Iſle or *Inſula.*
K. Kingdom.
L. Lake or *Lacus.*
M. Mountains or *Mons*, and alſo *Mare*
N. North or Northward, and ſometimes New.
O. Old.
R. River.
S. South or Southward, and ſometimes *Sinus.*
W. Weſt or Weſtward.
A. B. Archbiſhopricks.
Ch. T. Chief or Remarkable Cities and Towns.
Co. Country or County.
El. Electorate.
Pal. Palatinate.
Pr. or Principality.
Prov. Province.

Degr. or d. or (°) Degrees.
Min. or m. or (′) Minutes.

A

TREATISE
OF
ANTIENT and PRESENT
GEOGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.
Of Latitude, Longitude, and other Geographical Terms.

GEOGRAPHY (*a*) is a Deſcription of the Terraqueous Globe, ſhewing more eſpecially the Situation of Countries, and their ſeveral Cities, Towns, and other remarkable Places.

The Situation of Places is determin'd as to North and South by their *Latitude*, as to Eaſt and Weſt by their *Longitude* : For

(*a*) Geography, according to the Etymology and ſtrict ſignification of the Word, denotes no more than the Deſcription of the Earth only, in which ſenſe it is to be underſtood as often as it is oppoſed to Hydrography, which imports the Deſcription of the Water or Sea. But becauſe both Earth and Sea are generally conſidered by Geographers as they make up one Globe, called the *Terraqueous Globe*; hence the Deſcription of Both, is moſt frequently comprehended under the name of Geography. In either ſenſe Geography differs from Coſmography (or the Deſcription of the Univerſe) as a Part from the Whole; from Chorography and Topography (that is, the Deſcription of a particular Country, or Place) as the Whole from a greater and leſſer Part.

The *Latitude* of a Place is it's Diſtance (meaſured upon it's Meridian) from the Equator either toward the North-Pole, and then 'tis call'd *Northern* Latitude, or toward the South-Pole, and then 'tis call'd *Southern* Latitude. And becauſe each Pole is diſtant from the Equator but 90 Degrees, hence the greateſt Latitude any Place can have, doth not exceed that number of Degrees.

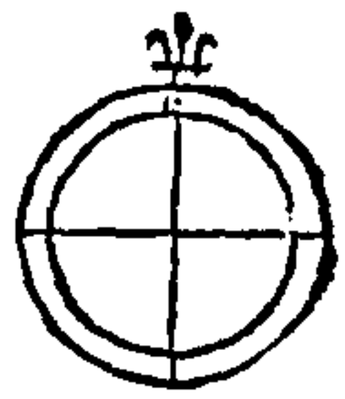
The *Longitude* of a Place is it's Diſtance (meaſured upon the Equator, or ſome Parallel to it) from the Firſt Meridian (which may be taken at pleaſure (*b*), and in the Maps hereunto belonging is the Meridian of *London*) either Eaſtward, and then 'tis term'd *Eaſtern* Longitude; or Weſtward, and then 'tis term'd *Weſtern* Longitude (*c*). And becauſe the Meridian of any Place (as of *London*) divides the Globe (whoſe whole circumference is reckon'd 360 degrees) into two equal Parts, call'd Hemiſpheres, the one Eaſtern, the other Weſtern: Hence the greateſt Longitude a Place can have, is that of $\frac{360}{2}°$ =) 180 Degrees.

(*b*) *Ptolemy* placed his firſt Meridian about a degree Weſtward of the Fortunate Iſlands, which are ſuppoſed to be thoſe call'd now the *Canary* Iſlands. One of which is *Teneriff*, remarkable for a very high Mountain call'd the Pike of *Teneriff*, where the firſt Meridian is placed in moſt *Dutch* Maps, as in *Sanſon's* Maps, it is on the Weſt part of the Iſle *Fer*, another of the *Canary* Iſles; and in ſome among the *Azore* Iſles; in others among the Iſles of *Cape Verde*, &c. And ſuch Maps as differ only in placing their Firſt Meridians, may be eaſily reconcil'd, by adding the Difference of the Firſt Meridians to the leſſer Longitude, or ſubſtracting it from the greater. But if this being done, the Maps compar'd do not yet agree, then they differ not only in fixing their Firſt Meridians, but alſo in their Diſtances of Places from them.

(*c*) Longitude has been generally reckon'd by Geographers from the Firſt Meridian Eaſtward, quite round the Globe; but ſince every Meridian divides the Globe into an Eaſt and Weſt Hemiſphere, hence it is more natural, and leſs tedious to reckon Longitude both Eaſtward and Weſtward to 180 Degrees, or half round the Globe. Which Method has therefore of late Years prevail'd.

In

In order to find the Degrees of Latitude and Longitude in Maps, it is to be known, that the four Sides of a Map uſually repreſent the four Quarters of the World; and which Quarter is repreſented by each Side, is ſhewn, either by affixing the Name of the Quarter, or elſe by placing in ſome convenient part of the Map the Figure (in the Margin) called the *Compaſs*, with a Flower-de-Luce pointing to the North-Pole. For the North-ſide being known, the others are known of courſe, the South-ſide being directly oppoſite, the Eaſt-ſide on the Right hand, and the Weſt-ſide on the Left hand.



This being premiſed (foraſmuch as Latitude reſpects the Situation of a place Northward or Southward, Longitude Eaſtward or Weſtward, hence) the degrees of Latitude are ſet down in Maps (on the Eaſt and Weſt ſides) running from North to South; and the degrees of Longitude (on the North and South Sides) running from Eaſt to Weſt. And for the more readily diſcovering what degree of Latitude or Longitude any Place belongs to, here are uſually drawn Circles or Lines from the degrees of Latitude or Longitude on one ſide to the degrees of Latitude or Longitude on the other ſide; of which, one Sort is called *Parallels* or *Circles* of *Latitude*, the other *Meridians* or *Circles* of *Longitude*.

If the degrees of {Latitude / Longitude} increaſe from the {South / Weſt} ſide to the {North / Eaſt} ſide of the Map, all the Places therein contain'd lie in {N. Latitude / E. Longit.}; if on the contrary, in {Southern Latitude / Weſtern Longitude}; if ſome increaſe {North- / Eaſt-}wards, ſome {South- / Weſt-}wards,

wards, then the Places lie partly in {Northern / Eastern} Longitude } partly in {Southern Latitude / Western Longitude} accordingly as they are ſituated with reſpect to that Line, from which the Degrees begin to increaſe on each hand. For that Line repreſents the {Equator / Firſt Meridian}, and ſuch Places as ſtand on it in the Map, do lie under the {Equator / Firſt Meridian}, and conſequently have no {Latitude. / Longitude.}

Further, becauſe the Latitude of Places is meaſured upon their Meridians, which are all of them Great Circles, hence all degrees of Latitude are *equal in extent* one to the other, each being commonly eſteem'd proportional to 60 Geometrical or *Italian* Miles, or (which is ſtill the ſame, allowing 5000 *Engliſh* Feet to a Mile, 60 *Engliſh* Miles (*d*). Ac-

(*d*) In order to remove ſome confuſion which may ariſe from reading different Engliſh Treatiſes of Geography, it may not be unuſeful to obſerve, that there are two ſorts of Engliſh Miles mentioned in them, one conſiſting of 5280 Engliſh feet, which may be called the Statute or Civil Mile, being that in common uſe: The other conſiſting exactly of 5000 Engliſh feet, which may be called a Geometrical Engliſh Mile, becauſe 5 Engliſh feet being commonly eſteemed equal to a Geometrical Pace, of which 1000 make a Geometrical Mile; hence an Engliſh Mile conſiſting of 5000 Engliſh feet, is the ſame with a Geometrical or Italian Mile, whereof 60 are commonly reckon'd proportional to a Degree. According to which Suppoſition the Circumference of the Earth will be 21600 Miles; this being the Product of 60 multiplied into 360 the number of Degrees in a Circle. Now as to the Miles affix'd to the Scale in the Maps, the upper Miles are to be underſtood of the Engliſh Geometrical Mile, the lower of the Civil or Statute Mile. And then *Norwood*'s Proportion of 69 Statute Miles, will be much the ſame with *Picart*'s Proportion of 73 Geometrical Miles. It ſeems material only to obſerve further, that 60 Geometrical Miles are eſteem'd equal (and conſequently a Degree is proportional) to 15 German Miles, 25 common French Leagues, 480 Greek Stadia, 16 Perſian Paraſangs, 12, or as others, 3 Egyptian Schœni.

cording

cording to which Proportion one Minute (*i. e.* 60th part of a Degree) will be exactly equal to one ſuch Mile. Which being known, 'tis obvious, that the Latitude of any Place is turn'd into ſuch Miles by multiplying the whole Degrees of Latitude by 60, and adding the number of Minutes to the Product. Thus the Latitude of *London* is found to be 51 Degrees 32 Minutes, therefore its Diſtance in Miles from the Equator is (51 × 60 + 32 =) 3092 Miles.

But becauſe the Longitude of Places is meaſured not only on the Equator, but alſo on its Parallels, which continually decreaſe toward the Poles, and yet are each of them divided into 360 Degrees; hence the degrees of Longitude are *not equal in extent* every where one to another, and do therefore vary in their Proportion to the ſame ſort of Miles, as the Parallels (on which they are meaſured) are more or leſs diſtant from the Equator, according to the following TABLE,

Latitude.	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*	*Latitude.*	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*
Equator 0	60	00	22	55	36
Parallel 1	59	56	23	55	12
2	59	54	24	54	48
3	59	52	25	54	24
4	59	50	26	54	00
5	59	46	27	53	28
6	59	40	28	53	00
7	59	37	29	52	28
8	59	24	30	51	56
9	59	10	31	51	24
10	59	00	32	50	52
11	58	52	33	50	20
12	58	40	34	49	44
13	58	28	35	49	08
14	58	12	36	48	32
15	58	00	37	47	56
16	57	40	38	47	16
17	57	20	39	46	36
18	57	04	40	46	00
19	56	44	41	45	16
20	56	24	42	44	36
21	56	00	43	43	52

Latitude.	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*
44	43	08
45	42	24
46	41	40
47	41	00
48	40	08
49	39	20
50	38	32
51	37	44
52	37	00
53	36	08
54	35	26
55	34	24
56	33	32
57	32	40
58	31	48
59	31	00
60	30	00
61	29	04
62	28	08
63	27	12
64	26	16
65	25	20
66	24	24
67	23	28

Latitude.	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*
68	22	32
69	21	32
70	20	32
71	19	32
72	18	32
73	17	32
74	16	32
75	15	32
76	14	32
77	13	32
78	12	32
29	11	28
80	10	24
81	09	20
82	08	20
83	07	20
84	06	12
85	05	12
86	04	12
87	03	12
88	02	04
89	01	04
90	00	09

'Tis obvious, that by this Table, the Longitude of a Place (its Latitude being alſo known) may be turn'd into Miles by multiplying the degrees of Longitude given, into the number of Miles proportional to one Degree in the Latitude given. Thus the Longitude of *Buda* being 20 deg. and its Latitude near 48, at which diſtance from the Equator one Degree of Longitude is eſteem'd equal to 40 Miles, 8 Minutes or 60th parts of a Mile; therefore its Diſtance from the Firſt Meridian is (40 miles × 20 + 8 min. × 20 =) 802 + $\frac{2}{3}$ Miles.

Again, on account of the aforemention'd *Equality in extent* between all Degrees of Latitude (but *in Equality in extent* between Degrees of Longitude) it comes to paſs that the *Diſtance in Miles* of any two Places, howſoever ſituated in a Map, may be found by applying the Diſtance taken with a pair of Compaſſes

paſſes to the Degrees of Latitude (but not of Longitude, except on the Equator) appertaining to the ſame Map, and by allowing 60 Miles for each Degree. And by this Method may eaſily be ſupplied the ſhortneſs or entire Defect of a Scale of Miles; foraſmuch as ſuch a Scale is nothing elſe, but the Extent of more or leſs Degrees of Latitude (or Longitude meaſured on the Equator) with their proportional number of Miles put to them. Thus in the Map of Preſent *Europe*, the Diſtance from *London* to *Stockholm* being taken with a pair of Compaſſes and applied to the Degrees of Latitude, 'twill appear that theſe two Cities are diſtant ſomewhat above (14 Degrees, *i.e.*) 840 Miles.

Whether 60 *Italian* Miles do exactly anſwer to a Degree of a great Circle, hath been much queſtion'd of latter Years; and ſuch as have made more accurate Enquiries into the Matter, do indeed all agree in rejecting the aforemention'd Proportion, as not allowing Miles enough; yet ſince they are not ſo fortunate as to agree likewiſe in aſſigning any other Proportion (one allowing 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, another 73, a third 82 $\frac{1}{3}$, which diverſity ſeems to be occaſion'd by the want of exactneſs in the Methods made uſe of by them, in order to find out and aſcertain the proportion ſought) and ſince we are aſſur'd by an * experienced Seaman of the beſt Note, that the Proportion of 60 *Italian* Miles to a Degree of a Great Circle is not ſo ill ſtated, but that it doth ſerve well enough for regulating Sea-Calculations, and is therefore ſtill made uſe of by Seamen; for theſe Reaſons I have choſen to make uſe alſo of the ſame Proportion rather than any other, and ſhall here ſubjoyn a ſhort Table, wherewith Degrees of Latitude, and alſo Longitude, meaſured on the Equator, may be reduced into Miles, according to the aforeſaid Proportion, only by Addition.

* *See Captain* Dampier's *Voyages, Vol.* 1. *pag.* 288, 289, 290.

Degrees

Degrees of a Great Circle		*Italian or Geometrical Miles.*	*Degrees of a Great Circle*		*Italian or Geometrical Miles.*
1		60	10		600
2		120	20		1200
3		180	30		1800
4		240	40		2400
5	answer to	300	50	answer to	3000
6		360	60		3600
7		420	70		4200
8		480	80		4800
9		540	90		5400

Degrees of a Great Circle		*Italian or Geometrical Miles.*
100		6000
200	answer to	12000
300		18000

For instance, Let it be propos'd to reduce 279 Degrees into Miles; the foregoing Table shews, that

200	Degrees answer to	12000 Miles.
70		4200
9		540
Therefore 279		16740

In like manner it will be found, that the whole Circumference of the Earth (forasmuch as it answers to the whole number of Degrees that are counted in a Great Circle, that is, to 360 Degrees) is equal to 21600 Miles. For by the foregoing Table it appears, that

300	Degrees answer to	18000 Miles
60		3600
Therefore 360		21600

Moreover, 'tis to be observ'd, that the Diurnal motion of the Sun being from East to West (at least according to the vulgar Opinion) and consequently the Sun coming sooner or later to the Meridians of Places, as they lie more East or West; hence the *Difference in Time* between any two Places may be found by

by knowing their difference in Longitude, foraſmuch as this ſhews their different Situation in reſpect of Eaſt and Weſt : (but not ſo by knowing their difference in Latitude, foraſmuch as this ſhews their different Situation in reſpect of North and South, which of it ſelf makes no difference in Time.) For the difference in Longitude may be turn'd into difference in Time, by allowing an Hour to every 15 Degrees, and Four Minutes of an Hour for every ſingle Degree. Thus *Vienna* in *Germany* lying Eaſt of *London* 17 Degrees, the time of Day there precedes the time of Day at *London* by 1 Hour 8 Minutes. Whereas Cape *Verde* lying Weſt of *London* about 17 Degrees, the time of Day at *London* precedes the time of Day at Cape *Verde*, by 1 Hour 8 Minutes. Wherefore when 'tis 12 a Clock at *Vienna*, 'tis but 10 a Clock 52 Minutes at *London*, and but 9 a Clock 44 Minutes at Cape *Verde*.

Laſtly, In reſpect of Longitude and Latitude, the Inhabitants of the Earth are diſtinguiſh'd into the *Periœci*, *Antœci*, and *Antipodes*. The *Periœci* are ſuch as dwell in the ſame Latitude, but directly oppoſite Longitude : The *Antœci* are ſuch as dwell in the ſame Longitude, and equal Latitude, but one North of the Equator, and the other South : The *Antipodes* have both Longitude and Latitude diametrically oppoſite to each other.

And thus much for Longitude and Latitude ; beſides which the Situation of Places is frequently deſcribed in the Writings of Antient Geographers by their *Zones* and *Climates*.

The Earth is divided in reſpect of the various degrees of Heat and Cold into five *Zones*, *viz.* two *Frigid*, two *Temperate*, and one *Torrid*. The Torrid lies between the two Tropicks ; the two Temperate between the two Tropicks and Polar Circles ; the two Frigid between the Polar Circles and the Poles. The Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone are call'd *Aſcii*, be-

cauſe the Noon-Sun being ſome time exactly over their heads, they have no Noon-ſhade on either ſide of them; the ſame are called *Amphiſcii*, becauſe the Noon-Shade falls ſome time of the Year North of them, ſometimes South. The Inhabitants of the Temperate Zones are called *Heteroſcii*, having their Noon-Shade only on one ſide of them, North or South, throughout the whole Year. Such as live in the Frigid Zone are called *Periſcii*, becauſe ſome time of the Year their Shadow hath a Circular Motion in 24 Hours, the Sun not ſetting to them within that ſpace, but continuing above their Horizon for one, two, *&c.* or ſix Months together, according as they are farther or nearer to the Pole.

The Earth is divided in reſpect of the various Quantity of the Longeſt Day into *Climates*. A *Climate* is a ſpace of Earth, whoſe longeſt Day exceeds the longeſt Day of the precedent Climate by Half an Hour. And whereas the Antients reckon'd but Seven (*e*) Climates on each ſide of the Equator, *viz.* to 50 deg. 30′ Lat. there are now reckon'd Twenty Four, even up to the Polar Circles, according to the following Table:

(*e*) The Antients began to reckon their Seven Climates not from the Equator it ſelf, but at the Diſtance of 12 Degrees 45 Minutes from it, and impos'd Names upon the Northern Climes from the more remarkable Place through which the middle of the Climate ran: Thus the Firſt Northern Climate was called διὰ Μερόης, Second διὰ Συήνης, Third δι' Αλεξανδρείας, Fourth διὰ Ῥόδου, Fifth διὰ Ῥώμης, Sixth διὰ Βορυσθένους, Seventh διὰ Ῥιπαίων ὀρέων: The Southern Climates lying on the other ſide of the Equator, oppoſite againſt the Northern, took their Names from them, the Prepoſition ἀντὶ being prefixed: Thus the Firſt Southern Clime was called ἀντὶ διὰ Μερόης, Second ἀντὶ διὰ Συήνης, &c.

wherein

wherein the Degrees of Latitude ſhew the Ends (*f*) of the Climates they are ſet oppoſite to, and conſequently the Beginnings of the Climates immediately following. Thus the firſt Climate beginning at the Equator, ends at 8 deg. 25 min. Lat. where the ſecond Climate begins, and ends at 16 deg. 25 min. Lat. &c.

Climates.	*Quantity of Latitude. Longeſt Day.* Hour.	Min.	Deg.	Min.
0	12	00	00	00
1	12	30	8	25
2	13	00	16	25
3	13	30	23	50
4	14	00	30	20
5	14	30	36	28
6	15	00	41	22
7	15	30	45	29
8	16	00	49	1
9	16	30	51	58
10	17	00	54	27
11	17	30	56	37
12	18	00	58	29

Climates.	*Quantity of Latitude. Longeſt Day.* Hour.	Min.	Deg.	Min.
13	18	30	59	58
14	19	00	61	18
15	19	30	62	25
16	20	00	63	22
17	20	30	64	6
18	21	00	64	49
19	21	30	65	21
20	22	00	65	47
21	22	30	66	6
22	23	00	66	20
23	23	30	66	28
24	24	00	66	21

In the Frigid Zone the Continuance of Day-light encreaſes by Months thus:

Month	1		2		3		4		5	6
Lat.	Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Deg.
	67	15	69	30	73	20	78	20	84 10	90

(*f*) Each Climate was ſuppoſed by the Antients to be bounded at the beginning and ending with a (Line or Circle) Parallel to the Equator, and a third Parallel to paſs through the middle (not in reference to Quantity of Space but Time) of the Climate, which laſt divided the Climate into two (unequal) Parts, called alſo Parallels, the latter exceeding the former by a quarter of an Hour. And this Remark will prevent that Confuſion, which is apt otherwiſe to ariſe upon finding ſome Geographers to attribute three, others but two Parallels to a Clime, whereas the former are to be underſtood of the three Parallel Circles or Lines, the latter of the two Spaces included within them. The Parallels are omitted in the Table of Climates for brevity ſake, they being of little uſe in Geography, and to be known only for the underſtanding ſome Antient Writers.

It is apparent, that by the foregoing Table the quantity of the Longeſt Day in any Place may be very nearly known, its Latitude being given: For Example, the Latitude of *Madrid* being 40 deg. 10 min. it appears by the Table that it lies within the Sixth Climate, and that the quantity of its Longeſt Day is very near Fifteen Hours: Whereas *Stockholm* lying in the Latitude of 59 deg. 30 min. is contain'd within the Thirteenth Climate, and its Longeſt Day is very near Eighteen Hours and a half.

It now remains to explain ſome Terms given to the different parts of *Land* and *Water*.

A *Continent* is a vaſt continued ſpace of Land, containing many Countries, and Kingdoms, and conſequently not eaſily diſcernible to be ſurrounded with the Sea. It is alſo called the *Main* or *Firm Land*.

An *Iſland* is a ſmaller Tract of Land, which more plainly appears to lie (*in Salo*, that is) in the Sea.

A *Cherſoneſe* or *Peninſula* is a part of Land which is almoſt an Iſland, being encompaſſed with the Sea, but where 'tis joyn'd to the Continent by ſome narrow Neck of Land, call'd an *Iſthmus*.

A *Promontory* or *Cape* is a Mountain or ſome conſiderable Eminence (*Prominens*, i. e.) ſhooting out into the Sea. If the Land ſhooting out be level, or hath no conſiderable Riſing, it is call'd a *Point*.

All the vaſt Collection or Body of Salt Water is in General call'd *Sea*, which Name is alſo promiſcuouſly applied to any of its following Parts.

The *Ocean* is the wide open part of the Sea, lying without the Land.

A *Gulf* is an Arm or Branch of the Sea, receiv'd as it were into the Boſom of the Earth; whence 'tis call'd by the Latins *Sinus*, and by the Greeks Κόλπος: Leſſer Gulfs are term'd *Crecks*, *Bays*, or *Roads*.

A *Streight* is a narrow part of the Sea, pent up for the moſt part between two Promontories, and joyning ſome Gulf to the Ocean.

A *Lake* is a great Collection of Water, which hath no Communication with the Sea, but by ſome River or Subterraneous Paſſages. A *Moraſs* differs from a Lake, in that it is not always full of Water, or at leaſt may be drained.

As for *Rocks*, *Hills*, *Mountains*, *Valleys*, &c. as alſo (the terms of Freſh Water) *Rivers*, *Brooks*, *Springs*, &c. they are too well known to need Explanation.

CHAP. II.

Of the General Diviſions of the Terraqueous Globe, more eſpecially of the Old Continent.

THE Terraqueous Globe is made up of two General Parts, the *Earth* or *Land*, *Terra*, and *Sea* or *Water*, *Aqua*. I ſhall begin with the Deſcription of the Latter, as encompaſſing and bounding the Former.

It was diſtinguiſhed by the Antients, according to the four Quarters of the World, into the Northern, Southern, Eaſtern, and Weſtern Oceans. And although the ſame Diſtinction might ſtill ſerve, yet another Continent, beſides that antiently known, having been ſince diſcover'd, which is ſo ſituated, that the old Weſtern Ocean is its Eaſtern Ocean, and on the contrary; hence to avoid ambiguity, it ſeems more commodious to call the Sea lying between the Weſtern Coaſt of the Old Continent, and the Eaſtern Coaſt of the New Continent, by the name of the *Atlantick* Ocean, the ſame being taken from the famous Mount *Atlas* on the Weſtern ſhore of *Africk*, and given by the Antients themſelves to as much as they knew of the Weſtern Ocean; and in like manner to call the Sea lying between the Eaſtern Coaſt of the Old Continent, and the Weſtern Coaſt of the New Continent, by the name either of the *Pacifick* Ocean,

Ocean, in (reſpect of the Calmneſs continually obſerved by Seamen (*g*) in great part of it) or of the *Indian* Ocean, foraſmuch as it lies between the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

Now as it would be a very great help and eaſe both in writing and reading Voyages, to have the Extent of the Four general Seas, as they ſtand now diſcover'd, Univerſally ſettled and agreed on; ſo it might eaſily be done, by aſſigning to the Northern and Southern Oceans, all the Extent from their reſpective Poles to ſome certain (ſuppoſe 43) Degree of their reſpective Latitude, quite round the Globe and all the intermediate Space to the *Atlantick* and *Pacifick* Oceans, in their reſpective Situations.

I mention the Parallel of 43 Degrees, becauſe near that Degree in North Latitude lies *Cape Finiſter*, call'd antiently *Artabrum* or *Nerium Promontorium*, and made by *Ptolemy* the middle Boundary between the Northern and *Atlantick* Oceans, as the Eaſtern Promontory near the Mouth of the Perſian Gulf ſeems to have been between the Southern and Eaſtern Oceans; whereas it being formerly unknown how far the Sea extended, not only to the North-Eaſt, but alſo to the South-Weſt, no determin'd Boundaries were antiently aſſign'd between the North and Eaſt, or South and Weſt Oceans.

Each Ocean or General Sea (as formerly, ſo now) is diſtinguiſh'd into leſſer Seas or Gulfs, *&c.* by ſeveral denominations, taken (for the moſt part) from Countries lying upon Them. For which reaſon their Situation will be moſt eaſily learnt from the Situation of their adjacent Countries; as alſo what is remarkable of Them, will be more commodiouſly taken notice of, in the Deſcription of the ſaid Countries.

(*g*) Namely, from 30 to about 4 Degrees South Latitude, and from the American Shore Weſtward indefinitely, according to Captain *Dampier*, Vol. I. pag. 94.

The

THE *Earth*, the other Part of the Terraqueous Globe, may be divided into Four Parts, two whereof are known, the one Antiently, lying Eastward in respect of our Hemisphere, call'd therefore the *Eastern* or *Old* Continent: the other Lately, lying Westward, and from thence call'd the *Western* or *New* Continent: The two remaining Parts being but little discover'd, are said to be unknown, and from their particular Situation, one is call'd the *Northern*, the other the *Southern* unknown Continent.

I shall in the first place Treat of the Eastern or Old Continent, the Division whereof into Three Parts has been (*b*) generally receiv'd from the Earliest times

(*b*) Of those Antients, that were not pleased with the Division of the Old Continent into Three Parts, some divided it only into Two, others into Four. Of the former there were three different Opinions, some making *Africk* a part of *Asia* (as may be seen, *Plin. l.* 3. *ch.* 1. and *Silius Italicus*, *l.* 3.) others comprehending it under *Europe* (as in *Salust de bello Jugurthino*, and *Lucan*, *Pharsal.* 9.) whilst a third sort thought it more Natural (by taking as is probable the *Mediterranean* Sea, and Mount *Taurus* or some other Line drawn from the Eastern extremity of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the utmost parts Eastward of the known World, for a middle Boundary, thereby) to divide the Old Continent into a Northern part, which they call'd *Europe*, and a Southern part, which they called *Asia*; See *Varro*, *l.* 1. *de re rustica*, who there fathers this Opinion upon *Eratosthenes*.

Among those that would have the Old Continent divided into Four Parts, there were also two different Opinions, some making them to be *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africk*, and *Egypt*; others reckoning *Greece* as a distinct Part instead of *Egypt*. The former Opinion is taken notice of by *Ortelius* and *Cluverius*, without citing any Antient Authors for it: But it seems to be very much favoured by *Pliny*, *l.* 5. *ch.* 9. where he separates *Egypt* from *Asia* by the *Ostium Pelusiacum* of the *Nile*, and from *Africk* by the *Ostium Canopicum*. The latter Opinion is gathered out of *Herodotus* in his *Melpomene*, where he separates *Crete* (a part of *Greece*) from *Europe*; but more evidently from *Aristotle*, *l.* 7. *Republ.* who there distinguisheth the *Greeks*, both from the *Europeans* and *Asiaticks*.

There are some other Divisions taken notice of by *Brietius*, *Part.* I. *lib.* 5. *ch.* 5. but they cannot be so properly esteem'd Distinctions of the Old World it self, as of its Inhabitants or People; which were primarily distinguish'd into *Greeks* and *Barbarians*, the latter being again distinguish'd into *Scythæ* Northwards, *Indi* Eastwards, *Æthiopes* Southwards, and *Celtæ* Westwards. of

of Antiquity mention'd by Heathen Authors, it be: ing in all probability made, as ſoon as the Antients came to have a competent knowledge of the Courſe of the *Mediterranean* and *Red* Seas, by the Interflux of which two, Nature hath given ſufficient Directions for ſuch a Tripartition.

As to the Names of *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Libya* or *Africk*, given to the Three Parts of the Old Continent, there is not enough left us in the Writings of the Antients, for to make a tolerable Conjecture concerning the true Etymology or Occaſion of them. Only there ſeems to be ſome Reaſon to think, that each Name was Originally given but to ſome ſmall Portion of that vaſt Tract of Land, to the whole of which it hath been ſince extended by Degrees.

And here it may not be unuſeful to obſerve, that whereas *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africk*, may now a days moſt properly be look'd on as making *One* Continent, the Antients eſteem'd them as *Three* diſtinct Continents, giving to all Three conſider'd together, the Name of *World* ; foraſmuch as all they knew of the World, comprehended no more, than what they knew of theſe Three, (*i*) which was much leſs than what now goes under the ſame Names, and ſcarce a Fourth part of what is at preſent known of the whole World, as may be beſt ſeen and underſtood by comparing the Antient and Preſent Maps of the Terraqueous Globe.

And thus much for the general Diviſions of the Terraqueous Globe, as alſo of the Old Continent ; I now proceed to a more particular Deſcription of the Three Parts of the latter, beginning with that Part which is call'd *Europe*.

(*i*) He that would be more particularly ſatisfied in reference to this Matter, let him conſult pag. XXXIII, &c. and pag. LXI. of the Introductory Diſcourſe containing the Hiſtory of Navigation, &c. at the beginning of *Vol. I.* of Voyages and Travels, lately printed for *J. Churchill* in *Pater-Noſter-Row*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of Antient and Preſent Europe *in General.*

EUROPE is as to its Extent the leaſt, as to its Situation the North-Weſt part of the Old Continent, and is bounded Northward with the Northern Ocean; Weſtward partly with the Northern, and partly with the *Atlantick* Oceans, Southward with the *Atlantick* Ocean, Strait of *Gibraltar* or *Fretum Gaditanum*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea, by which it is parted from *Africk*; as it is Eaſtward from *Aſia* by the *Archipelago* or *Mare Ægæum*, Strait of the *Dardanells* or *Helleſpontus*, Sea of *Marmora* or *Propontis*, Strait of *Conſtantinople* or *Boſphorus Thracicus*, Black Sea, or *Pontus Euxinus*, Strait of *Caffa* or *Boſphorus Cimmerius*, Sea of *Zebach* or *Palus Mæotis*, the River *Don*, or *Tanais*, which laſt from its Mouth to its Riſing (ſuppoſed to be at the bottom of the *Riphean* Mountains) was antiently eſteem'd the upper part of the Eaſtern Boundary between *Europe* and *Aſia*. But larger Diſcoveries having been ſince made of thoſe Countries, the Eaſtern Boundary there ſeems now moſt naturally to be made up partly by the River *Don*, partly by the River *Wolga*, and partly by the River *Oby*, as may be more eaſily apprehended by looking upon the Map of preſent *Europe* than by a multitude of Words.

The European Continent (for the more eaſily carrying in Mind its ſeveral Countries, whether Preſent or Antient, and their reſpective Situations

in groſs) may be (*k*) diſtinguiſhed into three general Parts, *viz.*

1. Northern *Europe* containing,

At Preſent	Denmark	Chief Towns	Copenhagen.
	Norway		Chriſtiana (*l*).
	Sweden		Stockholm.
	Muſcovy		Muſcow.

(*k*) In diſtributing the Antient Countries of *Europe* into the Three general Diviſions above-mention'd, an Accommodation of the Old Geography to the Preſent (as much as might be) was peculiarly aim'd at. Whereas if Antient *Europe* be conſider'd abſolutely *without any reſpect to the Preſent*, the diſtribution of its Countries may be made more agreeable to the knowledge the Antients had of it (which wanted very much of extending ſo far Northwards, as is now known) by aſſigning to North *Europe* all the Countries North of the *Danube*, viz. *Sarmatia*, *Dacia*, and Old *Germania*, together with the ſuppos'd Iſlands of *Scandinavia* and *Feningia*; to Middle *Europe*, *Mœſia*, *Thracia*, *Illyricum*, *Pannonia*, *Noricum*, *Vindelicia*, *Rhœcia*, and Old *Gallia*; to South *Europe*, *Iberia*, *Italia*, and *Græcia*.

Further, each of theſe Old Countries being (at leaſt till ſubdu'd by the Romans) inhabited by ſeveral independent Nations or People, hence there was not in each of them, ſome one Capital City of the Whole, but as many Capitals as there were People. Now as an Enumeration of all the Capitals in each Country, properly appertains to the particular Deſcription of that Country; ſo 'tis very difficult, if not impoſſible, to aſſign with any Certainty, what one was (or might be here juſtly eſteem'd) the Chief or Principal of all the Capitals in each Country. For theſe Reaſons it is, that the Antient Countries have not each a Capital City ſet down by them in this Chapter (as the preſent have) ſave only Old *Greece* and *Italy*, *Athens* and *Lacedæmon*, being without all Controverſy (if not the Capital, yet) the moſt Celebrated Cities of the former, and *Rome* the Capital not only of the latter, but of all the Roman Empire. As for the other Places in the Map of Antient *Europe*, they are to be look'd on, only as one or more of the moſt remarkable Cities or Towns in their reſpective Countries, ſet down as Room would admit, or Ornament did ſeem to require.

(*l*) *Dronthem* was the Seat of the Antient Kings of *Norway*, and therefore is ſtill reckon'd by ſome as the Capital of that Kingdom, (which occaſion'd its being inſerted as ſuch into the Map of Preſent *Europe*) but it being now ſo decay'd as to be little better than a Village, hence *Chriſtiana* or *Opſlo*, is look'd on as the Capital Town, foraſmuch as this is the Place where the Sovereign Council of the Nation is held, and the uſual Reſidence of the Viceroy; though others eſteem *Bergen* for the Capital upon account of its Trading and Largeneſs.

Antiently

Antiently
- *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, a part of Old Germany.
- *Codanonia inſula*, with the adjoyning Iſles.
- *Scandinavia*, *Feningia* } ſuppos'd to be two large Iſlands.
- Part of *Sarmatia Europea.*

2. Middle *Europe*, comprehending

At Preſent

Little Tartary		Caffa, Baccaſar.
Poland		Cracow and Warſaw.
Moldavia		Jazy.
Walachia		Targoviſco.
Tranſylvania		Hermanſtat.
Hungary	Chief Towns	Buda.
Germany		Vienna.
Netherlands — Dutch		Amſterdam.
Netherlands — Auſtrian		Bruſſels.
France		Paris.
Switzerland		Baſil and Geneva.

Antiently
- The reſt of *Sarmatia Europea.*
- *Dacia*, the Part of *Pannonia.*
- *Germania* except the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus.*
- *Noricum*, *Videlicia*, *Rhœcia.*
- *Celtogalatia* or *Gallia Tranſalpina.*

3. Southern *Europe* including

At Preſent

Portugal		Lisbon.
Spain		Madrid.
Italy	Chief Towns	Rome.
Turky		Conſtantinople.

Antiently
- *Iberia* (otherwiſe call'd *Celtiberia*) or Old Spain.
- *Italia*, Chief Town, *Roma.*
- *Illyricum*, *Mœſia*, *Thracia*, and the reſt of *Pannonia.*
- *Græcia*, Chief T. *Athenæ* and *Lacedæmon* or *Sparta.*

Which of the Antient and Preſent Countries of *Europe* anſwer the one to the other, may be beſt learn'd by comparing the Maps of Antient and Preſent *Europe*, and ſhall be more fully taken notice of in the particular Deſcription of the ſeveral Countries.

Of the European Iſlands, the Chief and moſt conſiderable are,

In the Northern Ocean.
- Iceland, Ch. T. Skalholt and Hola, ſuppos'd by ſome to be the *Thule* of the Antients.
- Great Britain, antiently *Albion*, Ch. T. London.
- Ireland, antiently *Ierne*, or *Hibernia*, Ch. T. Dublin.

In the Baltick Sea, Zealand, antiently *Codanonia*, Ch. T. Copenhagen.

In the Mediterranean Sea, Sardinia *Sardinia*, Ch. T. Cagliari.
Corſica *Corſica*, Ch. T. Baſtia
Sicily *Sicilia*, Ch. T. Palermo.
Candie (anciently *Creta*) Ch. T. Candia.

The moſt remarkable Peninſula's in *Europe* are the *Morea*, formerly call'd *Peloponneſus*; that of *Little Tartary*, formerly *Taurica Cherſoneſus*; and *Jutland* or Old *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*. The Three Iſthmus's, by which the afore-mention'd Peninſula's are join'd to the Continent, are the moſt Obſervable of their kind in *Europe*; and the moſt Celebrated of Them is that which belongs to the *Morea*, call'd the Iſthmus of *Corinth*.

The moſt remarkable Mountains are the *Pyrenean*, which divide *France* from *Spain*; the *Alpes* between *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*; the *Appennine* Mountains along the midſt of *Italy*; *Crapack* between *Poland* and *Hungary*; the *Dofrine* between *Norway* and *Sweden*. To theſe may be added the Volcano's or Burning Mountains, *viz.* *Gibel* or *Ætna* in *Sicily*, *Soma* or *Veſuvius* in *Italy*, and *Hecla* in *Iceland*.

The moſt famous Capes are, the North Cape in *Norway*, Cape *Scagen* in *Denmark*, Cape *Finiſter* in *Spain*, Cape *Vincent* in *Portugal*, and Cape *Matapan* in the *Morea*. To which may be added the *Lizard Point* in *England*.

The moſt obſervable Straits are thoſe of the *Sound*, between *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweden*; of *Dower*, between *England* and *France*; of *Meſſina*, between *Italy* and *Sicily*; of the *Dardanelles* or *Helleſpont*; as alſo that of *Conſtantinople*, and that of *Caffa*, the former being very famous among the Antients under the Name of *Boſphorus Thracicus*, the latter under the Name of *Boſphorus Cimmerius*, and both (together with the *Helleſpont*) lying between *Europe* and *Aſia*. But the Straits of *Gibraltar* or *Fretum Herculeum*, between *Spain* and *Africk*,

Africk, both antiently was, and ſtill is, the moſt Celebrated of all, inſomuch that it is commonly call'd by way of eminency (*m*) *The Straits*.

The Chief Gulf is that of *Venice*, formerly call'd *Sinus Adriaticus*; to which may be added *Sinus Corinthiacus* or Gulf of *Lepanto*, and *Sinus Salaminius* or Gulf of *Engia*, very much ſpoken of by Greek Writers.

The principal Lakes are, that of *Lagoda* in *Sweden*, of *Onega* in *Muſcovy*, of *Geneva* between *Switzerland* and *Savoy*, of *Conſtance* in *Germany*, of *Como* together with the Lake *Maggiore* and Lake *Guarda* in *Italy*.

The moſt remarkable Rivers are, the *Wolga* and *Dwina* in *Muſcovy*; the *Don* or *Tanais* in Little *Tartary*; the *Nieper* (or *Boryſthenes*) and the *Weyſſel* in *Poland*; the *Danube*, *Rhine* and *Elbe*, with the *Oder* in *Germany*; the *Thames* and *Severn* in *England*; the *Loire*, *Garonne*, and *Roſne* in *France*; the *Po* and *Tiber* in *Italy*; the *Ebro* and *Taio* (or *Tagus*) in *Spain* and *Portugal*.

CHAP. IV.

Of Antient and Preſent Spain *with* Portugal.

ALL that large Tract of Land, which takes up the moſt South-Weſt part of *Europe*, and reſembles a Peninſula, being encompaſſed by the Sea, excepting ſome part of it to the North-Eaſt, was call'd by the Greeks moſt commonly *Iberia*, (and by ſome of them, to diſtinguiſh it from *Iberia* in *Aſia*, *Celtiberia*) by the Latins moſt commonly *Hiſpania*. Under which laſt denomination, ſomewhat different-

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(*m*) It was in like manner call'd by the Greeks ὁ πορθμός.

ly

ly varied according to the ſeveral Dialects of the Modern Languages, the whole forementionn'd Country was comprehended, till *Portugal* was erected into a diſtinct Kingdom from that of *Spain.* Since which time the name of *Spain* is generally reſtrain'd to denote no more than what continues under the Spaniſh Monarchy or the Preſent Kingdom of *Spain*, which therefore ſhall be ſpoken of ſeparately in the firſt Place.

Preſent *Spain* is bounded Northward by the Sea of *Biſcay* a part of the Main Ocean; Weſtward by another part of the Main Ocean and by *Portugal*; Southward by the Main Ocean again, the Straits of *Gibraltar* and the *Mediterranean* Sea; Eaſtward likewiſe by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and to the North-Eaſt by the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereby 'tis joyn'd to *France*, and ſo to the reſt of the European Continent.

It may be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, the Northern and Southern.

The Northern Part of *Spain* contains Eight Provinces, *viz.*

On the Sea of Biſcay	Gallicia	T.	St. Jago de Compoſtella, Corunna, or the Groyne.	
	Aſturia		Oviedo, Santillana, Llanes.	
	Biſcay	Ch.	Bilboa, St. Sebaſtian, Fontarabia.	
Along the Pyrenean Mountains from Biſcay to the Mediter. Sea	Navarre	T.	Pampelun, Eſtella, Olite.	
	Aragon	Ch.	Saragoſa, Tarracon, Balbaſtro.	
	Catalonia		Barcelona, Gironne, Tarragon.	
In the Inland S. of Biſcay and W. of Aragon	Leon	T.	Leon, Salamanca, Aſtorga.	
	Old Caſtile	Ch.	Burgos, Valladolid, Segovia.	

The

The Southern Part of *Spain* contains Five (*n*) Provinces, *viz.*

In the Inland S. of Old Caſtile	New Caſtile	Ch. T.	MADRID,	Toledo.
			Alcala de Henares,	Badajos.
Upon the Mediterranean Sea	Valencia	Ch. T.	Valencia,	Alicant.
	Murcia		Murcia,	Cartagena.
	Granada		Granada,	Malaga, Almeria.
	Andaluſia		Sevill,	Corduba.

Portugal is ſituated between *Gallicia* to the North; *Leon*, the two *Caſtiles*, and *Andaluſia* to the Eaſt; and the Atlantick Ocean to the South and Weſt.

It is divided into Two general Parts, *Portugal* ſtrictly taken to the North, and *Algarve* to the South.

Portugal ſtrictly taken contains Five Provinces, *viz.*

On the Atlantick Ocean, the Province	Entre-Minho-Duro or between Minius and Durius.	Chief Towns	Braga,	Porto, Viana.
	Beira		Coimbra,	Aveiro, Lamego.
	Eſtremadura		LISBON,	St. Ubes.
	Alentaio, or beyond Tagus		Evora,	Portalegre, Elvas.
In the Inland towards Spain the Province	Tra-los Montes or beyond the Mountains	Ch. T.	Braganza,	Miranda, Villa Real.

Algarve is divided into two Countries, both lying on the Atlantick Ocean, *viz.*

The Country of	Tavira	Chief Towns	Tavira,	Faro.
	Lagos		Lagos,	Silves.

(*n*) *Eſtremadura* which was wont to be reckon'd a diſtinct Province of Preſent *Spain*, its Capital being *Badajos*, is now laid partly to Old and partly to New *Caſtile*.

The

THE Diviſions of Preſent *Spain* and *Portugal* being laid down, next follow the Diviſions of *Iberia* (*o*) or Antient *Spain*, which was diſtinguiſh'd by the Romans, either into two general Parts, *viz. Citerior* and *Ulterior*, (theſe, as all other Provinces of the like Denominations, being ſo call'd upon account of their Situation in reſpect of *Rome*) or elſe into three, viz. *Tarraconenſis*, *Bætica*, and *Luſitanica*. Of which the former was the ſame with *Citerior*, and the two Latter made up *Ulterior*.

Hiſpania Tarraconenſis was ſo named from its principal City *Tarraco*, no *Tarragon* on the Sea Coaſt, and was divided from *Bætica* by a Line drawn from another Maritime Town *Murgis*, now *Almeria*, to that part of the River *Anas* (or *Guadiana*) where *Cividad Real* now ſtands; as it was from *Luſitania* by a Line continu'd from the Town laſt mention'd, to that part of the River *Durius* where *Sentica* (now *Zamora*) ſtands, and afterwards by the River *Durius* itſelf quite to the Ocean. So that this Province comprehended not only very nigh all the North part of Preſent *Spain*, excepting the Weſt parts of *Leon* and Old *Caſtile*; but alſo a conſiderable tract of the South part of Preſent *Spain*, *viz.* all *Valencia*, and *Murcia*, and the Eaſtern parts of *Granada*, *Andaluſia*, and New *Caſtile*; together with as much of the Provinces of *Entre-Minho-Duro* and of *Tra-los-Montes* in *Portugal*, as lies North of the River *Durius* or *Duro*.

(*o*) Another Name given to Antient *Spain* was *Heſperia*, common to it with *Italy*. Upon which account for diſtinction ſake, *Spain* was term'd *Heſperia Ultima*, as being the moſt Weſt of the two.

The

The Chief People of this Province were

In E. Caſtiles and Arag.		*Celtiberi*	Chief Towns	*Segobriga* Segorbe.
In Navarre		*Vaſcones*		*Pompelon* Pampelun.
In Biſcay		*Cantabri*		*Juliobriga* Val de Viece † *Flaviobriga* Bilbao.
In Aſturia and N. Leon		*Aſtures*		*Aſturica* Aſtorga.
In Gallicia	*Gallæci*	*Lucenſes*		*Lucus Auguſti* Lugo.
In Entre-Minh. and Tralos-M.	*Gallæci*	*Bracarii*		*Bracara Auguſta* Braga. *Brigantia* Braganza.
In O. Caſtile		*Vaccæi*		*Pallantia* Palencia.
In N. Caſtile		*Carpetani*		*Toletum* Toledo, *Complutum* Alcala de Henares.

Beſides the Towns already mention'd, there were in this Province theſe remarkable, *viz.* *Cæſarea Auguſta*, Saragoza, *Numantia*, Garan † nigh Soria, *Carthago nova* Cartagena, *Saguntus* Morvedro.

Hiſpania Bætica (*p*) was ſo nam'd from the River *Bætis*, running through the midſt of it, and was divided from *Luſitania* by the River *Anas*, from *Tarraconenſis* as hath been already ſaid. So that it comprehended of the Southern part of Preſent *Spain* the two Provinces, *Granada* and *Andaluſia*, all but ſome little part of them Eaſtwards; as alſo as much of New *Caſtile* as lies South of the River *Guadiana*, together with ſome ſmall part of the Province *Alentaio* in *Portugal* lying Eaſt of the *Guadiana*.

Its People were

In Granada and Andaluſia	To the Eaſt	*Turduli*	partly,	Ch. T.	*Corduba* Cordova, *Illiberis* Granada.
	To the South	*Pœni*		Ch.	*Calpe* Gibraltar.
	To the Weſt	*Turdetani*		Ch.	*Hiſpalis* Sevil, Tarteſſus †, *Aſtigi*, Ecija.

partly, *Celtici* partly.

(*p*) This Province is call'd by *Strabo*, *Interior*, and in *Goltzius*'s Inſcriptions, *Superior*; as the other Province is by the former, *Exterior*, in the latter, *Inferior*. By *Stephanus* one is call'd *Major*, the other *Minor*. In reſpect of theſe Provinces it is that *Hiſpaniæ* is frequently us'd in the Plural.

As much of this Province, as was included between the two Rivers *Bætis* and *Anas*, was by a peculiar name call'd *Bæturia.*

Luſitania was ſo call'd from its principal Inhabitants the *Luſitani.* Its obvious from what hath been already ſaid, which were its Bounds, and that it comprehended (beſides the Weſt parts of *Leon* and the two *Caſtiles* in Preſent *Spain*) as much of *Portugal* as lies between the River *Guadiana* and *Duro, i. e.* very nigh all of it. Upon which account it is, that *Portugal* is even now-a-days generally ſtil'd *Luſitania* by Latin Writers.

Its People were theſe, *viz.*

In Beira, Eſtremadura and Alent. with W. Caſtiles	*Luſitani.*	Chief Towns	*Auguſta Emerita* Merida, *Olyſſipo* Lisbon, *Pax Auguſta* Badajos.
In Tralos-Montes and Weſt Leon	*Vettones.*		*Salmantica* Salamanca.
In Alentaio and S. Eſtremadura	*Celtici.*		*Cœtobrix* Setuval.
In Algarve and S. Alentaio	*Turdetani*		*Pax Julia* Beja.

The Chief Mountains to be here taken notice of (beſides the *Pyrenees* already mention'd) are the *Sierra d'Aſturias*, call'd by *Pliny*, *Juga Aſturum*, which overſpread *Biſcay*, *Aſturia*, and *Gallicia*; *Sierra Morina* (call'd by *Cæſar*, *Saltus Caſtulonenſis*, and by *Ptolemy*, *Mons Marianus*) in New *Caſtile* and *Andaluſia*; *Sierra Novada*, or the *Mountains* of *Alpuxaras* (call'd *Mons Illipulus* by *Ptolemy*, and *Oroſpeda* by *Strabo*) in *Granada.*

The Chief *Rivers* are the *Ebro* or *Iberus*, *Guadalquivir*, or *Bætis*, *Guadiana* or *Anas*, *Taio* or *Tagus*, *Duro* or *Durius*, *Minho*, or *Minius.* The firſt falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, the reſt into the *Atlantick* Ocean. Again, the two former belong only to Preſent *Spain*, the others both to Preſent *Spain* and *Portugal*, foraſmuch as they riſe in *Spain*, but fall into the Ocean, either in *Portugal*, or between it and *Spain.*

The Sea that waſhes *Spain* and *Portugal*, is either the Main Ocean or the *Mediterranean.* That part of the

the former, which lies on the Northern Coaſt of *Spain*, is call'd at preſent the Sea of *Biſcay*, from the adjacent Province of *Biſcay*, as it was formerly call'd *Mare Cantabricum*, from the *Cantabri*, the ancient Inhabitants of the aforeſaid Province. The Strait, which joyneth the Ocean and the *Mediterranean*, is now-a-days call'd the Strait of *Gibraltar*, from a Town of that Name lying at the Eaſt end of it in *Andaluſia*. This Town has a good Harbour and is well Fortify'd, and is one of thoſe Important Places for the ſecuring of our Commerce in the *Mediterranean* Sea, which *Spain* by the late Treaty of *Utrecht*, was oblig'd to yield up to *Great-Britain*. The adjoining Strait, which takes its Preſent Name from this Town of *Gibraltar*, was anciently call'd *Fretum Gaditanum*, from the Iſle of *Gades*, now *Cadiz*, lying not far from it in the Weſt Ocean; as alſo *Fretum Herculeum* (*q*) from ſome fabulous Stories of *Hercules*. The *Mare Ibericum* of the Antients was that part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, which waſhes the South and Eaſt Coaſts of *Spain*, call'd now in like manner the *Spaniſh* Sea, tho' this Name is ſometimes extended alſo to any part of the Ocean lying on any other part of *Spain*.

Beſides the very ſmall but celebrated Iſle of *Cadiz* already ſpoken of, which hath a famous City and Port of the ſame Name, (both Iſle and City being call'd by the Latines *Cades*, by the Greeks *Gadira*.) There are remarkable in the *Mediterranean* Sea theſe three Iſles, oppoſite to the Provinces of *Catalonia* and *Valencia* in Preſent *Spain*, *viz.* Iſle of *Majorca*, Chief Towns *Majorca* and *Alcudia*; Iſle of *Minorca*, Chief

(*q*) This Strait had ſeveral other Denominations, as *Fretum Columnarum*, in reſpect of *Hercules*'s Pillars, ſaid to be erected on each ſide of it; *Fretum Ibericum* or *Hiſpanicum*, in reſpect of the adjoyning Country; *Fretum Oceani*, and *Limen Maris Interni*, as being the Inlet of the Ocean into the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the middle Boundary between them the former being call'd *Mare Externum*, the latter *Mare Internum*, in reſpect of their Situation without or within this Strait, or (which is much the ſame) *Hercules*'s Pillars, or the Main Land.

Towns *Maon* and *Cittadella*; and Isle of *Yvica*, Chief Town *Ivica*. The two former were antiently call'd *Insulæ Baleares* or *Gymnesiæ*, the one *Major*, the other *Minor*, from whence their Modern Names are taken; the last was the *Ebusus* of the Antients, reckon'd one of the two *Insulæ Pityusæ*, the other being that formerly nam'd *Ophiusa*, now *Formentera*. All these Isles, as they lie near to, so did they likewise belong to *Spain* before the late Treaty of *Utrecht*; whereby the Isle of *Minorca* was yielded to *Great-Britain*, as being of great Importance to the securing of our Commerce in the *Mediterranean* Sea, not only on the account of the Situation of the Isle in general; but also on account of the excellent Port of *Maon* or *Mahon*, esteem'd one of the best Ports in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

CHAP. V.

Of Antient Gaul *and Present* France, *with the* Netherlands, Lorrain, Switzerland *and* Savoy.

TO the North of *Spain* lay Old Gaul, call'd by the Greeks *Gallatia*, and by some of them *Geltogallatia*, to distinguish it from the Asiatick *Gallatia*; by the Romans *Gallia*, and sometimes *Gallia* (r) *Transalpina*, by way of distinction from *Gallia* (s) *Cisalpina* in *Italy*. It took up all the extent of Ground between the Ocean, the *Rhine*, the *Alpes*, the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the *Pyrenean* Mountains. Within which compass is now comprehended *France*, *Lorrain*, *Savoy*, with great part of *Switzerland*, of *Germany*, and of the *Netherlands*.

France is bounded on the North with the English Channel and the *Netherlands*; on the East with *Lorrain*, *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, and the *Alpes*, which parts it from *Italy*; on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and *Pyrenean* Mountains; on the West with the Main Ocean.

(r) So call'd, as lying in respect of *Rome*, *trans Alpes*, beyond the *Alps*.
(s) So call'd, as lying *cis Alpes*, or on the same side of the *Alps* as *Rome* doth.

It

It may be distinguish'd into Three general Parts, Northern, Middle, and Southern, each comprehending Four general (*t*) Governments.

The North part of *France* comprehends the 4 Governments of

Picardy on the Chann.	High, Low	Ch. T.	Amiens, Guise, St. Quintin, Peronne; Calais, Boulogne, Abbeville.
Normandy on the Channel	High	Ch. T.	Rouen, Caudebec, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Evreux, Liseux.
	Low	Ch.	Caen, Bayeux, Coutances, Carentan, Cherburg, Auranches, Alencon, Sees.
Isle of France		Ch. T.	PARIS, Laon, Soissons, Beauvais, Senlis, Pontoise, Melun, with the Royal Seats of Versailles and Fountainbleau.
Champagne E. of the I. of France	High, Low	Ch. T.	Rheimes, Chaalons, sur Marne, Sedan. Troyes, Sens, Langres.
	Brie	Ch.	Meaux, Provins.

The Middle Part of *France* contains the four Governments of

Bretagne on the Ocean	Ch. T.	High	Rennes, Brieux, S. Malo, Nantes, Dol.
	Ch.	Low	Breft, S. Pol de Leon, Vannes, Port-Louis.

(*t*) The Division of *France* into 12 General Governments, was made in the Year 1614. and tho' it continued but some few Months in Civil Use among the French; yet it has been ever since retain'd by most Geographers as consisting of a few Members, and therefore the more easy to be remember'd. At present *France* with its Conquests is divided into 37 Military Governments, whereof there are to the North 12, *viz.* The Government of *Paris*, *Isle of France*, *Normandy*, *Havre de Grace*, *Picardy* and *Artois*, *Dunkirk*, *Flanders*, *Champagne*, *Mets* and *Verdun*, *Toul*, *de la Sarre*, and *Alsace*; in the Middle 15, *viz.* *France* or *Burgundy* County, *Burgundy* Dutchy, *Nivernois*, *Bourbonnois*, *Marche*, *Berry*, *Orleanois*, *Turain*, *Main* and *Perche*, *Bretagne*, *Anjou*, *Saumur*, *Poitou*, *Aunis* and *Pays Brovageais*, *Santonge* and *Angoumois*; to the South 10, *viz.* *Guienne*, *Limosin*, *Auvergne*, *Lionnois*, *Daupbiny*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, *Roussillon*, *Foix*, *Low Navarre* and *Bearn*.

Orleanois

Orleanois moſt of it inland, E. and S. of Bretagne	Ch. T.	Orleans, Blois; Mans and Meyenne in Main; Nogent in Perche, Chartres in La Beauce; Tours in Tourain, Poictiers in Poictou, Angers in Anjou; Vendoſme, Nevers, Angouleſme; Bourges in Berry, Rochel in Aunis.	
Burgogne E. of Orl. & S. of Ch.	Burgundy proper	Ch. T.	Dijon, Auxerre, Semur, Chaalon ſur Soane, Autun, Charolls, Maſcon.
	Breſſe		Bourg en Breſſe, Belley, Trevaux.
Lionnois E. of Orl. S. of Burg.	Ch. T.	Lions, Beaujeau, Bourbon; Feurs in Forez; Clermont and S. Flour in Avergne; Gueret in Marche.	

The South Part of *France* contains the 4 Governments of

Guienne on the Ocean divided into	Guienne Northwards	Chief Towns		Bourdeaux; Rodes in Rovergne; Cahors, Montauban in Quercy; Santes in Santonge; Periguex in Parigort; Limoges in Limoſin; Bazas, Agen.
	Gaſcoigne Southwards	Chief Towns		Aire, Dax, Albert in Pays des Landes; Condom; Aux in Armagnac, Lombes in Cominges, Tarbes in Bigorre, Pau and Oleron in Bearn, S. Palais in Low Navarre, Bayonne in Labourd.
Languedoc on the Mediter. Sea,	High Low Cevennes	Ch. T.		Toulouſe, Alby, Foix, S. Papoul. Narbon, Beziers, Montpellier Niſmes Puy, Viviers, Mende.
Dauphiny	High Low	Ch. T.		Grenoble, Gap, Embrun, Briancon. Vienne, Valence, Montelimart, Die.
Provence on the Mediter. Sea	Low High	Ch. T.		Aix, Arles, Toulon, Marſeille, Antibbe, Grace. Siſteron, Apt, Forcalquier and Digne.

Within this Province lies the Principality of *Orange*, Ch. T. *Orange*, reſtor'd to our late King *William* by the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, but upon his Death ſeiz'd again by the French, and by the late Treaty of *Utrecht*, yielded up for ever to *France*, by the King of *Pruſſia*, in behalf of himſelf and the Heirs of the late Prince of *Naſſau-Frieſland*. Alſo within *Provence* lies the County of *Venaiſſin*, together with the City of *Avignon* belonging to the Pope.

To

To the aforesaid 12 Governments may be added the

French Conquests, *viz.*
- Roussillon South of Languedoc, Ch. T. Perpignan.
- Burgogne or Franche Compte, East of Burgundy Dutchy, Ch. T. Besancon, Dole.
- Alsace, N. E. of Franche Compte, Ch. T. Strasburg.
- Artois, North of Picardy, Ch. T. Arras, S. Omers.

Of these Conquests *Alsace* did belong to the Emperor, the other Three to the King of *Spain*, but now they belong in a manner wholly to the French, notwithstanding which *Alsace* is still reckon'd as a part of *Germany*, *Artois* of the *Netherlands*, and (by some) *Roussillon* of *Catalonia* in *Spain*. The other lesser Conquests of *France* shall be taken notice of in their respective Places.

As for the other Countries (besides *France* already describ'd) now comprehended within the compass of Old *Gaul*,

SAvoy lies between *France* to the South and West, *Switzerland* to the North, and *Italy* to the East. Its Chief Towns are *Chambery*, *Pignerol* and *Monstiers*. It is under its own Duke, who is likewise Prince of *Piedmont*, the adjoyning part of *Italy*; for which reason *Savoy* is often ascrib'd to *Italy* by Geographers. The Duke of *Savoy* is likewise become King of *Sicily* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

SWitzerland lies between *France* to the West, *Germany* to the North and East, *Italy* and *Savoy* to the South. It is made up of two principal Parts, *viz.*

Switzerland Proper, or the Thirteen Cantons, *viz.* of
- Zurick, Bern, Lucern, Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schafhausen, Appenzel; Ch. T. the same, excepting Altorf, Ch. T. of the Canton of Uri, and Stantz Ch. T. of the Canton of Underwald.

Confederates, the Chief being the
- Grisons, Ch. T. Coire, Chiavenna; Sundrio and Bornio in the Valtoline, Sion in Valais.
- Republick of Geneva.

Lorrain

LOrrain lies between *France*, the *Netherlands*, and *Germany*, Ch. T. *Nancy* in *Lorrain* Proper, *Barle-duc* and *Clermont* in the Dutchy of *Bar*; *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*, three Epiſcopal Cities, which with their Territories belong now to the French.

THE *Netherlands* or Low Countries, are bounded to the North and Eaſt with *Germany*, to the South with *Lorrain* and *France*; to the Weſt with the German Ocean.

They are uſually diſtinguiſh'd into the *Spaniſh*, now *Auſtrian Netherlands*, lying to the South next to France; and the *United* or *Dutch Netherlands*, lying to the North. The former frequently go under the name of *Flanders*, the latter of *Holland*, which are properly the names only of the moſt known or remarkable Province in each.

The *Auſtrian Netherlands* are uſually divided into theſe Ten Provinces, *viz.*

Flanders on the German Ocean ſubdivided into
- Dutch Ch. T. } Hulſt, Axel, Sluys.
- Auſtrian Ch. T. } Gaunt, Bruges, Oſtend, Newport, Courtray, Oudenarde, Dendermond, Tournay, Ypres, Menin.
- French or Wallone Ch. T. } Dunkirk, Armentiers, Liſle, Doway.

Brabant E. of Flanders, divided into
- Dutch Ch. T. { Bergen op Zoom, Boiſleduc, Grave, with Breda belonging to our late K.W. Maeſtricht reckon'd by ſome in the B. of Liege.
- Auſtrian Ch. T. { BRUSSELS, Louvain, Tillemont, Landen, Nivelle, Gemblours.

Marquiſate of the Empire within Brabant, Ch. T. Antwerp.
Seigniory of Malines within Brabant, Ch. T. Malines.

Gelderland N. E. of Brabant divided into
- Dutch, now with Zutphen reckon'd one of the Seven United Provinces.
- Auſtrian, Ch. T. Ruremond, Venlo.

Pruſſian, Ch. T. Gelders, yielded to the King of *Pruſſia* by the late Treaty of *Utrecht*.

Province of Limburg S. of Geld.
- Auſtrian, Ch. T. Limburg.
- Dutch, Ch. T. Rolduc, Valkenburg, Dalem.

Province

Province of Luxemburg S. of Limburg Province { Auſtrian, Ch. T. Luxemburg, Baſtogne, La Roche. French C. T. Thionville, Bouillon.

Province of Namur S. of Brabant { Auſtrian, Ch. T. Namur, Charleroy, Flerus. French, Ch. T. Charlemont, Walcourt.

Hainault W. of Namur Prov. { Auſtrian, Ch. T. Mons, Aeth, Enghein, Hall, Steenkirk. French, Ch. T. Cambray, Valenciennes, Maubeuge.

Artois (W. of Hainault) of which already in the French Conqueſts.

The *United* or *Dutch Netherlands* are uſually divided into theſe Seven Provinces, *viz.*

Holland on the German Ocean divided into
- N. Holland or W. Friſeland Ch. T. { Horn, Alchmar, Enchuyſen.
- S. Holland Ch. T. { AMSTERDAM, Harlem, Leyden, Hague, Delf, Rotterdam, Dort, Gorcum, Goude, Naerden. To which may be added Ryſwick, famous for the Treaty of Peace, which concluded the laſt War between the Confederates and France.
- Iſles of
  - N. Holland, Iſle Texel, Iſle Flieland.
  - S. Holland. { I. Worme, Ch. T. Brille, Helvoetſluys: I. Overflacke, Ch. T. Sommerdike; I. Goree, Ch. T. Goree.

Zealand S. of Holland made up of Seven Iſles, *viz.* { Iſle Walcheren, Ch. T. Middleburg, Flufhing, Veer; Iſle of S. Beverland, Ch. T. Goes; Iſle Scowen, Ch. T. Zyriczee, Broverſhaven; Iſle Tolen, Ch. T. Tolen; Iſle of N. Beverland, I. Duiveland and I. Wolferdick have only Villages.

Province of Utrecht E. of Holland, Ch. T. { Utrecht, Amersfort, Wyckteduerſtede.

Gelderland (E. of Utrecht Province) including { Zutphen, once a diſtinct Province, Ch. T. Zutphen, Grol, Doesburg. Gelderland proper, Ch. T. Nimeguen, Arnhem, Harderwick, with Loo, a Seat of the late King *William*.

Overyſſel N. of Gelderland, Ch. T.	Deventer, Zwoll, Campen, Covorden.
Province of Groninghen N. of Overyſſel, Ch. T.	Groninghen, Dam.
Friſeland or E. Friſeland W. of Groninghen Prov. Ch. T.	Lewarden, Haerlinghen, Franeker.

What remains (within the compaſs of Old *Gaul*) to be yet deſcrib'd, is now reckon'd part of *Germany*, and therefore the particular Deſcription thereof will be more properly deferr'd till *Germany* comes to be treated of; only it will be convenient to obſerve here in general, that within this Tract there lies (beſides *Alſace* already mention'd in the French Conqueſts) the three Electoral Archbiſhopricks of *Mentz*, *Triers* or *Treves*, and *Cologne*, with the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, which laſt is ſo intermingled with the *Netherlands*, that by ſome it is made a part of them.

Having gone through the principal Diviſions of all the ſeveral Countries lying at preſent within the limits of Old *Gaul*, I now proceed to the Diviſions of Old *Gaul* itſelf, which was divided by *Auguſtus* into four Parts or Provinces, *viz.* *Gallia Narbonenſis*, *Aquitanica*, *Celtica*, or *Lugdunenſis*, and *Belgica*.

Gallia Narbonenſis, ſo nam'd from its Capital City *Narbo Narbonne*, lay on the *Mediterranean* Sea, being bounded by the *Alpes* and the River *Varus* from *Italy*; by the *Pyrenean* Mountains from *Spain*; and by the River *Garumna Garonne*, M. *Gebenna Cevenne*, and the River *Rhodanus Rhoſne*, from *Gallia Aquitanica* and *Gallia Celtica*. So that it comprehended Preſent *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Dauphiny*, and *Savoy*.

Its

Its Chief People were,

In Savoy & part of Dauphiny	*Allobroges*	Chief Towns	*Genava* Geneva, *Vienna* Vienne.
	Centrones		*Axima* Centron †, *Tarantasia*, Monstiers.
In Dauphiny	*Segalauni*		*Valencia* Valence.
	Vocontii		*Dea* Die, *Vasio* Vaison †,
	Caturiges		*Caturigomagus* Corges †.
In Provence	*Gavares*		*Avenio* Avignon, *Arausi* Orange,
	Salyes		*Aquæ Sextiæ* Aix, *Arelate*, Arles. *Massiliæ* Marseilles.
In Rovergne	*Ruteni.*		about Rodez.
In Languedoc	*Gabali*		about Mende and Puy, *i.e.* in Velay;
	Helvii		about Alby.
	Volcæ Tectosagi		*Narbo* Narbonne, *Tolosa* Tolouse.
	Volcæ Arecomici.		*Blitteræ* Beziers.
			Nemausus Nismes.

Gallia Aquitanica (so nam'd) because part of it was the Old or Proper *Aquitania*, lay between *Gallia Narbonensis*, the Pyrenees, the Ocean, and the River *Ligeris* Loire, by which it was separated from *Gallia Celtica*. So that it contain'd the Government of *Guienne*, with as much of the Governments of *Orleanois*, and *Lionnois*, as lies on the South and West sides of the *Loire*.

Its Chief People were,

In Gascony	In Pays des Landes	*Ausci*	Chief Towns	*Elusaberris* Aux.
		Tarbelli		*Aquæ Tarbellicæ* Dax.
	In Bigorre	*Bigerriones*		
In Guienne	In Bourdelois	*Bituriges*	Chief Towns	*Burdigala* Bourdeaux.
		Vibisci		
	In Bazadois	*Vasates*		about Bazas.
	In Quercy	*Caduci*		*Devena* Cahors.
	In Perigort	*Petrocorii*	Chief Towns	*Vesonna* Perigueux.
	In Limolin	*Limovices*		*Augustoritum* Limoges.
	In Santonge	*Santones*		*Mediolanum* Santes.

In Orl. Govern. { In Poictou *Pictones* } Ci. { *Limonum* Poictiers. / In Breſſe { *Rituriges* / *Cubi* } } Ci. { *Avaricum* Bourges.

In Lion. Govern. { In Auvergne *Arvenni* } Ci. { *Auguſtanemetum* S. Flour. / In Marche *Boii* }

The third Province, nam'd *Gallia Celtica* from its Inhabitants, being the *Celtæ* properly ſo call'd, and *Lugdunenſis* from its Capital *Lugdunum*, now *Lions*, was ſituated between the Ocean and the three Rivers, *Ligeris*, *Loire*, *Sequana*, *Seyne*, and *Matrona*, *Marne*, the two laſt dividing it from *Belgica*. So that it contain'd preſent *Bretagne* and *Normandy*, as much of the Government of *Orleanois* as lies North and Eaſt of the *Loire*, as much of the Iſle of *France* and *Champagne* as lies South of the *Seyne* and *Marne*, with the greateſt part of *Burgundy* Dutchy, and ſome of the Government of *Lionnois*.

Its Chief People were,

In Bretagne { *Oſiſmii* / *Veneti* / *Nannetes* / *Redones* / *Curioſelites* } Ci. { *Vorganium* Guigvan †. / *Vindana* Vannes / *Condivincum* Nantes. / *Condate* Rennes / about Quimper-Carantin.

In Normandy { *Unelli* / *Lexobii* / *Aulerci* { *Eburovices* / *Diablintæ* / *Cenomani* } } Chief Towns { *Crociatorum* Carentan, / *Noviomagus* Lilieux. / *Mediolanum* Eureux. / *Noviodunum* Mayenne. / *Vidunum* Mans.

In Gov. of Orleans { In Maine / In Beauce and Orl. proper } *Carnutes* { *Autricum* Chartres, / *Genabum* Orleans.

In Orleans { In Tourain *Turones* / In Anjou *Andegavi*. } { *Cæſarodunum* Tours. / *Juliomagus* Angiers.

In Gov. of Lion. { In Lion pr. and Foreſt } *Seduſiani* Chief Towns { *Lugdunum* Lions / *Forum Seguſianorum* Feurs.

In Burgundy Dutchy *Ædui* Chief Towns { *Auguſtodunum* Autun.

In Champagne { *Tricaſſii* / *Senones* } Chief Towns { *Auguſtobona* Troyes. / *Agendicum* Sens.

In the Iſle of France *Pariſii* Chief Towns { *Lutetia* Paris.

Gallia

Gallia Belgica, ſo denominated from the *Belgæ* its Inhabitants, lay between the *Rhine*, the *Rhoſne*, the *Marne*, the *Seyne*, and the Ocean; and conſequently comprehended as much of preſent *Normandy*, Iſle of *France*, and *Champagne*, as is on the North and Eaſt of the *Seyne* and *Marne*, the County of *Burgundy*, the greateſt part of *Switzerland*, all *Lorrain* and the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, with as much of the United *Netherlands* as lies South of the Old Channel of the *Rhine* paſſing by *Utrecht* and *Leiden*, and laſtly, as much of Preſent *Germany* as lies Weſt of the *Rhine*.

Its Chief People were,

In Normandy	*Caletes*	Chief Towns	*Juliobona* Dieppe
	Velocaſſi		*Rotomagus* Rouen.
In Picardy	*Ambiani*		*Samarobriga* Amiens.
	Veromandui		*Auguſta Veromanduorum* Vermandois †.
	Bellovaci		*Cæſaromagus* Beauvois.
	Sueſſiones		*Auguſta Sueſſionum* Soiſſons.
	Silvanectæ		*Auguſtomagus* Senlis.
In Champagne	*Remi*		*Durocortorum* Reims.
	Catalauni		about Chaalons ſur Marne.
	Lingones		*Andomatunum* Langres.
In Burg. County	*Sequani*		*Veſontio* Beſancon.
In Switzerland proper	*Helvetii*		*Aventicum* Avances, †, *Turigo* Zurick, *Tugio* Zug, *Urba* Orbe †.
	Rauraci		*Auguſta Rauracorum* Auguſt †.
In Germany: In Alſace	*Trebocci*		*Argentoratum* Strasburg.
In B. of Spire	*Nemetes*		*Noviomagus* Spire.
In Archbiſh. of the ſame name	*Vangiones*		*Moguntiacum* Mentz.
	Treviri		*Auguſta Trevirorum* Triers.
	Ubii		*Colonia Agrippina* Cologne.
In Liege Limb. & Luxemb.	*Tungri*		*Atuatica* Tongres.
In Lor.	*Mediomatrices*		*Divodurum* Metz.
	Leuci		*Tullium* Toul, *Naſium* Nancy.

In

In the Netherlands	In S. Holl. and part of Geld.	*Batavi*	Chief Towns	*Batavoduru*m Wyckte Duerstede, *Lugdunum* Leyden, *Arenacum* Arnhem, *Noviomagus* Nimeguen.
	In Geld. & Brabant	*Menapii*		*Caſtellum Menapiorum* Keſſel.
	In Hainault	*Nervii*		*Bagacum* Bavay, *Camberacum* Cambray.
	In Fland. & N. W. Picardy	*Morini*		*Tervanna* Tervanne, *Caſtellum Morinorum* Caſſel, *Portus Geſſoriacus* Boulogne.
	In Artois	*Atrebates*		*Nemetacum* Arras.
	In Zealand	*Taxandri*		

From the (*u*) foregoing, Antient and Preſent Diviſions it is apparent, that *France* takes up above three Fourths of Old Gaul, for which Reaſon the Name of *Gallia* is now appropriated to it by Latin Writers. The *Netherlands* are ſtil'd by Modern Latiniſts, *Belgium*, as taking up a conſiderable quantity of G. *Belgica* or the Country of the Old *Belgæ*, and more peculiarly ſome Portion of that Part of *Bel-*

gica

(*u*) It is obſervable that more Provinces and Towns in *France* than in any other Country, ſtill preſerve ſome Remains of the Names of their Antient Inhabitants, *viz*. *Poictou* and *Poictiers* of the *Pictones*, *Anjou* and *Angers* of the *Andegavi*, *Santonge* and *Santes* of the *Santones*, *Quercy* and *Cahors* of the *Cadurci*, *Limoſin* and *Limoges* of the *Limovices*, *Perigort* and *Perigeux* of the *Petrocorii*, *Tourain* and *Tours* of the *Turones*, &c. *Begorri* of the *Bigerriones*, *Auvergne* of the *Arvenni*, *Rodez* of the *Ruteni*, &c. *Paris* of the *Pariſii*, *Sens* of the *Senones*, *Troyes* of the *Tricaſſii*, *Reimes* of the *Remi*, *Senlis* of the *Silvanectæ*, *Soiſſons* of the *Sueſſiones*, *Langres* of the *Lingones*, *Beauvais* of the *Bellovaci*, *Amiens* of the *Ambiani*, *Vermandois* of the *Veromandui*, *Chartres* of the *Carnutes*, *Evreux* of the *Eburovices*, *Liſieux* of the *Lexobii*, *Nantes* of the *Namnetes*, *Rennes* of the *Redones*, *Vennes* of the *Veneti*, *Aux* of the *Auſcii*, *Baſas* of the *Vaſates*, &c.

gica, which is call'd (x) *Belgium* by *Jul. Cæſar* in his Commentaries. The *Spaniſh*, now *Auſtrian* Netherlands, have been uſed to be ſtil'd *Belgium Regium* in Latin, on account of their belonging to the King of *Spain*, the United *Belgium Fœderatum*. The Inhabitants of the latter, commonly call'd the *Dutch* or *Hollanders*, have by Latin Writers the Name of *Batavi* given to them, from the Ancient *Batavi*, who inhabited (the Iſland, made by the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, with the adjoyning Parts, that is) the South Part of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht*, with the neighbouring Parts of *Gelderland*. Upon the like Account the *Switzers* properly ſo call'd, are ſtill denominated by Latiniſts *Helvetii*, and their Country *Helvetia*, and the *Savoyards Allobroges*.

But before the Diviſion above laid down was made by *Auguſtus*, *Gaul* was divided into Three Parts, *Belgica* between the Ocean, the *Rhine*, the *Seyne*, and the *Marne*; *Celtica* between the Ocean, the *Seyne*, the *Marne*, the *Rhine*, the *Rhoſne*, *M. Cevenne*, and the *Garonne*; and *Aquitania* between the *Garonne*, the Ocean, and the *Pyrenean* Mountains. All the reſt (afterwards call'd *Gallia Narbonenſis*) was by a peculiar Name ſtil'd *Provincia Romanorum*, and was not reckon'd as

(x) Concerning *Cæſar*'s *Belgium* there are ſeveral different Opinions, which may be reduced to Four, of which one takes it only for a City, a ſecond for the Diſtrict of the *Bellovaci* and *Atrebates*, together (probably) with thoſe of the *Ambiani*, *Sylvanectæ* and *Veromandui*; a third for all the lower part of *G. Belgica* ſituated on the Sea; a fourth for the ſame as *G. Belgica*. Of theſe the firſt and the laſt ſeem the moſt abſurd; and altho' it is likely that the third Opinion was embraced by thoſe that firſt impos'd that name of *Belgium* upon the Netherlands; yet after all, the ſecond ſeems to be built on the beſt Foundation, as may be ſeen in *Brietus*'s *Geogr.* Tom. I. p. 2. l. 6. c. 7. or rather in *Cæſar*'s *Comm.* Lib. 5. & 8. *de bello Gallico*. And if ſo, then the *Atrebates* only, and conſequently a ſmall portion of *Cæſar*'s *Belgium*, lay within the preſent *Netherlands*, the reſt lying in *France*, as will appear upon reviewing the Table of the People of *Gallia Belgica*.

a Part

a part of Gaul. And this is the Diviſion follow'd by *Julius Cæſar* in his Commentaries, and expreſs'd by the ſmall Draught in one corner of the Map of Gaul.

Again, there was another Diviſion of Gaul into *Gallia Comata*, (which compriſing the *Belgica* and *Celtica* of *Auguſtus*) was ſo nam'd from the long Hair worn by the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts; and *Gallia Braccata*, which was the ſame with *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and was ſo term'd from the *Braccæ*, a ſort of Habit worn by its People. *Gallia Togata* was the ſame with *Gallia Italica*, of which hereafter in *Italy*.

The Chief Mountains to be here taken notice of are the *Gebenna Gevenne* on the North of *Languedoc*; the *Jura Jour*, on the Borders of *France*, *Savoy*, and *Switzerland*; the *Vogeſus Vauge*, between *France* and *Lorrain*.

The Chief Rivers are, the *Scaldis Schelde*, or *Eſcaut*, *Moſa Maes* or *Meuſe*, both riſing in *France* and running through the *Netherlands* into the *German* Ocean; the *Rhodanus Rhoſne*, which riſing in the borders of *Switzerland*, and running through the *Lacus Lemanus* Lake of *Geneva*, receives at *Lions* the *Arar Soane*, and at laſt falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea; the *Garumna Garonne* iſſuing out of the *Pyrenees*, and the *Ligeris Loire* riſing out of the *Cevenne* Mountain, and both falling into the main Ocean; the *Sequana Seyne* riſing in *Burgundy*, and at *Paris* receiving the *Matrona Marne*, and afterwards emptying itſelf into the *Engliſh* Channel.

The *Mare Gallicum* of the Antients was that part of the *Mediterranean* Sea which waſhes *Languedoc* and *Provence*, and is now diſtinguiſh'd by two Names; that which waſhes *Languedoc* being call'd the *Gulf of Lions*; that which waſhes *Provence*, the Sea of *Marſeilles*, or *Provence*. The *Oceanus Gallicus* was that part of the main Ocean which waſhes the Weſtern Coaſt of *France*, where lay the Province of *Aquitania*; whence

whence it was frequently call'd alſo *Oceanus Aquitanicus*, as it is now-a-days the Sea of *Guienne* or *Gaſcony*, from the Provinces of thoſe Names lying in old *Aquitania*. The *Fretum Gallicum* was that, which is now call'd the *Straits* of *Calais* by the *French*, of *Dover* by the *Engliſh*, as lying between thoſe two Towns. It was alſo call'd *Fretum Morinorum* from the *Morini* a neighbouring People of *Gallia Belgica*, and *Fretum Britannicum* from the Iſle *Britannia* lying on the oppoſite ſide of it; which together with the reſt of the *Britiſh* Iſles comes next to be deſcribed.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Britiſh Iſles.

IN the Northern Ocean overagainſt *France* and *Germany* lies a body of Iſlands, which, as they were antiently call'd *Inſulæ Britannicæ*, ſo ſtill go under the common name of the *Britiſh Iſles*. Among theſe there are two much larger than any of the reſt, one known now by the name of *Great Britain*, lying neareſt to the European Continent; the other by the name of *Ireland*, lying Weſt of the former.

Great Britain (antiently call'd *Albion*, *Britannia Magna*, and by way of eminency ſimply *Britannia*) may now be beſt diſtinguiſh'd into three general Parts, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*; of theſe *England* and *Scotland* were two diſtinct Kingdoms before the late Union into One Kingdom. The Principality of *Wales* was ſeveral Ages afore united to the Kingdom of *England*. *England* is bounded Northward with *Scotland*, Eaſtward with the *German Ocean*, which parts it from *Germany*; Southward with the *Engliſh Channel*, which divides it from *France*; and Weſtward with *Wales* and the *Iriſh Sea*, by which it is ſeparated from *Ireland*.

England may be divided into (*y*) three general Parts, Northern, Middle, and Southern, which all together contain 40 Counties or Shires,

The Northern part of *England* contains 6 Counties or Shires.

On the E. Coaſt from N. to S.	Northumberland, Durham, Yorkſhire	Ch. T.	New-Caſtle, Berwick,
		Ch.	Durham, York, Hull, Hallifax.
On the W. Coaſt from N. to S.	Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire	Ch. T.	Carliſle, Ierby, Appleby, Kendal,
		Ch.	Lancaſter, Mancheſter, Liverpool.

(*y*) There is another General Diviſion of *England* into 6 Judiciary Circuits, *viz.* Home Circuit, containing the Counties of Hertfordſhire, Eſſex, Kent, Surrey and Suſſex; Weſtern Circuit, containing Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Dorſetſhire, Somerſetſhire, Devonſhire and Cornwall; Oxford Circuit, containing Berkſhire, Oxfordſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Monmouthſhire, Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, Worceſterſhire; Norfolk Circuit, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire; Mid-land Circuit, containing Warwickſhire, Northamptonſhire, Lincolnſhire, Rutlandſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Derbyſhire; Northern Circuit, Containing Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, Biſhoprick of Durham and Northumberland. Middleſex and Cheſhire are not included within any Circuit, the former on account of the nearneſs of its parts to *London*, which is ſeated within it, the latter as being a County Palatine.

There is another Diviſion of *England* in reſpect of its Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction into Provinces and Dioceſſes. The Provinces are two, namely

The Province of Canterbury in which are contained 22 Dioceſſes or Biſhopricks, *viz.*

Canterbury, Rocheſter	Containing	E. Part, W. Part of Kent.
London	Containing	Eſſex, Middleſex, and part of Hertfordſhire.
Chicheſter	Containing	Suſſex.

The

The Diocefs of	Winchefter	Hampfhire, Surrey, and Ifle of Wight, with Guernfey and Jerfey.
	Salisbury	Wiltfhire and Berkfhire.
	Briftol	Dorfetfhire with Briftol.
	Exeter	Devonfhire and Cornwall.
	Bath and Wells	Somerfetfhire.
	Glouceſter	Glouceſterfhire.
	Worceſter	Worceſterfhire and part of Warwickfhire.
	Hereford	Herefordfhire and part of Shropfhire.
	Lichfield and Coventry	Radnorfhire and Montgomeryfhire. Staffordfhire, Derbyfhire, and the other part of Warwickfhire, with part of Shropfhire.
	Lincoln	Lincolnfhire, Leiceſterfhire, Huntingdonfhire, Bedfordfhire, Buckinghamfhire, and the other part of Hertfordfhire.
	Ely	Cambridgefhire.
	Norwich	Norfolk and Suffolk.
	Oxford	Oxfordfhire.
	Peterburrough	Northamptonfhire and Rutlandfhire.
	St. Aſaph	Partof Flintfhire, Denbighfhire, Merionethfhire, Montgomeryfhire, and Shropfhire.
	Bangor	Caernarvonfhire, Angleſey, part of Denbighfhire, and Merionethfhire.
	Meneu or St. Davids	Pembrokeſhire, Caerdiganfhire, Caermarthenfhire.
	Landaff	Glamorganfhire, Monmouthfhire, Brecknockfhire, and ſome part of Radnorfhire.

The Province of York, within which are 5 Dioceſſes.

The Diocefs of	York	Yorkfhire (all but the N. W. part of it, call'd Richmondfhire) and Nottinghamfhire.
	Cheſter	Cheſhire, Richmondfhire, Lancafhire, part of Cumberland, Flintfhire, Denbighfhire.
	Durham	The Biſhoprick of Durham, and Northumberland.
	Carliſle	Part of Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland.
	Sodor or Man	The Iſle of Man.

It may not be unuſeful to ſubjoyn alſo in this Place the extent of each of the Seven Kingdoms erected here by the Saxons, commonly ſtil'd the Saxon Heptarchy.

The Kingdom of Kent contain'd Kent.
The Kingdom of South Saxons contain'd Suſſex and Surrey.
The Kingdom of Eaſt-Saxons contain'd { Eſſex. / Middleſex. / Part of Hertfordſhire.
The Kingdom of Eaſt-Angles contain'd { Norfolk, / Suffolk, / Cambridgſhire.

The K. of Mercia contain'd { The reſt of Hertfordſh / Bedfordſhire, / Huntingdonſhire, / Northamptonſhire, / Buckinghamſhire, / Oxfordſhire, / Glouceſterſh. / Hereſordſh. / Worceſterſh. / Warwickſh. / Leiceſterſh. / Rutlandſh. / Lincolnſhire, / Nottinghamſh. / Derbyſhire, / Staffordſhire, / Shropſhire, / Cheſhire.

The K. of Northumberland contain'd { Lancaſhire, / Yorkſhire, / Weſtmoreland, / Cumberland; / Northumberland, / South Scotland to the Fryth of Edenburg.

The K. of W. Saxons contain'd { Berkſhire, / Hampſhire, / Wiltſhire, / Somerſetſhire, / Dorſetſhire, / Devonſhire, / Cornwall.

It may not be unacceptable to add here a Catalogue of the Towns in *England* and *Wales*, that ſend Members to the Engliſh Parliament, *viz.*

In Bedfordſhire,
Bedford.
In Berks
Windſor
Reading
Wallingford
Abingdon.
In Bucks,
Buckingham
Chipping Wincomb
Ailesbury
Agmondeſham
Wendover
Great Marlow.
In Cambridgeſhire,
Univerſity of Cambridge
Town of Cambridge.

In Cheſhire,
Cheſter City.
In Cornwall,
Lanceſton
Leskard
Leſtwithiel
Truro
Bodmin
Helſton
Saltaſh
Camelford
Weſtlow
Grampound
Eaſtlow
Penryn
Tregony
Boſſigney
St. Ives

Foway
St. German
St. Michael
Newport
St. Mawes
Callington.
Cumberland,
Carliſle
Cockermouth.
Derbyſhire,
Derby Town.
Devonſhire,
Exeter City
Totheſs
Plymouth:
Okehampton
Barnſtaple
Plympton

Honiton

Honiton
Tavistock
Ashburton
{ Clifton
{ Dartmouth
{ Hardnes
Beralston
Tiverton.
Dorsetshire,
Poule
Dorchester
Lyme-Regis
Weymouth
Melcomb Regis
Bridport
Shaftsbury
Wareham
Corfe-Castle.
Durham,
Durham City.
Essex,
Colchester
Malden
Harwich.
Gloucestershire,
Gloucester City
Cirencester
Tewksbury.
Herefordshire,
Hereford City
Lemster
Weobly.
Hertfordshire,
St. Albans
Hertford.
Huntingdonshire,
Huntingdon.
Kent,
Canterbury City
Rochester City
Maidstone
Queenborough.
Lancashire,
Lancaster
Preston
Newton
Wigan
Clitheró
Leverpoole.

Leicestershire,
Leicester.
Lincolnshire,
Lincoln City
Boston
Great Grimsby
Stamford
Grantham.
Middlesex,
Westminster City
London City.
Monmouthshire,
Monmouth.
Norfolk,
Norwich City
Lyn-Regis
Great Yarmouth
Thetford
Castlerising.
Northamptonsh.
Peterborough City
Northampton
Brackley
Higham-Ferrars.
Northumberland,
New-Castle on Tyne
Morpeth
Berwick on Tweed
Nottinghamsh.
Nottingham
East-Retford
Newark on Trent.
Oxon,
University of Oxon
City of Oxon
New Woodstock
Banbury.
Salop,
Salop Town
Bridgnorth
Ludlow
Great Wenlock
Bishop's Castle.
Somersetsh.
Bristol City
Bath City
Wells City
Taunton

Bridgwater
Minehead
Ilcester
Milburn Port.
Southamptonsh.
Winchester City
Southampton
Portsmouth
Yarmouth
Petersfield
Medena
Stockbridge
Newton
Christ-Church
Lymington
Whitchurch.
Staffordsh.
Litchfield City
Stafford
Newcastle under
Lyne.
Tamworth.
Suffolk,
Ipswich
Dunwich
Orford
Aldburough
Sudbury
Eye
St. Edmundsbury.
Surrey,
Southwark
Blechingly
Rygate
Guilford
Gatton,
Haslemere.
Sussex,
Chichester City
Horsham
Midhurst
Lewes
New Shoreham
Bramber
Streyning
East Grimsted
Arundel

War-

Warwickſhire,
Coventry City
Warwick.
Weſtmoreland,
Appleby.
Wiltſhire,
New Sarum City
Wilton
Downeton
Hindon
Heytersbury
Weſtbury
Calne
Deviſes
Chippenham
Malmesbury
Criklade
Great Bedwin
Lurgerſhall
Old Sarum
Wooton Baſſet
Marleborough
Droitwich.
Worceſterſhire,
Worceſter City
Eveſham
Bewdley.
Yorkſhire,
York City
Kingſton upon Hull
Knaresborough
Scarborough
Rippon
Richmond
Heydon
Boroughbrigg
Malton
Thirsk
Aldborough
Beverley
Northallerton
Pontefract.
Cinque Ports,
Port of Haſtings
Winchelſea
Rye
New Rumney
Port of Hyeth
Port of Dover
Port of Sandwich
Port of Seaford.
Wales,
Angleſey,
Beaumaris.
Brecon,
Brecon Town.
Cardigan,
Cardigan Town.
Carmarthen,
Carmarthen Town.
Carnarvon,
Carnavon Town.
Denbigh,
Denbigh Town.
Flint,
Flint Town.
Glamorgan,
Cardiffe Town.
Montgomery
Montgomery Town.
Pembroke,
Haverford-Weſt
Pembroke Town.
Radnor,
New Radnor.

The Counties of Rutland in England, and Merioneth in Wales, have neither of them any Town that ſend Members to Parliament.

The whole number of the foregoing Cities and Burroughs together with the two Univerſities, amounts to 218;

Of which London ſends Repreſentatives		4
Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdley, Higham-Ferrars, and Monmouth in England, together with the 12 Burroughs in Wales, ſend each of them one, which make up		17
The remaining 200 Places ſend each of them two, which make in all		400
Beſides which, the 40 Counties in England ſend each two Repreſentatives, and the 12 Counties in Wales ſend each 1, which make in all		92
Therefore the whole number of Members choſen by the Commons of *England* as their Repreſentatives, and which before the late Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, did compoſe the *Lower* Houſe of the *Engliſh* Parliament, amount to		513
To which number, ſince the aforeſaid Union there are added 45 Members choſen by the Commons of *Scotland* as their Repreſentatives		45
So that the whole number of Members which now compoſe the *Lower* Houſe of Parliament of *Great Britain* amount to		553

The

The Middle part of *England* contains 24 Counties or Shires,

On the E. Coaſt from N. to S.	Lincolnſhire	Chief Towns	Lincoln, Stanford, Boſton.
	Norfolk		Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn.
	Suffolk		Ipſwich, S. Edmundsbury.
	Eſſex		Colcheſter, Chelmsf. Malden.
On the W. joyning to Wales from N. to S.	Cheſhire		Cheſter.
	Shropſhire		Shrewsbury, Ludlow.
	Herefordſhire		Hereford.
	Monmouthſh.		Monmouth, Chepſtow.
Between Lincol. E. Cheſhire and Shropſhire W.	N. Nottinghamſh.		Nottingham, Newark.
	N. Derbyſh.		Derby.
	S. Staffordſh.		Lichfield, Stafford.
	S. Leiceſterſ.		Leiceſter.
	S. Rutlandſ.		Okeham.
Between Norfolk and Suff. E.& Herefordſhire W.	Cambridgſhire		Cambridge, Ely.
	Huntingdonſh.		Huntingdon.
	Bedfordſhire		Bedford, Dunſtable.
	Northamptonſh.		Northampton, Peterborough.
	Warwickſhire		Coventry, Warwick.
	Worceſterſh.		Worceſter.
Between Eſſex E. Monm. W. the 4 laſt upon Thames	Hertfordſhire		Hertford, St. Albans.
	Middleſex		LONDON.
	Buckinghamſh.		Buckingham.
	Oxfordſhire		Oxford.
	Glouceſterſhire		Glouceſter.

The South part of *England* contains 10 Counties or Shires,

Between the Channel and Thames	Kent	Chief Towns	Canterbury, Rocheſter, Dover.
	Surrey		Guilford.
	Suſſex		Chicheſter, Lewes.
	Berkſhire		Reading, Windſor.
	Hampſhire		Wincheſter, Southampton.
			Portſmouth.
	Wiltſhire		Salisbury, Marlborough.
Between the Channel and Severn Sea	Somerſetſhire		Briſtol, Bath, Wells.
	Dorſetſhire		Dorcheſter, Weymouth.
	Devonſhire		Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth.
	Cornwall		Launceſton, Falmouth.

WALES

WALES is bounded by the Sea, ſave only to the Eaſt, where it joyns to *England*. It is divided into two general Parts, containing together 12 Counties or Shires, *viz.*

N. Wales containing 6 Counties	Flintſhire	Chief Towns	Flint, St. Aſaph.
	Denbighſhire		Denbighſh.
	Montgomeriſh.		Montgomery, Welſhpool.
	Angleſy I.		Beaumaris.
	Caernarvonſh.		Caernervon, Conway, Bangor.
	Merionethſh.		Harlech.
S. Wales containing 6 Counties	Radnorſhire		Radnor.
	Brecknockſhire		Brecknock, Bualth.
	Glamorganſh.		Caerdiff, Llandaff.
	Caerdiganſh.		Caerdigan.
	Caermarthenſ.		Caermarthen.
	Pembrokeſhire		Pembroke, St. David.

SCOTLAND is waſhed by the Sea on all ſides excepting the South, where it borders on *England*. It is divided into two general Parts, North *Scotland* or High-land beyond the River *Tay*, South *Scotland*, or Low-land behither the River *Tay*, both together containing 35 Counties.

North-*Scotland* contains 13 Counties, among which are *Caithneſs*, *Straithnavern*, *Roſs*, *Murray*, *Perth*, (7) *Braid-Albin*. The moſt remarkable Places are Old and New *Aberdeen* in *Murray* County, *Wick* in *Caithneſs*, *Brechin* and *Dundee* in *Angus*.

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(7) Theſe Parts are inhabited by a ſort of People commonly call'd Highland-men or Highlanders, who being the true Race of the Antient Scots, ſpeak Iriſh, and call themſelves Albinnich. They wear Plaids, *i. e.* ſtriped Mantles of divers Colours, with their Hair Thick and Long, living by Hunting, Fiſhing, Fowling, *&c.* They are divided into Families which they call Clans. (See *Camb. Brit.* p. 933, 934.) Further, it is commonly thought that from the aforemention'd names of Albin and Albinnich the Albanic, the name of *Albania* antiently given to the North part of this Iſle was deriv'd.

South

South-*Scotland* contains 22 Counties, ſome of which are *Argile*, *Fife*, *Galloway*, *Lothien*. The Ch. Towns are *Edenburg* (Capital of all *Scotland*, lying in the County of *Lothien*) St. *Andrews* in *Fife*, *Glaſcow* in *Glydeſdale*, *Dunbarton* in *Lennox*, *Ayre* in *Kile*.

After the Preſent Diviſions of *Great-Britain* follow the Antient Diviſions thereof among its ſeveral People, *viz.*

In Cornw. and Devonſhire	*Danmonii* Ch. T.	*Iſca Danmoniorum*	Exeter, *Voluba* Falmouth, *Uzella* Leſtuthiel, *Tamara* Tamerton, *Moridunum* Seaton.
In Dorſetſhire	*Durotriges* Ch. T.	*Durnovaria*	Dorcheſter, *Vindogladia* Winborn.
In Somerſet. Wiltſ. & N. part of Hampſ	*Belgæ* Ch. T.	*Aquæ Solis*	Bath, *Iſcbalis* Ivelcheſter, *Verlucio* Werminſter, *Cunetio* Marlborough, *Sorbiodunum* Old Sarum, *Brage* Broughton *Venta Belgarum* Wincheſter.
In Berks	*Atrebatii* Ch. T.	*Galleva*	Wallingford, *Spinæ* Spene by Newbury.
In Surrey, Suſſex, & S. part of Hampſh.	*Regni* Ch. T.	*Noviomagus* †	Woodcot, or Hollow-wood-hill in Kent, *Clauſentum* the Old Town near Southampton, *Portus magnus* Portcheſter, *Portus Adurni* Ederington.
In Kent	*Cantii* Ch. T.	*Durovernum*	Canterbury, *Vagniacæ* Maidſtone, *Durobrovæ* Rocheſter, *Durolenum* Leneham, *Regulbium* Reculver, *Rutupiæ* Richborough, *Dubris* Dover, *Portus Læmanis* Stutfall Caſtle near Hyth, *Aderida* Newenden.
In Middleſex and Eſſex	*Trinobantes* Ch. T.	*Londinium*	London, *Sulloniacæ* † Brockleyhill, *Durolitum* Leyton, *Cæſaromagus* Dunmow or Burghſted near Brentwood, *Canonium* Chelmsford or Writtle, *Camalodunum* Malden, *Colonia* Colcheſter, *Ad Anſam*, Wittam or nigh Coggeſhall, *Othona* Ithanceſter †.

In Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonſh.	*Iceni* Ch. T.	*Venta Icenorum* Caſter, *Garianonum* Burg. Caſtle; *Sitomagus* Thetford; *Combretonium* Bretenham, *Villa Fauſtini* St. Edmundsbury; *Iciani* Ichborough; *Brannodunum* Brancaſter; *Durobrivæ* Dornford and Caſtor; *Durosipente* Godmancheſter; *Camboritum* Grantceſter.
In Bucks, Hartf. & Bedfordſhire	*Catieuchlami* Ch. T.	*Verulamium* † Verulam by St. Albans, *Pontes* Colebrook; *Durocobrivæ* † near Redborn below Flamſted, *Salinæ* Salnedy and Cheſterfield; *Magiovinium* Dunſtable; *Lactodorum* Stony-Stratford.
In Gloc. and Oxf.	*Dobuni* Ch. T.	*Glevum* Glouceſter; *Durocornavium* or *Corinium* Cyrenceſter; *Trajectus* Oldbury; *Albone* Alving.
In Heref. Monm. Radnor. Breckn. and Glamorg.	*Silures* Ch. T.	*Iſca Silurum* Caerleon; *Venta Silurum* Caerwent; *Bovium* Boverton; *Nidum* Neath; *Burrium* Uske; *Gobannium* Abergavenny; *Bleſtium* Old Town; *Aricinium* Kenchieſter; *Magos* Old Radnor, *Bullæum* Bualth, *Leucarum* Lochor.
In Carm. Pembr. & Cardig.	*Diametæ* Ch. T.	*Maridunum* Caermarther; *Lovanpium* Lhanio.
In Flint. Den. Mer. Montg. and Carnarv.	*Ordevices* Ch. T.	*Segontium* nigh Carnarvon, *Conovium* Caerhean nigh Conway, *Dictum* Diganvi Caſtle, *Varis* Bodvari, *Leonis Caſtrum* Holt, *Mediolanum* Meivod, *Maglona* Machynlheth.
In Cheſh. Shropſh. Staffordſh. Warw. & Worc.	*Cornavii* Ch. T.	*Deva* Cheſter, *Condate* Congleton, *Benium* Bangor, *Rutunium* Routon, *Uriconium* Wroxeter, *Ujocona* Okenyate, *Pennocrucium* Penkridge or Stretton, ſomewhat lower on the old Road, *Etocetum* Wall, *Mandueſſedum* Manchester, *Præſidium* Warwick, *Branonium* Worceſter.
In Linc. Nottingh. Derbyſh. Leiceſt. Rutland. Northamptonſhire	*Coritani* Ch. T.	*Lindum* Lincoln, *Agelocum* Littleburrow, *Crocolana* Ancaſter, *Ad pontem* Paunton, *Margidunum* Market-Overton, *Gauſennæ* Briggeraſterton, *Vernometum* Burrow-hill near Burrow, *Rate* Leiceſter, *Bennones* about High-Croſs and Cleybrook, *Bannavenna* Wedon, *Tripontium* Torceſter.

E. Riding of Yorksh. { *Pariſi* Ch. T. } *Petuaria* Beverly, *Prætorium* Petrington.

In Yorkſhire, Lancaſh. Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, and Biſhopr. of Durham — *Brigantes* Ch. T. — *Eboracum* York, *Derventio* Auldby, *Delgovitia* Wighton, *Danum* Doncaſter, *Cambodunum* Almondbury, *Legeolium* Caſtleford, *Olicana* Ilkely, *Calcaria* Tadcaſter or Newtonkinie near the other *Iſurium*, Aldburrough, *Caturactanium* Caterick, *Lavatræ* about Bowes, *Mancunium* Mancheſter, *Ribodunum* Riblecheſter, *Longovicum* Lancaſter, *Bremetonacum* Overburrow, *Aballaba* Appleby, *Verteræ* Burg under Stanmore, *Gallatum* Whelp-Caſtle near Kirbythore, *Amboglana* Ambleſide, *Morbicum* Moresby, *Velantium* Elenborough, *Arbia* Jerby, *Caſtra Exploratorum* Old Carliſle, *Luguvallum* Carliſle, *Blatum Bulgium* Bulneſs, *Olenacum* Linſtock, *Bremeturacum* Brampton, *Congavata* Roſe Caſtle, *Petrianæ* Old Perith, *Vinovium* Bincheſter, *Condercum* Cheſter on the Street, *Gabroſentum* Gateshead by New-Caſtle.

In Northumberland — *Ottadini* Ch. T. — *Axelodunum* Hexham, *Curia* Corbridg, *Protolitia* Prudbow, *Alone*, Old Town, *Tinnocellum* Tinmouth, *Vindomora* Walls-end, *Segedunum* Seghill, *Glanoventa* † on R. Wensbeck not far from Morpeth, or Glenwelt near Caervorran, *Vindolana* Old Winchester, *Silurnum* Scilceſter, *Gallana* Wallwick, *Habitancum* Riſingham, *Bremenium* Rochester, *Borcovicus* Berwick.

Between R. Tweed & Edenb. Frith — *Galeni* Ch. T. — *Alata Caſtra* Edenburg, *Colania* Coldingham, *Lindum* Linlithquo, *Victoria* Caer Guidi † in Inchkeith I.

Between Solway & Clyde Fr. i.e. *Ituna & Glottæ æſtuaria* — *Selgovæ* C. T. *Novantes* Ch. T. — *Corda* † on Lake Loughcure, *Carbantorigum* Caerlaverock, *Uxellum* † on R. Euſe. *Leucopibia* Withern, *Berigonium* Bargeny, *Vidogara* Ayre.

On the R. Glotta to Germ. Oc. } *Damnii* Ch. T. } *Coria* Camelot, *Alauna* Alway, *Randvara* Reinfraw.

In North. Scotland *Caledonii* largely taken comprehended the { *Caledonii* properly ſo call'd in Braid-Albin and Argyle; *Vernicones* in Perth and Angus, Ch. T. *Alectum* Dundee *Orrhea* Forfair; *Taizalli* in Buquhan, Ch. T. *Devana* Old Aberdeen; *Vacomagi* in Murray, Ch. T. *Banatia* Bean-Caſtle; *Cantæ* in Roſſe, *Catini* in Caithneſs; *Cornabii* in Strathnavern; *Cerones* in Aſſintſhire; *Creones* in Lochquaber; *Epidii* in Cantir.

Theſe ſeem to have been the general Denominations, under which (about the time when *Ptolemey* writ his Geography) were comprehended all the People of this Iſle, howſoever diſtinguiſh'd otherwiſe by more peculiar Names, ſome of which occur in Authors, as the *Ancalites*, *Bibroci*, and *Segontiaci*, &c. mention'd by Cæſar, the *Cangi*, &c. by Tacitus, of which the two laſt were comprehended under the *Belgæ*, the (*a*) *Cangi* being ſeated probably in part of Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, and the *Segontiaci* in the Hundred of Holeſhot on the North edge of Hampſhire, their Chief Town being *Vendonum* now Silceſter. The *Bibroci* probably liv'd in the Hundred of Bray in Berkſhire, and ſo were comprehended under the *Atrebates*; as the *Ancalites* (commonly placed about Henly in Oxfordſhire) were under the *Dobuni*.

As for the *Picti* and *Scoti* mention'd by Roman Authors, under the former denomination were comprehended all thoſe aforemention'd People, as in-

(*a*) See Dr. *Gibſon*'s Edition of *Camden*'s *Britannia*, pag. 67. with the additional Notes.

habited

habited the (*b*) North part of the Iſle, and never ſubmitted themſelves to the Roman Power. By the *Scoti* it hath been thought, that the Romans underſtood the Inhabitants of Ireland; but (*c*) Sir *Robert Sibbald* is of Opinion, that they ſo call'd the Inhabitants of the North Weſt part of Scotland, and that this Tract was what they call'd *Juverna* or *Iorne*; as the North Eaſt part of Scotland was their *Thule*.

But beſides the foregoing Diviſion of this Iſland among its ſeveral People, there were other Diviſions thereof made by the Romans, who diſtinguiſhed as

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(*b*) That the Picts did in general inhabit the North Parts of this Iſle ſeems on all Hands to be agreed upon; but as to the particular Tract they were poſſeſſed of in thoſe Parts, there is not ſuch an agreement among Authors. Mr. *Camden* makes the *Picti* to have been the ſame with the *Caledonii*, and accordingly confines them within the Northern Parts of Scotland lying above Graham's Dike, and underſtands the *Dicaledonii* and *Vecturiones* mention'd by Ammianus Marcellinus, to be a diviſion of the Picts, the former denoting ſuch as lived in the Weſtern Parts of *Caledonia*, the latter ſuch as lived in the Eaſtern Parts, ſuppos'd by the forementionn'd Author to be the ſame that are corruptly call'd by Ptolemey *Verniconcs*. Others ſeem to make the *Picti* a diſtinct People from the *Caledonii*, and place them in the South Parts of Scotland, wherein they ſuppoſe them to ſucceed the *Vecturiones*, who were a diſtinct People from the *Vernicones* of Ptolemey. Now (whatever becomes of the Original of the Picts) as to their Situation, both the forementionn'd Opinions ſeem reconcileable, allowance being made for diverſity of time. For the Picts being on all Hands agreed to be ſuch as did not ſubmit themſelves to the Roman Power, Mr. Camden's Opinion will hold true, if conſidered with reference to that time, when the Roman Conqueſts were carried as far as Graham's Dike; but when that Station was quitted by them, and the Romans retreated as far back as to the Picts Wall, it is highly probable that the Picts took immediate Poſſeſſion of what the Romans had relinquiſhed; and conſequently the other Opinion will hold good, in reference to the time, when the Picts wall was the boundary of *Britannia Romana*.

(*c*) See Sir Robert Sibbald's Treatiſe on the *Thule* of the Antients, beginning pag. 1089. of the forementioned Edition of Camden's *Britannia*.

much

much of it as was under them, and reduced into the form of a Province, firſt into two Parts, *viz. Britannia Superior* to the South, and *Inferior* to the North; then into three Parts, *viz. Maxima Cæſarienſis*, containing all (*d*) above the Humber; *Britannia Prima*, containing all South of it, excepting *Britannia Secunda* containing Wales; and laſtly into five Parts, *Britannia Prima* between the Channel and the River Thames and Severn Sea; *Britannia Secunda* the ſame with Wales; *Flavia Cæſarienſis* between the Thames and the Humber; *Maxima Cæſarienſis* from the Humber to the Tine or (*e*) Picts Wall; *Valentia* from the Tine to Graham's Dike. All above Graham's Dike is call'd by Tacitus *Caledonia*.

Mountains of Chief Note in this Iſland are, Snowdon in Caernervonſhire reckoned the higheſt in all Wales, and M. *Grampius* Grantzbain-Hills in the North of Scotland.

The Chief Rivers in England are, *Thameſis* the Thames, *Sabrina* the Severn, *Abus* the Humber; the laſt being rather an Arm of the Sea, into which many Rivers empty themſelves, the chief of which is the Trent. In Scotland *Deva* the Dee, *Taus* the Tay, *Glotta* the Clyde, *Nodius* the Nid. Of theſe the Thames, Humber, Tay and Lee, empty themſelves into the German Ocean; the Severn into the *Sabrinæ æſtuarium* Briſtol Channel; the Clyde and Nid into the Iriſh Sea.

(*d*) See Camden's *Britan.* pag. 164, 165. of the Edition aforemention'd.

(*e*) This famous Wall, which was generally the Boundary of the Roman Conqueſts in this Iſland, was call'd by the Antient Latin Writers, *Vallum Barbaricum*, *Prætentura* and *Clauſura*. 'Tis call'd by Dio, Διατείχισμα, by Herodian, Χῶμα; by Antoninus, Caſſiodorus and others, ſimply *Vallum*; by Bede *Murus*, by the Britains Gaul ſever Gal-ſever and Mur-ſever; by the Scots Scottis-waith; by the Engliſh and thoſe that live about it, the Picts Wall, or the Pehits Wall; alſo the Keepe-Wall; and by way of Eminence, the Wall.

Ireland

IReland (antiently call'd *Iris*, *Ierne*, *Juverna*, *Hibernia*, and by Ptolemey *Britannia Parva* in reſpect of *Albion* call'd by him, as has been ſaid, *Britannia Magna)* is the Second in extent among the Britiſh Iſles lying to the Weſt of Great Britain, and divided into 4 larger Parts or Provinces, containing together 32 Counties, *viz.*

Ulſter to the N. containing 10 Counties, Ch. T. { Londonderry, Knockfergus or Carickfergus, Belfaſt, Down or Down-Patrick, Dunnagal on the Coaſt; Armagh, Dungannon, Iniskilling in the inland part.

Leinſter E. containing 11 Counties, Ch. T. { DUBLIN, Wicklo, Arcklo, Wexford or Weisford on the Coaſt; Kildare, Longford, Kilkenny in the inland.

Connaught W. containing 5 Counties, Ch. T. { Galway, Slego on the Coaſt; Tuam, Roſcommon, Kilmore, Athlone, in the inland parts.

Munſter S. containing 6 Counties, Ch. T. { Limerick, Clare on the River Shannon; Cork, Kinſale, Youghill, Waterford on the Coaſt; Caſhel in the inland.

This Iſle in Ptolemey's time was inhabited by theſe following People, *viz.*

In Ulſter { *Rhobodgii* with the *Venicnii* along the N. Coaſt. *Erdini* to the N. W. below the *Venicnii*. *Darni* to the N. E. below the *Rhobogdii*. *Voluntii* below the *Darni*, down to the R. *Bovinda* Boyne.

In Leinſter { *Blani* or *Eblani* Ch. T. *Eblana* Dublin. *Cauci* W. of the *Eblani* and S. about Wicklo. *Menapii* Ch. T. *Menapia* Wexford. *Brigantes* (*f*) about the River *Burgus* Barrow.

(*f*) Mr. Camden ſeems to be of Opinion, that the true name of theſe People was rather *Birgantes*, as being taken from the River *Birgus*, about which they were ſeated.

In

In Connaught
- *Nagnatæ* about Slego Ch. T. *Nagnata.*
- *Auteri* about Tuam or middle part of Connaught.
- *Gangani* about Galway and Clare.

In Munſter
- *Luceni* — on Weſt Coaſt.
- *Velabri* — on Weſt Coaſt.
- *Uterini* or *Inverni* Ch. T. *Ivernis* — on Weſt Coaſt.
- *Vodiæ* — In the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and and Limerick.
- *Coriondi* — In the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and and Limerick.

Beſides the antient Towns already ſet down, there are mention'd by Ptolemey theſe following, *viz.* In the Province of Leinſter *Regia*, ſuppos'd to have ſtood not far from the Lake Lough-Regith, through which the River *Senus* Shannon paſſes, *Macolicum* Malt higher on the ſame River, *Reba* Reban, *Laberus* Kildair; In the Province of Ulſter *Dunum* Down, *Rigia altera* ſuppos'd to have ſtood where now is S. Patrick's Purgatory. As for *Ivernis* mention'd above as the Chief Town of the *Iverni* or *Uterini* it was ſituated on the River *Ivernus* or *Iernus*, now thought to be the River *Maire*, and is judged to be the ſame with preſent Dunkeran.

The Rivers of Chief Note in this Iſland are, *Senus* the Shannon, *Birgus* the Barrow, *Bovinda* the Boyn.

THE moſt remarkable of the leſſer Britiſh Iſles are theſe, *viz.*

On the Weſt of England
- Scilly Iſles overagainſt the Lands end or *Prom. Belerium* in Cornwal. Theſe are ſuppos'd to be the I. *Silures* of Solinus, the *Sigdeles* of Antoninus, and the *Caſſiterides* and *Heſperides* of the Greeks.
- Ramſey Iſle, *Silimnus* or *Limnus* overagainſt S. David's Point, called by the Romans *Promontorium Octopitarum* or *Verginium*, in Pembrokeſhire.
- Bardſey Iſle by Cape Lhyn or *Langanum Promontorium* in Caernarvonſhire. This Iſle ſeems to be the *Hedros* of Ptolemey, *Andros* of Pliny, and *Andium* of Antoninus.
- Angleſey Iſle, the *Mona* of Tacitus, which has been already mention'd in North Wales.
- Iſle of Man overagainſt Lancaſhire. This is the *Mona* mention'd by Caſar, and is by Ptolemey call'd *Monoæda*, by Pliny *Monapia.*

On

On the West of Scotland { The W. Isles *Ebudæ* I. (g) reckon'd about 300, the Chief of which are { Harray-Lewis { supposed by Ortelius to be the old } *Ebuda Orientalis.* Wyst { } *Ebuda Occidentalis.* Sky *Ricina* according to Ortelius, but according to Camden, *Ebuda Orientalis*, as Harray-Lewis was *Ebuda Occidentalis.* Mull *Meleos.* Ila *Epidium.* Arran *Glotta* reckoned among the Counties of Scotland.

On the N. of Scotland { Orkney I. (b) *Orcades.* of which there are but 26 inhabited the Chief of them being { Mainland *Pomona.* Hoy *Ocetis.* Faira *Dumna.* Schetland Isles, so call'd from the greatest of them, which is supposed by Mr. Camden to be the *Thule* of the Antients, at least of Ptolemey.

Near or at the mouth of the R. Thames { Canvey Isle, *Covennos* or *Caunos* in Essex. Sheppy Isle, *Toliapis* } in Kent. Thanet Isle, *Thanatos* }

On the S. of England { Wight Isle, *Vectis* S. of Hampshire, of which it is reckoned a Part. Gernsey Isle, *Sarnia* } lie { S. Peters } on the Coast of Jersey Isle, *Cæsarea* } { S. Hilaries } Normandy.

In the last place it is to be observed, that the Sea about the British Isles, and all along as far as to Spain, was sometimes comprehended by the Ancients under the name of *Oceanus Britannicus*, which properly ta-

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(g) These Isles are call'd also *Betioricæ*, and *Hebrides.* The Scotch call them Inch-gall. Pliny reckons them in all 30, and Solinus with Ptolemey and some others 5. Mr. Camden tells us that in his time they were commonly though erroneously thought to be no more than 44. See Camd. Brit. p. 1070, 1071.

(b) Ptolemey reckons them to be 30 in number, Pliny 40. See Camd. Brit. p. 1073, 1074.

Antient names omitted in the Map for want of convenient room, *Æsica* Netherby in Cumberland, *Brovoniacum* Brougham in Westmorland, *Magna* Chester on the Wall, *Hunnum* Seavenshale, *Pons Ælii* Pont Eland, *Boricus* Borwich in Northumberland.

ken was confin'd between the Rhine and *Prom. Gobæum*, or that head of Land which ſhoots out into the Sea at the Weſt end of Bretagne in France. The narroweſt Part of this Ocean was the Old *Fretum Britannicum*, call'd by Tacitus *Fretum Oceani*, beſides other Denominations taken notice in the foregoing Chapter. *Oceanus Vergivius* or *Verginius* ſeems to have denoted anciently the Sea lying between the South Coaſt of Ireland, and the Weſt Coaſt of England below St. David's Point, call'd anciently *Prom. Octopitarum*, and alſo *Verginium* from which laſt name this Sea took its denomination. All that lies North of St. David's Point between England and Ireland, was more peculiarly call'd *Mare Hibernicum*. The Sea lying upon the North Coaſt of Ireland, and Weſt Coaſt of Scotland, was call'd *Oceanus Caledonius* or *Deucaledonius*, from the *Caledonii* or *Deucaledonii* then living in the adjacent Parts of Scotland. *Oceanus Hyperboreus* lying to the North of the Britiſh Iſles, and *Oceanus Germanicus* lying to the Weſt of them, ſhall be ſpoken of hereafter in more proper places.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Ancient Germany, Rhætia, Vindelicia, and Noricum, together with Preſent Germany and Bohemia.

TO the Eaſt of the Britiſh Iſles on the European Continent lies a large Country which both antiently was, and ſtill is, call'd by the name of *Germania*, or Germany. The moſt ancient (*i*) bounds thereof, beſides the Sea, were three great Rivers, *viz.* the Rhine, the Danube, and the *Viſtula* or Weyſſel. Within which extent there is now contain'd the greateſt part of Preſent Germany, with the Kingdom of Bohemia, Jutland in Denmark, as much of Poland as lies Weſt of the Weyſſel, and as much of the United Netherlands as lies North of the Old Channel of the Rhine. Now as Germany hath been leſſened (in reſpect of its antient extent) on the Weſt of the Weyſſel; ſo it hath been enlarg'd on the Weſt part of the Rhine; and as it hath loſt Jutland and Holland, ſo hath it got moſt of the Ground lying between the Danube and the Alpes, where were Old *Vindelicia*, *Noricum*, and part *Rhætia*. For Germany is at preſent bounded Northward with the Baltick Sea and Jutland, Weſtward with the German Sea or Ocean, the Netherlands, Lorrain and France; Southward with Switzerland and Italy; Eaſtward with Turkey, Hungary, the Kingdom of Bohemia and Poland.

(*i*) Cæſar makes the River *Moſa* or Maes to be the Boundary between Old Gaul and Germany, and Pliny makes the River *Scaldis* or Schelde to ſeparate one from the other,

PResent Germany ſtands now divided into (*k*) nine General Parts, call'd Circles, *viz.*

Circle of Upper Saxony on the Baltick Sea to the N. E. containing

- Pomerania
  - E. belonging to Brandenburgh. — C. T. — Stargart, Camin, Colberg.
  - W. belonging to Sweden, but lately taken from them. — C. T. — Stetin, Wolgaſt, Stralſund.
- El. of Brandenburgh S. of Pomeran. Ch. T. — Berlin, Brandenburgh, Francford on the Oder, in the Middle Marche; Cuſtrin, Landſperg in the New Marche; Stendel in the Old Marche.
- Saxony South of Brand. Its Chief parts are
  - Elect. D. of Saxony, Ch. T. Wittemberg, Torgaw.
  - Miſnia C.T. Dreſden, Lipſick, Miſſen.
  - Thuringia Ch. T. Erfurt, Eyſenack, Jena, Gotha, Mansfeld.
- Bs. of Mersburg and Naumburg Ch. T. the ſame.

Circle of Lower Saxony W. of Upper Sax. and lying between the Baltick and German Sea. It contains many ſubdiviſions, of which the principal are theſe

- Holſtein to the N. W. Ch. T.
  - Kiel belonging to the D. of Holſtein. — In Holſtein proper.
  - Rendsburg bel. to the K. of Denmark. — In Holſtein proper.
  - Gluckſtad belonging to the K. of Denmark in Stormar.
  - Oldenſloe belonging to the D. of Holſtein in Wagria.
  - Lunden belonging to the D o Holſtein-Gottorp. — In Ditmarſe.
  - Meldorp belonging to the K. of Denmark. — In Ditmarſe.
- Meckleburg E. of Holſtein on the Baltick, Ch. T. Wiſmar Swerin, Roſtock, Guſtrow.
- D. denominated from their Chief Towns — Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Zell, Brunſwick, Wolfenbuttle, Hannover, Magdeburg.
- Princip. of Ferden — Ch. T. — Ferden.
- D. of Bremen — T. — Bremen an Imperial City.
- B. of Hildeſheim and Princip. of Halberſtad, Ch. T. the ſame.

Imperial Cities, the Chief being Hamburg on the Elbe, and Lubeck near the Baltick, both reckon'd to lie in Holſtein.

(*k*) Germany did ſome time ago contain a **tenth** Circle call'd the Circle of Burgundy, as comprehending Burgundy and all the Netherlands, which Countries are now a-days independent of the Empire of Germany.

Circle

Principality of Embden Ch. T. Embden.
Counties of Oldenburg and Dalmenhorſt belonging to the King of Denmark. Ch. T. the ſame.
Principality of Minden belonging to the Elector of Brandenburgh, Ch. T. the ſame.
Biſhopricks of Oſnaburg, Munſter, Paderborn. Ch. T. the ſame.

Circle of Weſtphalia S. of Lower Saxony containing many ſubdiviſions, the Chief being

Dukedom of Cleves belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg, Ch. T. Cleves, Weyſel on the Rhine, Duisburg.
D. of Berg. } bel. to El. Pal. of the Rhine } Ch. T. { Duſſeldorp
D. of Juliers } bel. to El. Pal. of the Rhine } Ch. T. { Juliers Aix la Chapelle, or Aken an Imperial City.
County of Marche, Ch. T. Ham.
County of Lippe, Ch. T. Lippe or Lipſtad.
Dukedom of Weſtphalia, Ch. T. Arensburg.
Biſhoprick of Liege, reckon'd by ſome in the Netherlands, Ch. T. * Liege, Huy, Dinant. [* See the Map of the Netherlands.

C. of Lower Rhine S. of Weſtpha. C. containing theſe Principal Parts, *viz.*

El. Archbiſhopricks of { Mentz, Ch. T. Mentz, Bingen. / Triers or Treves, Ch. T. Triers or Treves, Coblentz. / Cologne, Ch. T. Cologne an Imperial City, Bonne.
Electoral Palatinate of the Rhine, lying partly in the Circle of Upper and partly in the Circle of Lower Rhine. Ch. T. Heydelberg, demoliſhed in the late Wars.

C. of Upper Rhine intermingled with the C. of Lower Rhine, and broken into many ſubdiviſions, of which the Chief are

Landgraviate of Heſſe, Ch. T. Caſſel, Marpurg.
County of Waldeck and Principality of Hirſchfeld, Ch. T. the ſame.
County of Naſſaw belonging to our late King William, and reckon'd by ſome in the Circle of Weſtphalia, Ch. T. Naſſaw.
County of Catzenellebogen, Ch. T. Darmſtat, Catzenellebogen.
Biſhoprick of Worms, Ch. T. Worms an Imperial City but demoliſh'd.
Biſhoprick of Spire, Ch. T. Spire an Imperial City but demoliſhed. Philipsburgh.
Alſace divided into { Lower / Higher / Suntgow } Ch. T. { Strasburg, Haguenaw. / Colmar. / Mulhauſen.
Biſhoprick of Baſil, ſo call'd from its once Ch. T. Baſil, which now makes a Canton in Switzerland.

C. of

C. of Franconia E. of the Cs. of the Rhine. Its Chief Parts are

- Bishopricks of Wurtzburg, Bamberg, Aichstat, Ch. T. the same.
- Marq. of Culembach and Onspatch, Ch. T. the same.
- The States of the Great Master of the Teutonick Order, who (if I mistake not) is lately chosen Elector of *Treves* or *Triers*.
- Imperial Cities, the Ch. being Frankford on the Neckar commonly reckoned in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, and Nuremberg.

C. of Swabia South of Franconia, and containing these Principal Divisions

- D. of Wirtemberg, Ch. T. Stargard, Tubingen.
- Marq. of Baden, Ch. T. Baden.
- Marq. of Baden-Durlach, Ch. T. Durlach.
- Bishoprick of Constance so call'd from its once Chief City Constance now belonging to the Emperor.
- Bishoprick of Augsburg, Ch. T. Augsburg an Imperial City, Dillingen.
- Imperial Cities the Chief (besides Augsburg already mention'd) being Ulm, Heilbrun.
- Austrian Swabia belonging to the Emperor, Ch. T. Friburg, Brisack in Brisgaw, Nellenburg, Rhinfeld, and Constance already mention'd.

C. of Bavaria East of Swabia and Franconia. Its Chief Divisions are

- Dukedom of Newburg, Ch. T. the same.
- Electoral
  - D. of Bavaria, Ch. T. Munick or Munchen, Ingolstad, Landshut, Straubing, Burchausen.
  - Palat. of Bavaria, Ch. T. Amberg. To which may be added the Villages of Hochstet and Blenheim, made remarkable by the Signal Victory obtained there by the Confederate Forces over the French and Bavarian Army.
- Archbishoprick of Saltzburg, Ch. T. the same.
- Bishopricks denominated from their Chief T. Ratisbon an Imperial City, Passaw, Frisingen.

C. of Austria E. of the former divided into these Principal Parts

- Archd. of Austria, Ch. T. **VIENNA**, Lintz, Newstad.
- Stiria including
  - Stiria proper, Ch. T. Gratz, Pruck, Judenburg.
  - Cilley County, Ch. T. Cilley, Rain.
- Carintha, Ch. T. Clagenfurt, St. Vit, Villach.
- Carniola including
  - Carniola proper, Ch. T. Laubach.
  - Windishmarck, Ch. T. Metling.
- Tyrol including
  - Tyrol proper, Ch. T. Inspruck, Hall.
  - Bishoprick of Brixen, Ch. T. the same.
  - Bishoprick of Trent, Ch. T. the same, reckon'd formerly in Italy.

THE

THE Kingdom of Bohemia is bounded Northward with the Marquiſate of Brandenburg, and Poland; Eaſtward with Poland again; Southward with Hungary and Auſtria; Weſtward with the Circles of Bavaria and Upper Saxony.

It is diſtinguiſh'd into 4 General Parts, *viz.*

Bohemia proper.	Ch. T.	PRAGUE, Koningratz, Leutmeritz or Leitomeritz.
Moravia	Ch.	Olmutz, Brin, Znaim.
Sileſia.	Ch.	Breſlaw, Glogaw, Lignitz.
Luſatia.	Ch.	Gorlitz, Bautzen, Soraw.

As for the remaining Countries that lie at preſent within the compaſs of Old Germany, namely Jutland, and the Weſt Provinces of Poland, the former ſhall be treated of in the Deſcription of Denmark, the latter in the Deſcription of the Kingdom of Poland.

THE Inhabitants of Ancient Germany (which was bounded by the limits aforemention'd, and comes now to be deſcrib'd) are all comprehended by Pliny under (*i*) four general Denominations, *viz.*

Vindili or *Vandili*, or *Vandali*, or *Vanduli* comprehending
- *Gutones* or *Gothi*, *Heruli* or *Lemovii*, *Carini*, all in Brandenburgh Pomerania.
- *Burgundiones*, in the North-Weſt Provinces of Great Poland.
- *Semones* in part of Brandenburg Marquiſate, Miſnia, Luſatia, and Sileſia.
- *Longobardi*, in middle Marche of Brandenburg, about Berlin and Brandenburg.
- *Duringi* in part of Brandenburg Marquiſate next to Swediſh Pomerania and Meckleburg.
- *Rugii* in Brandenburg and Swediſh Pomerania on each ſide the River *Viadrus* Oder, and in Rugen I.
- *Angili* or *Angli*, *Varini*, *Eudoſes*, *Suardones*, *Nuithones*, in Meckleburg D.
- *Civiones* in part of Lunenburg D. and Brand. Marq.

(*i*) Pliny reckons up 5 General Denominations, under which he comprehends all the People that were of German extract. But, the *Baſtarnæ* or *Peucini*, which make the fifth ſort, were ſeated on the Eaſt of the Weyſſel, and conſequently lying out of the Bounds of Old Germany were not mention'd above.

Inge-

Ingevones comprising
- *Cimbri* in Jutland.
- *Saxones* or *Fosi* in Holstein.
- *Cauchi* in East Friseland or Princ. of Emden, Counties of Oldenburg and Dukedom of Bremen, namely from the R. *Amisius* Ems to the R. *Albis* Elbe.

Frisii
- *Majores* in Friseland, Province of Groningen, and part of Overyssel, with some of North Gelderland.
- *Minores* in part of the Province of Utrecht and as much of the Province of Holland (or West Friseland and Holland) as lies North of the Old Channel of the Rhine.

Marsi first in the Province of Zutphen, afterward some setling themselves in the D. of Westphalia, they that remain'd in Zutphen were call'd *Marsaci* or *Marsatii*.

Bructeri in Overyssel first, and afterwards between Cologne and Lippe.

Angrivarii about Minden.

Chamavi N. of the *Angrivarii*. } These two possest themselves of the Country of the *Bructeri*.

Dulgibini between Paderborn and the R. *Visurgis* Weser.

Tubantes about the head of the Ems.

Istevones comprehending
- *Sicambri* on the Rhine from Cologne to the parting of the Rhine. These being remov'd by Tiberius into Gaul between the Maes and the Rhine, their Country was inhabited toward Cologne by the *Tenctheri*, towards the parting of the Rhine by the *Usipii*.
- *Ubii* between the Rhine and the River *Mœnus* Meine their Country was possessed afterwards by the *Mattiaci* about Nassaw and Marpurg, and by the *Jubones* above them.
- *Marcomanni* between the Rhine, the Danube and the *Nicer* Neckar.
- *Sedusii* between the Rhine, the Meine, and the Necker.
- *Harudes* between the head of the Meine, and the Danube about Ingolstad.

} These afterwards removing themselves into Bohemia, several People of Gaul under the name of (*m*) *Allemanni* possessing themselves of their Country.

(*m*) From these *Allemanni* the French at this day call Germany by the name of Allemagne, and the Germans by the name of Allemans. As for the rise of the Word *Germani*, (and consequently of *Germania*) it is scarcely to be doubted but it was originally deriv'd from *Gomer*, One if not the Eldest of the Sons of *Japhet*, and so Grandson of *Noah*; whose Descendants first peopled these parts of Europe, as may be more fully seen in my Historical Geography of the Old Testament, Vol. I. Chap. 5. §. 2, 7, 15, 16, &c.

Hermiones comprehending

Cheruſci in the Dukedom of Brunſwick and the neighbouring parts of Lunenburg Dukedom.
Chatti in Heſſe and Thuringia.
Hermunduri in the Dukedom of Saxony and Miſnia. Theſe poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſome part of the Country of the *Harudes* upon their going into Bohemia.
Narisci in the Palatinate of Bavaria and part of Auſtria. Theſe were afterwards call'd *Armalauſi*.
(n) Boii or *Boiohemi* in Bohemia and afterwards in Bavaria upon their being driven out of Bohemia upon the removal of the *Marcomanni*, &c. from the Rhine and Neckar into the ſaid Country.
Quadi in part of Auſtria North of the Danube, and part of Moravia.
Osi, *Gotini*, *Marſigni* in the remaining parts of Moravia, and in Sileſia.
Lugii, *Burii* in part of Sileſia and Great and Little Poland.

The Chief Towns of Antient Germany were *Treva*, Lubeck, *Marionis* Hamburg, *Marionis altera* Wiſmar, *Statio* Staden; *Fabiramum* or *Biramum* Bremen, *Amiſia* Marpurg according to ſome, but rather Emden, *Trophæa Druſi* Tangermund, *Caſtellum Chattorum* Caſſel in Heſſe, *Lupia* Lippe, *Mattium* Marpurg, *Budoris* Buriac in the Marquiſate of Baden-Durlach, *Aræ Flaviæ* Nortlingen, *M. Briſiacus* Briſach, *Maroboduum* Prague, *Eburum* Olmutz, *Ebrodunum* or *Robodunum* Brin, *Medoſlanium* Znaim. To theſe may be added ſome Towns lying indeed in *Gallia Belgica*, but belonging to ſome of the forementioned People, who paſſed over to the other ſide of the Rhine, as *Ara Ubiorum* Bonne, *Confluentes* Coblentz, *Colonia Ulpia Trajana* Kellen † near Cleves, *Juliacum* Juliers.

(*n*) Theſe *Boii* or *Boiobemi* are ſuppos'd by ſome to have remov'd at firſt out of Old Gaul into the Country ſtill call'd from them Bohemi, as another part of the ſame People did with other Gallick Nations remove into Gallia Ciſalpina, ſettling themſelves at the now Bologne in Italy.

RHætia was ſometimes reckon'd as a part of Anti. ent Italy, but afterwards it was made a diſtinct Country from it, lying among the Alpes and as far Northward as to *Lacus Brigantinus* now Lake of Conſtance, between the head of the Rhine Weſtwards and the head of the Drave Eaſtwards. So that it contain'd a great part of the preſent Country of the Griſons (who are therefore uſually call'd by Modern Latiniſts *Rhæti*) as alſo ſome of the County of Tyrol, and of Preſent Italy. Its Chief Cities were *Tridentum* Trent in Tyrol, *Verona* Verona, *Feltria* Feltre, *Belluenum* Belluno in Preſent Italy; *Curia* Coire, the Chief Town of the Griſons.

VIndelicia lay between the Danube, the foremention'd *Lacus Brigantinus*, and the River *Oneus* Inn, ſo that it contain'd great part of the Circle of Swabia, with as much of the Circle of Bavaria as lies South of the Danube, and Weſt of the River Inn. Its Chief Towns were *Damaſia* or *Auguſta Vindelicorum* Augsburg, *Brigantium* Bregentz †, which gave name to the forementioned Lake, *Campodunum* Kampten †, *Guntia* Guntsberg †, *Abudiacum* Fueſſen †, *Iſiniſca* Munick or Munchen, *Abuſcena* Abensberg †, *Reginum* or *Regina Caſtra* Regensburg, more commonly call'd by us Ratisbon.

NOricum was extended between the Alpes and the Danube from the River *Oneus* Inn, to *M. Cetius*, or that range of Mountains which runs through Lower Auſtria, Stiria and Carinthia, to the River Drave, ſo that it contain'd as much of the Preſent Circle of Bavaria as lies Eaſt of the River Inn, and great part of the Circle of Auſtria. Its Chief Towns were *Noreia* Newmark † in Carinthia, *Juvavium* Saltsburg, *Boiodurum* Inſtat †, *Ovilia* Wells †, *Lauriacum* Lorch †, *Vindoniana* Vienna.

As

As for Mountains, the *Hercinium Jugum* (though underſtood by ſome of the Antients more peculiarly of the Mountains about Bohemia, yet generally it) ſeems to have denoted that continued range of Hills, which runs from the Rhine to Bohemia, and ſo on to Poland. And in like manner all the Woods that ran along the ſides of theſe Hills ſpreading themſelves very far out, ſo as to cover greateſt part of Old Germany, ſeem to have made up together the *Sylva Hercinia* ſo much talk'd of by the Antients for its extent. Indeed there are not wanting ſome, who make this Wood to have reached much farther, reckoning the *Sylva Arduenna* in *Gallia Belgica*, and the Woods in *Sarmatia Europæa* to have been parts of it. The Mountain in Swabia, at the foot of which the Danube riſes, went antiently by the name of *Abnoba*.

The Chief Rivers are *Danubius* Danube, which falls into the Euxine Sea; *Rhenus* the Rhine, (which receives *Nicer* the Neckar, *Mænus* the Meine on the Eaſt ſide, and *Moſella* the Moſelle on the Weſt ſide) *Amſius* the Ems, *Viſurgis* the Weſer, *Albis* the Elbe, all running into the German Ocean; *Viadrus* the Oder, (as alſo *Viſtula* the Weyſel) falling into the Baltick Sea.

Of theſe the Danube is counted the largeſt River of Europe (excepting the Wolga) and the Rhine the next in largeneſs to the Danube. Theſe have their Spring-heads not very remote from each other, the Danube riſing in the County of Furſtenburg in Swabia, and the Rhine in the Country of the Griſons.

The Danube empties itſelf into the Black Sea by ſix or ſeven Mouths, of which two only are at preſent Navigable, the reſt being choaked with Sands. The Rhine is likewiſe divided into many Channels towards the Ocean; that which goes by Utrecht and Leyden, is the old and proper Channel; that which lets the Rhine into the K. *Sala* or *Iſala* Iſſel,

was made by Drusus, whence it was antiently call'd *Fossa Drusiana*, as the Channel from Leyden to Delf and so on, being made by one Carbulo, was call'd *Fossa Corbulonis.* One *Civilis* a Descendant of the Kings of the *Batavi* made a third Channel, by which he open'd a Passage (now call'd the River Leck) for the Rhine into the Mouth of the Maes. As for the other Inlet of the Rhine into the Maes, antiently call'd *Vahalis* and now the River Waal; whether it was made by the old *Batavi* or forced by the overswelling of the Rhine, is not certain. Now the Rhine being thus let into the Maes and Issel, has three Mouths assign'd to it by some of the Antients, *viz.* the mouth of its proper Channel call'd *Medium Rheni Ostium*, the mouth of the Issel, otherwise call'd *Flevum* or *Orientale Ostium Rheni*. and the mouth of the Maes, otherwise call'd *Helium* or *Occidentale Rheni Ostium*, as may be seen in the small draught in the Map of the Netherlands.

The Sea that washes the West Coast of Germany, and is therefore call'd the German Ocean, was for the same reason anciently stil'd *Oceanus Germanicus*, and sometimes *Cimbricus*, from the neighbouring *Cimbri* abovemention'd. The Sea washing the North Coast of Germany, and now cail'd the Baltick Sea, hath more than one denomination given it by the Antients. It is call'd by Tacitus *Mare Suevicum* from the *Suevi*, under which name were comprehended in the most early times, all the German Nations living on each side the River *Suevus*, afterwards call'd *Viadrus* and now the Oder. But the name of this Sea that occurs most frequently in old Authors is *Sinus Codanus*, taken from *I. Codania* (now call'd Zeland in Denmark) lying toward the West end of it. This Isle with the others adjoyning, as also *Scandinavia* and *Insula Oceani*, were all formerly esteem'd belonging to Germany. Of these the *Insula Oceani* is that, which

is

is now call'd the Iſle of Rugen from the *Rugii* above-mention'd, and is ſtill reckon'd to Germany. The other Iſles make up great part of Denmark, as alſo Norway and Sweden, and therefore ſhall be further treated of in the deſcription of thoſe Countries. As for the Iſles of Antient Germany lying in the German Ocean, the Chief are thoſe near the Coaſt of Jutland or Holſtein, call'd formerly *Saxonum Inſulæ*, from the *Saxons* above-mention'd.

Thoſe ſmall Iſles which lie in a range at the Entrance into the Zuyder-zee or South Sea in Holland, are probably ſuppos'd to have join'd to the Continent in antient times. For the Sea breaking into the old *Lacus Flevus* (which as other Lakes, had then no communication with the Sea but by the Mouth of the River *Sala* now Iſſel) and covering all the neighbouring low Grounds, the aforeſaid Lake became enlarg'd into what is now call'd the South Sea, and the higher ſpots of Ground on the Coaſt appear'd as ſo many Iſlands. Among which that now call'd Flieland, is thought to be the adjacent Tract to the old *Flevum Caſtellum*; for the *Fletio* I. of the Antients is generally allow'd to have been ſwallow'd up by the Sea, lying where are now the Shelves between Friſeland and Weringen I.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Antient and Preſent Italy.

THE name of Italy (*o*) which was at firſt given only to a part, became by degrees extended to the whole of the Country lying between the Alpes

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(*o*) Italy had ſeveral other names given it by the Antients, as *Heſperia* on account of its Weſtern ſituation in reſpect of Greece. *Saturnia*, *Latium*, *Auſonia*, and *Oenotria* were properly names of ſome Part, though frequently extended to denote the whole, chiefly by Poets.

and

and the *Fretum Siculum* now Strait of Meſſina. The Alpes are its Weſt and North Boundary, ſeparating it antiently from Gaul or *Celtogalatia*, *Rhætia*, *Vindelicia* and *Noricum*; at preſent from France, Savoy, Switzerland and Germany. On the other Sides it is bounded by parts of the Mediterranean Sea, *viz.* Eaſtward by the Gulf of Venice, antiently call'd *Mare Superum*, as alſo *Sinus Adriaticus*, and Weſtward by the Sea of Tuſcany, call'd formerly *Mare Inferum*, as alſo *Tuſcum* or *Tyrrhenum*.

Preſent Italy may be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, Northern and Southern: North Italy is commonly call'd Lombardy (*p*) and diſtinguiſh'd into

High Lombardy containing	Piemont E. of France, and Savoy.	Chief Towns	Turin, Pignerol, Suſa, Saluzzo, Nice, Mondovi, Vercelli, Aouſt.
	Montferat E. of Piem.		Caſal, Albi, Acqui.
	Milanes or D. of Milan E. of Montferrat.		Milan, Novara, Como, Lodi, Cremona, Pavia, Tortona, Bobbio.
	Rep. of Genoua S. of Mil. on Sea Coaſt.		Genoua, Savona, Final, Monaco, Spezza.
Low Lombardy containing	D. named from their Ch. T. N. E. of Genoua Repub.	Chief Towns	Parma with Piacenza, Modena with Reggio, Mirandula, Mantua.
	Rep. of Venice, E. of Milaneſe.		Venice, Padua, Verona, Breſcia, Bergamo, Vicenza, Trevigio, Feltre, Belluno, Uden, Cabo di Iſtria, Pola in Iſtria.

(*p*) Lombardy was ſo call'd from the *Longobardi*, a German Nation abovemention'd, who coming into Italy poſſeſſed themſelves of the North part thereof, and erected therein a Kingdom.

South

South Italy lies between the Gulf of Venice and the Sea of Tuſcany, containing

The States of the Church or Pope's Dominion S. of Lombardy and divided into theſe parts,

- Campagna di Romana, Ch. T. ROME, Tivoli, Albano, Oſtia.
- St. Peter's Patrimony, Ch. T. Viterbo, Civita-Vecchia, Porto, Bracciano.
- D. and Ter. nam'd from their Ch. T. { Caſtro, Orvieto, Perugia, Urbino, Ferrara, Bologna.
- Sabina Ch. T. Magliano Rieti.
- Umbria or D. of *Spoleto*, Ch. T. Spoleto.
- Marq. of Ancona, Ch. T. Ancona, Loretto.
- Romagna, Ch. T. Ravenna, Rimini.

Great D. of Tuſcany W. of the State of Ch. on the Sea of Tuſc. } Ch. T. { Florence, Piſa, Leghorn, Siena, Piombino.

The Rep. of Lucca on the Sea N. of Piſa in Tuſcany, Ch. T. Lucca.

Kingd. of Naples taking up the moſt S. part of Italy & divided into

- Terra di Lavora
- Abruzzo { Further, Nigher
- C. of Moline or Lanciano
- Principate { Further, Nigher
- Baſilicate
- Capitanate
- Territory of { Bari, Otranto
- Calabria { Nigher, Further

Chief Towns:

- NAPLES, Capua, Gaeta,
- Aquila, Atri.
- Civita di Chieti.
- Lanciano, Boiano.
- Benevento, Conza.
- Salerno, Policaſtro.
- Cirenza, Venoſa.
- Manfredonia, Aſcoli.
- Bari, Trani.
- Otranto, Tarento, Brindiſi, Gallipoli.
- Cozenza, Roſſano.
- Reggio, St. Severino.

ANtient Italy may likewiſe be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, *Gallia Ciſalpina* to the North, and *Italy* primarily ſo call'd, to the South.

The North part of Antient Italy was nam'd *Gallia*, from ſome Nations of the Old Gauls, who croſſing the Alpes, poſſeſſed themſelves of this Tract. It was nam'd (by way of diſtinction from the Old or True *Gallia* above deſcrib'd) *Gallia Italica*, *Ciſalpina*, and *Togata*, as lying in Italy, on the ſide of the Alpes next to Rome, and upon account of its Inhabitants wearing the Habit call'd the *Toga*. As much of it as lay North of the River *Padus*, or Po, was ſtiled *G. Tranſpadana*; as much as lay South of *Padus*, *Ciſpadana*; and as much of

of both theſe as lay about the *Padus*, *Circumpadana*. The Boundaries between *G. Ciſalpina* and *Italia* primarily ſo call'd, were at firſt the two Rivers *Arnus* Arno, and *Æſis* Jeſi; but upon the defeat of the *Senones* the River *Rubicon* was made the Boundary on the Eaſt ſide inſtead of *Æſis*.

The ſeveral People of *Gallia Ciſalpina* were theſe

In the Rep. of Genoua part of Piem. Montferrat, and Milaneſe — *Ligures* (q) whoſe Country was call'd *Liguria*, on the Sea Coaſt between the Rivers *Macra* and *Varus*, — Chief Towns: *Genua* Genoua, *Nicæa* Nice, *Portus Herculis Monœci* Monaco, *Albium Intemelium* or *Albintemelium* Vintimiglia, *Albium Ingaunum* or *Albingaunum* Albenga, *Vada Sabatia* Savona, *Pollentia* Polenza †, *Alba Pompeia* Albi, *Aſta* Aſti, *Aquæ Statiellæ* Acqui or Aich, *Dertona* Tortona, *Iria* Voghera †.

In Piemont — *Taurini*, *Segusiani**, *Salassi*, *Lepontii* — Ch. T.: *Augusta Taurinorum* Turin. *Segusio*. [* Or *Cottii* and *Idonni Regna*. *Augusta Prætoria* Aoſta, *Eporedia* Ivrea. *Oſcela* Domo d' Oſcela †.

In the Co. of the Griſons, & part of Tyrol — *Euganei*, *Rhæti* — Chief Towns: *Anaunia* or *Anonium* Nan or Non †, *Saraca* Sarca, *Vannida* Civida †, *Clavenna* Chiavenna, *Telium* Telio. *Tridentum* Trent, *Verona* Verona. The *Rhæti* with the *Vindelici* and *Norici* made afterwards a diſtinct Province from Italy.

In the Repub. of Venice — *Veneti*, *Carni* — Chief Towns: *Patavia* Padua, *Atria* or *Adria* Adri †, from which the *Mare Adriaticum* took its name, *Ateſte* Eſte †, *Vicentia* Vicenza, *Altinum* †, *Traviſium* Trevigio, *Opitergium* Oderza †, *Concordia* Concordia †. *Aquileia* Aquilea, *Forum Julii* Friuli, *Julium Carnicum* Zuglia †, *Vedinum* Udine, *Tergeſte* Trieſte, firſt belonging to *Iſtria*, but afterwards laid by the Romans to the *Carni*.

(q) The Diviſion of Antient Italy above mention'd is that which was chiefly in uſe under the firſt Roman Emperors, beſides which it may be convenient for the better underſtanding more

In Istria { *Istri* or *Histri* } Ch. T. { *Pola* Pola, *Parentium* Parenzo †, *Ægida* Cabo di Istria, *Nesactium* Castel Nuovo †.

more early Writers to observe further, that the most early Inhabitants of Italy left upon Record were these, *viz.* the *Ausones* inhabiting the most Southern parts of Italy, afterwards call'd *Brutia* and *Lucania*; the *Opici* or *Osci* inhabiting the parts afterwards call'd *Samnium* and *Campania*; *Siculi* inhabiting what had afterwards the name of *Latium* and the Country of the *Sabini*; the *Umbri* inhabiting as much of the Country afterwards call'd *Tuscia*, as lies between the *Tiber* and *Umbro* on the *Mare inferum*, and a larger Tract on the *Mare superum*; the *Tusci* inhabiting all between the *Umbri* and the Alpes about the River *Padus*; the *Ligures* beneath the *Tusci* and the Sea Coast, as far as to the River *Rhodanus* in *Gallia*; and lastly the *Veneti* beyond the *Tusci*. In process of Time the *Tusci* being dispossessed of the Country about the Po by the Gauls, settled themselves on the *Mare Inferum*, having first driven out from thence the *Umbri*. The *Oenotrii* coming out of Arcadia into Greece, first drove the *Ausones* out of the South part of Italy (forcing them to seek for a new Habitation about the River *Liris* and *Vulturnus*;) after that having obtain'd the name of *Aborigines*, they drove out the *Siculi*. From the *Opici* were descended (as is said) the *Sabini*, from whom are said to come the *Picentes*, *Vestini*, *Marsi*, *Peligni*, *Frentani*, *Marrucini*, *Samnites*; from which last came the *Hirpini*, *Campani*, *Lucani*, and *Brutii*. In the mean while the Greeks having planted several Colonies, and built several Towns along all the Coast of Italy and Sicily; both these were for some time comprehended under the name of *Magna Græcia*, until the Greeks being by degrees dispossessed, the name became at last proper only to the lower part or foot of Italy, some Authors comprehending under that name *Apulia*, *Messapia* or *Calabria*, together with *Lucania* and *Brutia*; others excluding *Apulia*, and others *Lucania* and *Brutia*.

It may be further here observable, that *Picenum* and *Samnium*, though they did strictly denote the Countries of the *Picentes* and *Samnites* only, yet were sometimes taken in a larger Sense, wherein they denoted also the Countries of some of the neighbouring People, and that variously in various Authors.

In Piemont, D. of Milan, Mantua, Parma, Modena, Repub. of Venice, and State of the Church, as the Ch. T. shew more particularly

Libici	Chief Towns	*Vercellæ* Vercelli.
Lævi		*Ticinium* Pavia, *Novaria*, Novara.
Insubres		*Mediolanum* Milan, *Laus Pompeia* Lodi, *Forum Diuguntorum* Crema.
Orobii		*Comum* Como, *Bergamum* Bergamo, *Forum Licinii* Berlatina †.
Cenomani		*Brixia* Breſcia, *Cremona* Cremona.
Anares		*Mantua* Mantua.
Boii		*Placentia* Piacenza.
Lingones		*Bononia* Bologna, call'd afore *Felſina*, *Parma* Parma, *Brixellum* Briſcello, *Regium Lepidi* Reggio, *Mutina* Modena.
Senones		*Forum Cornelii* Imola †, *Faventia* Faenza.
		Sena Gallica or *Senegallia* Sinigaglia.

The other Towns ſhall be ſet down in *Umbria*, which was the Seat of the *Senones*, till they were expell'd by the Romans.

Italia primarily ſo call'd, or the South Parts of Old Italy comprehended theſe following Countries and People, *viz.*

In Tuſcany and Rep. of Lucca with ſome part of Repub. of Genoua and State of the Church

Tyrrhenia or *Etruria* call'd alſo *Tuſcia*, lying between the *Mare Inferum* and *M. Apenninus* from the River *Macra* to the River *Arnus*, and containing Twelve Dynaſties or ſmall Sovereignties denominated from their Chief Towns, *Veii* †, *Volſinis* Bolſena †, *Cluſium* Chiuſi †, *Peruſia* Perugia, *Cortona* Cortona †, *Aretium* Arezzo †, *Faleriі* †, *Volaterræ* Volterra, *Vetulonii* †, *Ruſellæ* Bagni di Roſelle †, *Tarquinii* †, *Cære* Cerveteri †. To which may be added theſe other remarkable Towns, *Luna* †, *Piſæ* Piſa, *Portus Liburnus* or *Herculus Liburnus* Livorno or Leghorn, *Populonia* near Piombino, *Telamon* Telamone †, *Coſa* Lanfredonia †, *Graviſcæ*, *Centum Cellæ* Civita Vecchia, *Alſium* Palo †, all on the Coaſt in the inland Parts; *Nepete* Nepi, *Sutrium* Sutri †, *Fanum Voltumnæ* Viterbo, *Hortanum* Horti †, *Herbanum* afterwards *Urbs vetus* Orvieto, *Suana* Soana †, *Saturnia* Saturnia †, *Senæ* Siena, *Florentia* Florence, *Piſtoria* Piſtoria, *Luca* Lucca.

In

In State of Church, *viz.* Romagna, Bolognese, &c. with part of Tuscany

Umbria lying between the Rivers *Nar*, *Tiber*, *Pedesis* and *Æsis*, Ch. T. *Ravenna* Ravenna, *Arimini* Rimini, *Pisaurum* Pisaro, *Fanum Fortunæ* Fano, *Sena Gallica* Sinigaglia, *Cæsena* Cesena †, *Sassina* Sarsina †, *Urbinum* Urbino, *Sentinum* Sentino †, *Æsis* Jesi †, *Camerinum* Camerino, *Iguvium* Augubio †, *Nevania* Bovagna †, *Spoletium* Spoleti, *Tiferni* Citta di Castello, *Nuceria Camellaria* Noceria †, *Asisium* Assisi †. *Hispellum* Ispello †, *Fulginium* Fulgino †, *Suder* Sodi †, *Interamnium* Terani or Terni, *Narnia* Narni †, *Ameria* Amelia †, *Ocriculi* Otricoli †.

In Sabina and part of Abruzzo, &c.

Sabini between the River *Nar* and *Anien*, Ch. T. *Cures* Vecovio de Sabina †, *Reate* Riete, *Nursia* Norica, *Cutiliæ* †, *Amiternum* near Aquila, *Eretum* Monte Eretundo †, *Nomentum* Lamentario †.

Latium lying along the *Mare Inferum*, being extended from the Rivers *Anien* and *Tiber*, at first to *Circæum Promontorium*, afterwards to the River *Liris*. It was distinguished into

In Camp. di Roma, &c.

Latium Vetus containing these People, *viz.*

Latini properly so call'd, Ch. T. *Roma* Rome, *Tibur* Tivoli, *Præneste* Pilastrina, *Gabii* †, between Rome and Pilastrina in midway, *Tusculum* Frascati †, *Aricia* l' Aricia , *Lanuvium* Citta Livinia †, *Alba Longa* † near M. Albano.

Lavinium Patrica, *Laurentum* Paterno †, *Ostia* Ostia, *Antemnæ* †, *Collatia* †, *Fidenæ* †, *Rutuli*, Ch. T. *Ardea* †.

In Campagna di Romana and part of Terra di Lavora in the K. of Naples

Latium Novum or *Adjectitium*, comprehending

Equi, Ch. T. *Careoli* or *Carsuli* Arsuli †, *Valeria* or *Varia* Vico Varro †, *Sublaqueum* Suliaca †, *Algidum* in Selva de Aglieri.

Hernici, Ch. T. *Anagnia* Anagni, *Alatrium* Alatri †, *Veruli* Veroli, *Ferentinum* Ferentino †,

Volsci, Ch. T. *Antium* †, *Circæi* near *Circeium Prom.* Monte Circello, *Anxur* or *Tarracina* Tarracina, *Suessa Pometia* †, *Velitræ* Belitri †, *Cora* Cora †, *Norba* Norma †, *Privernum* Piperno †, *Setia* Sezza †, *Signia* Segni †, *Sulmo* Sermonetta †, *Frusino* Fraselona †, *Fabrateria* Falvatera †, *Aquinum* Aquino †, *Casinum* Monte Calino, *Atina* Atino †, *Arpinum* Arpino †, *Arx* Arce †, *Sora* Sora †, *Fregella* Ponto Corvo †, *Interamna* l' Isola.

Ausones, Ch. T. *Cajeta* Gaeta, *Fundi* Fondi, *Formia* Mola †.

In the Marq. of Ancona belonging to State of the Chur. as alſo in Abruzzo Principate, and Capitanate, in the Kirgdom of Naples

Picenum or (the Country of the) *Picentes* on the *Mare Superum*, Ch. T. *Ancona* Ancona, *Caſtrum Novum* Flaviano †. *Caſtellum Truentinum* †, upon the R. *Truentus*, *Auximum* Oſmo †, *Septempeda* S. Severino †, *Tollentinum* Tollentino †, *Firmum Picenum* Firmo, *Aſculum Picenum* Aſcoli †, *Interamnium* Teramo, *Atria* Atri.

Veſtini on the ſame Sea, Ch. T. *Angulus* Civita di St. Angelo †, *Pinna* Civita de Penna, *Avita* or *Avella* Aquila.

Marrucini on the ſame Sea, Ch. T. *Teate* Chieti.

Peligni in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Corfinium* †, *Sulmo* Sulmona †.

Marſi in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Alba Fucentis* †, upon the *Lacus Facinus*, *Marrubium* Morea †.

Frentani on the *Mare Superum*, Ch. T. *Ortona* Ortona, *Anxanum* Lanciano, *Hiſtonium* Guaſto d' Amone †.

Samnium or the Country of the *Samnites*, properly ſo call'd in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Bovianum* Bojano, *Æſernia* Iſernia, *Sapinum* Sepino †, *Alliſæ* Alliſi † *Teleſia* Teleſe †.

Hirpini in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Beneventum* Benevento, *Equus Tuticus* Ariano †, *Abellinum* Avellino †, *Compſa* Conza.

In Ter. di Lavora & Nigher Principate

Campania on *Mare Tuſcum* Ch. T.

Liternum Torre di Patria †, *Bajæ* †, *Miſenum* Monte Miſeno †, *Puteoli* Puzzuolo, *Neapolis* Naples, *Herculanium* Torre di Greco †, *Pompeii* Scafati †, *Surrentum* Sorrento †, *Capua* about 2 miles from preſent or new Capua, *Sueſſa Aurunca* Seſſa †, *Venafrum* Venafri †, *Caſilinum* Capua, *Teanum Sidicinum* Tiano †, *Calatia* Cajazzo † *Cales* Calvi †, *Atella* Averſa †, *Acerræ* Acerra, *Nola* Nola †, *Nuceria* Nocera †.

Picentini on the ſame Sea, Ch. T. *Salernum* Salerno.

In Baſilicate, Capitanate and the Terr. of Bari

Apulia divided into

Daunia Ch. T.

Teanum Apulum †, *Gerion* Tragonata †, *Sipuntum* Siponto † *Luceria* Lucera, *Æquulanum* Troja †, *Arpi* †, *Aſculum Apulum* Aſcoli.

Peucecia Ch. T.

Venuſia Venoſa, *Acherontia* Acirenza, *Canuſium* Canoſa †, *Cannæ* Canne †, *Salapia* Salpe †, *Barium* Bari, *Egnatia* Torre d' Anazzo †.

In

In Ter. of Otranto, & in Calabria Nigh and Further — *Magna Græcia* comprehending

Oenotria containing

Messapia or *Calabria* — Calabri Ch. T. — *Brundisium* Brindisi, *Hydruntum* Otranto, *Castrum Minervæ* Castro †, *Aletium* Lezze.

Messapia or *Calabria* — Salentini Ch. T. — *Tarentum* Tarento, *Neritum* Nardo †, *Gallipolis* Gallipoli.

Lucani Ch. T. — *Pæstum* Pesto †, *Buxentum* Policastro, *Metapontum* Torre di Mare †, *Heraclea* Policore †, *Sybaris* †, *Potentia* Potenza †.

Brutii or *Brutium* Ch. T. — *Scyllæum* Sciglio †, *Rhegium*, Rheggio, *Locri Epizephyrii* Gerace, *Scylacinum* Squillaci, *Croto* Crotone, *Petelia* Belicastro, *Ruscianum* Rossano, *Consentia* Cosenza, *Pandosia* †, *Hipponium* Monte Leone †, *Cerilli* Cirella †, *Clampetia* Amantea †, *Temsa* or *Tempsa* near Torre Loppa †, *Terina* Nocera †, *Lametia* Santa Eufemia †, *Caulonia* Castel Vetri †.

As for the Isles belonging to Italy, the Chief are these following,

Sicily *Sicilia*, also *Sicania* & *Trinatria*, lying at the Toe or S. of Italy, & now divided into three parts

Val di Mazara	Ch. T.	PALERMO, Montreal, Mazara.
Val di Demona	Ch.	Messina, Catania.
Val di Noto	Ch.	Syracuse, Augusta.

Its antiently famous Cities or Towns were *Syracusæ* Syracuse, *Catena* Catania, *Tauromenium* Taormina †, *Messana* (call'd before *Zancle*) Messina, *Mylæ* Milazzo †, *Tyndaris* Tindari †, *Cephaledis* Cefalu †, *Himera* Termini †, *Solus* or *Soluntum* Solante †, *Panormus* Palermo, *Drepanum* Trapani †, *Selinus* or *Selinuntum* Torre di Pulici †, *Acragas* or *Agrigentum* Gergenti, *Camarina* Torre di Camarana, *Agyrium* Agirone, *Assorus* Azaro †, *Enna* Caltra Jana †, *Netum* Noto.

Sardinia

Sardinia, call'd likewiſe antiently by the Romans *Sardinia*, but by the Greeks *Sardo*, W. of Sicily.	Ch. T.	At preſent Cagliari, Oriſtagni, Saſſari. Antiently *Calaris* Cagliari, *Olbia* †.
Corſica, call'd alſo antiently by the Romans *Corſica*, but by the Greeks *Cyrnus*, North of Sardinia.	Ch. T.	At preſent Baſtia, Ajazzo. Antiently *Aleria* †, *Mariana* †.

Iſles of Lipari North of *Sicily*, antiently call'd *Inſulæ Æoliæ, Vulcaniæ, Liparæ*, The chief of them are
- Lipari *Lipara.*
- Volcano *Vulcania.*
- Stromboli *Strongyle.*

Of theſe Iſles *Sicily* (and conſequently the Iſles of *Lipari*, as depending on *Sicily*) did belong to the *King of Spain*, but by the late Treaty of *Utrecht* it was yielded up to the *Duke of Savoy*, who is therefore now become *King of Sicily*. The Iſle of *Sardinia* was taken from *Spain* in the late War, and by the aforeſaid Treaty of *Utrecht* is yielded to the *Houſe of Auſtria*. The Iſle of *Corſica* has of a long time belonged to the *Republick of Genoa*.

The Chief Mountains in Italy are *Alpes* the Alpes, which beginning at Savona, run winding to the Weſt and North from the Mediterranean Sea to the Gulf of Venice, being as hath been ſaid, the Weſt and North Boundary of Italy; *Apenninus* the Apennine beginning likewiſe at Savona and running through the middle of Italy, to the *Siculum Fretum* or the Strait of Meſſina; *Veſuvius* Soma between Naples and Nola famous for its Burning. But more famous on the ſame account is *Ætna* Gibel in Sicily; to which may be added *Eryx* M. Trapani and *M. Hyblæus*, with the three Promontories of Sicily, *viz. Pelorum* C. Faro to the North; *Pachynum* C. Paſſaro to the Eaſt; and *Lilybæum* C. Marſalla to the Weſt.

Rivers of chief Note in Italy are *Padus*, call'd by the Greeks *Eridanus*, the Po, (which receives on its North ſide *Ticinus* the Teſino, *Addua* the Adda, *Olius* the

the Oglio, *Mincius* the Menzo; on its South ſide *Tanarus* the Tanaro, *Trebia* the Trebie) *Atheſis* the Adige, *Timavus* the Timavo, *Rubicon* the Fiumecino, *Metaurus* the Metaro, *Aternus* the Peſcara, *Aufidus* the Lofanto, all emptying themſelves into the *Sinus Adriaticus* or Gulf of Venice; *Sybaris* the Cochyle, *Crathis* the Crati, both falling into the *Sinus Tarentinus* Gulf of Tarento; *Arnus* the Arno, *Tiberis* the Tiber, (which receives on its Weſt ſide *Clanis* the Chiana, and *Cremera*; on its Eaſt ſide *Nar* the Nera, and *Anien* the Teverone) *Liris* the Garigliano, *Volturnus* the Volturno, *Silarus* the Silaro, running all into the Sea of Tuſcany or *Mare Inferum*. Chief Rivers in Sicily are *Terias* Fiumedi S. Leonardo, *Anapus* the Alfio running by Syracuſe, *Elorus* the Abiſo, and *Gela* the Fiume di Terra Nuova.

There are in Italy theſe remarkable Lakes, *Lacus Verbanus* Lake Maggiore, Lacus *Larius* Lake of Como, *Lacus Sebinus* Lake Iſco, *Lacus Benacus* Lake Guarda. To which may be added *Lacus Traſimenus* Lake of Perugia, famous for a great defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.

To what hath been already ſaid concerning the ſeveral denominations of the Sea waſhing the Coaſts of Italy, no more needs be added than this, that the name of *Sinus Adriaticus* ſeems properly to be extended Southward to the *M. Garganus*, or elſe *Prom. Japygium*, below which was properly the *Mare Adriaticum*, call'd alſo *Mare Ionium*, *Auſonium*, and *Siculum*. As much of the Mediterranean Sea, as lay on the Coaſt of *Liguria* now Rep. of Genoa, was from thence call'd *Mare Liguſticum*, as now it is the Sea of Genoa. The *Mare Sardoum* was the Sea lying on the I. *Sardo* or *Sardinia*, the *Mare Cyrnium* on the I. *Cyrnus* or *Corſica*.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Preſent Turkey in Europe, and Antient Greece, Thrace, Mœſia and Illyricum.

OVeragainſt Italy on the Eaſt ſide of the Gulf of Venice lies Turkey in Europe, being bounded Northward with Sclavonia, Hungary, Tranſylvania, Moldavia, Walachia, and Poland; Eaſtward with the Black Sea, Strait of Conſtantinople, Sea of Marmora, Strait of the Dardanelles and Archipelago; Southward with the Mediterranean Sea; Weſtward with the Ionian Sea, Gulf of Venice and Germany.

It may be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, Northern Turkey and Southern Turkey.

Northern Turkey contains theſe Provinces, *viz.*

Beſſarabia moſt N. Prov. on the Black Sea inhabited by the Tartars of	Oczakow	Ch. T.	Oczakow.
	Budziack	Ch.	Bialogrod, Kili.
Bulgaria S. W. of Beſſer.		Ch. T.	Sophia, Siliſtra, Nicopoli, Varne.
Romania S. of Bulg.			CONSTANTINOPLE, Adrianople, Gallipoli, Trajanople.
Servia W. of Bulgaria.			Belgrade, Semendria, Nice or Niſſa, Widin.
Boſnia W. of Servia.			Seraio, Bagnialuch, Piſtrino, [Obrach.
Croatia Weſt of Boſnia belonging to the	Emperor	Ch. T.	Carlſtat.
	Turks		Wihitz.
	Venetians, call'd Morlachia	Ch.	Zegna or Zenga.

Dalma-

Dalmatia S. E. of Croatia and W. of Bosnia, bel. to the	Venetians	Ch. T.	Spalato, Zara, Scardona, Sebenico, Castel Nuovo, Cataro.
	Rep. of Ragusa	Ch.	Ragusa, Stagno, Narenta, Trebigna.
	Turks		

Southern Turkey contains these Countries or Provinces,

Macedonia W. of Rom.	Chief Towns	Salonichi, Contessa, Emboli.
Albania W. of Maced.		Durazzo Scutari, Croia, Dolcigno, Valona.
Canina S. of Alb.		Larta, Chimera, Canina.
Janna E. of Canina		Lariſſa, Armiro, Zeiton.
Livadia S. of Janna		Athens or Setines, Lepanto, Stives or Thives.
Morea South of Livadia belonging to the Venetians, till the last Year, when it was taken from them by the Turks.		Napoli di Romania, Napoli di Malvasia, Modon, Coron, Novarino, Misitra.

Within the compass of Present Turkey in Europe lay anciently *Græcia*, *Thracia*, *Mœsia*, and *Illyricum*.

Græcia took up the South Part of the aforesaid Turkey, being bounded Eastward by the River *Strymon* and the *Mare Ægæum* Archipelago; Southward by the *Mare Creticum* Sea of Candia; Westward by the *Mare Ionium* Ionian Sea; Northward by the *Mons Scardicus*. It is usually (r) divided into Five general Parts, *Peloponnesus*, *Hellas* or *Græcia* properly so call'd, *Epirus*, *Thessalia*, and *Macedonia*.

(r) Aristotle lib. 1. *Meteororum* divides Greece into four Parts, *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia*, and *Peloponnesus*. The Romans divided it only into two Provinces, *viz.* *Macedon* and *Achaia*, under the former they comprehended the true *Macedonia* together with *Epirus* and *Thessalia*; under the latter *Græcia propria* and *Peloponnesus* with the Iles lying about them.

(*s*) *Peloponnesus* now the Morea is that Peninsula, which lying between the Ægean and Ionian Seas made up the South part of Greece, being separated from *Græcia propria* by the *Sinus Corinthiacus* Gulf of Lepanto, and *Sinus Saronicus* Gulf of Engia, and the Isthmus between both, call'd the Isthmus of Corinth. It was divided into 6 Parts or Regions, *viz.*

On the Ionian Sea	*Achaia* (*t*) *propria*	Chief Towns	*Corinthus* Corinth, *Cenchreæ*, *Sicyon*, *Patra*.
	Elis (*u*)		*Olympia*, *Cyllene*.
	Messenia		*Messenia* Mosenega, *Pylus* Novarino, *Corone* Coron, *Methone* Modon.
In the inland	*Arcadia* (*x*)		*Tegea*, *Stymphalus*, *Mantinea*, *Megalopolis*.
On the Ægean and Cretan Sea	*Laconia* (*y*)	Chief Towns	*LACEDÆMON* or *SPARTA*, Militra, *Leuctrum*, *Amyclæ*, *Epidaurus*, *Limera* Napoli di Malvasia, *Helos*.
	Argia or *Argolis*		*Argos Hippium* Argo, *Nemea*, *Mycenæ*, *Nauplia* Napoli di Romania, *Træzen*, *Epidaurus*.

(*z*) *Hellas* or *Græcia propria* call'd also *Achaia* (now Livadia) lay to the North-East of the *Peloponnesus*, from which 'twas separated by the Bounds already mention'd, as it was W. from *Epirus* by the River *Achelous*, N. from *Thessalia* by the M. *Othrys* and *Oeta*,

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(*s*) This Peninsula was also call'd antiently *Ægialia* and *Apia*.

(*t*) This part is call'd *Achaia propria* by Ptolemey, *Achaia Peloponnesi* by Theophrastus, to distinguish it from *Achaia* taken for the same as *Hellas* or *Græcia propria*. The Territories of *Sicyon* and *Corinthus* are by some of the Antients reckon'd as Parts of the *Peloponnesus* distinct from *Achaia propria* under the name of *Sicyonia* and *Corinthia*.

(*u*) The *Elei* or *Elidenses* were in the Opinion of some call'd before *Epei*.

(*x*) *Arcadia* was also call'd *Pelasgia*.

(*y*) *Laconia* was call'd also *Lelegia*, and *Oebalia*. Under the name of *Lacedæmon* or *Laconia*, some will have *Messenia* to be comprehended by some of the Antients.

(*z*) *Græcia* or *Hellas propria* is so call'd, because the name did primarily belong to it. It was also call'd according to some, *Doris*, *Argos* or *Argia*.

and

and E. by the *Mare Ægæum*. It was divided into these 8 several Parts or Regions, *viz.*

To the E. on the *Euripus* and toward the Æg. Sea.	*Attis* (*a*) or *Attica*	Chief Towns	*ATHENÆ* Athens, *Marathon.* *Megara*, *Eleusis*, *Nissa.*
	Mega (*b*)		*Orchomenum* Orchomeno †, *Thespiæ* Tespe †, *Lebadia* Livadia † *Chæronæa*, *Platææ*, *Thebæ* Thives, *Delium*, *Aulis*, *Leuctra.*
	Bœtia.		*Cnemides*, *Opus*, *Thronium*, *Elatæa*, *Lilæa.*
	Locris Epicnemidia		
To the W. toward *Epirus* and Ion. Sea.	*Doris*		*Boium*, *Cytinium*, *Pindus.*
	Phocis		*Anticyra*, *Cyrrha*, *Pythia*, *Delphi.*
	Locris Ozolæa		*Naupactus* Lepanto,
	Ætolia (*c*)		*Chalcis*, *Calydon*, *Olenus*, *Pleuron.*

Epirus (now Canina) lay to the West of *Græcia propria*, being separated from it (as hath been said by the River *Achelous* Northward from *Macedonia* by the River *Celidnus*, and from *Thessalia* by M. *Pindus*; Southward from *Peloponnesus* by the *Sinus Corinthiacus*; on the West it was bounded by the *Mare Ionium.* It contain'd these People and Countries.

Molossi		Chief Towns	*Dodone.*
Dryopes			
Chaones			*Oricum* Valona, *Antigonia*, *Panormus*, *Elæus.*
Thesprotii			*Buthrotum* Butrinto.
Cassiopæi			*Cassiope.*
Almene			*Nicopolis* one of the Dardanells of Larta, or Preveſa.
Amphilochi			*Argos Amphilochium.*
Acarnania (*d*)			*Ambracia*, Larta according to some, *Actium* the other Dardanel of Larta, *Stratos.*

(*a*) *Attica* was also call'd *Actia*, *Mopsopia*, *Cecropia*, *Ogygia.*

(*b*) *Megaris* was also call'd *Nyssæa.*

(*c*) *Ætolia* was also call'd *Curetis* and *Hyantis*, and is by some of the Antients reckon'd a distinct Country from *Græcia propria.*

(*d*) *Arcanania* is reckon'd by some Antient Geographers as a distinct Region from *Epirus.*

(*e*) *Theſſalia* (now Janna) lay to the North of *Græcia propria*, from which it was ſeparated, as hath been above ſaid; to the Weſt and North 'was bounded by *Macedonia*, and to the Eaſt with the *Mare Ægæum*. It contain'd theſe ſeveral Parts,

Theſſaliotis	Chief Towns	*Hypata, Soſthenea, Cypera.*
Eſtiotis		*Gomphi, Phæſtus, Tricca* Triccala, *Ætinium.*
Pelaſgiotis		*Lariſſa* Lariſſa, *Pharſalus, Pytheum, Atrax.*
Magneſia		*Iolcus.*
Phthiotis		*Phthia, Thebæ Theſſalicæ, Echinus, Lariſſa Penſilis, Demetrias, Pagaſæ.*

(*f*) *Macedonia* lay to the North of *Epirus* and *Theſſalia*, being bounded E. with the River *Strymon* (which parted it from *Thracia*, and the *Mare Ægæum*, Weſtward with the *Mare Ionium*, and Northward with the *Montes Scardici*, which ſeparated it from *Illyricum* and *Mœſia*. Its more remarkable People and Countries were theſe, *viz.*

Taulantii	Towns	*Epidamnus*, or *Dyrrachium* Durazzo, *Apollonia, Aulon.*
Pæones		*Alorus.*
Æmathia		*Pella, Ægæa, Idomena, Ædeſſa.*
Mygdonia		*Antigonia, Carrhabia, Lethe.*
Pieria	Chief	*Pidna, Pimpla, Phylace.*
Paraxis		*Caſſandra* or *Potidæa, Torone, Olynthus.*
Amphaxitis		*Theſſalonica* Salonichi, *Stagira.*
Edones [*regio*		*Amphipolis* Emboli, *Scotuſa, Berga.*
Chalcidica		*Singus, Ampelus.*

(*e*) *Theſſalia* is alſo call'd *Pelaſgia* and *Pyrrhæa*. In this Country liv'd the *Myrmidones*, as alſo the *Lapithæ* inhabiting *M. Pindus* and *Othrys*, and the *Centauri* dwelling about *M. Pelios*, all of them often mention'd by Poets.

(*f*) *Macedonia* was alſo call'd *Macetia, Pæonia, Æmonia, Æmathia* and *Mygdonia*, each being properly the names of ſome part of it. Under *Macedonia* was ſometime comprehended *Theſſalia*, which therefore has ſometime the names of *Æmathia* and *Æmonia* attributed to it.

To

TO the North-East of Greece lay (g) *Thracia*, now *Romania*, being bounded Northward by *M. Æmus*, Eastward by the *Pontus Euxinus*, *Bosphorus Thracicus*, *Propontis* and *Hellespontus*; Southward by the *M. Ægæum*; and Westward by the River *Strymon*. Among its People the Chief were these, the *Bistones*, *Cicones*, *Edones*, *Odrysæ*, *Thyni*, *Bebryces*, *Sithoni*, *Bessi*, *Densletæ*, *Mœdi* or *Medi*. Among its Provinces that which lay on the *Bosphorus Thracicus* was call'd *Europa*, from whence the Name of Europe seems to have been extended to all that large Peninsula or Part of the Old World, which lies West of the said *Bosphorus*.

The remarkable Towns of Antient Thrace were these, *viz.*

Upon or towards the *M. Ægæum*: *Philippi*, *Neapolis*, *Abdera* or *Clazomene*, *Tinda*, *Maronea*, *Ismarus*, *Ænus*, *Cypsela*, *Cardia*, *Eleus*, *Sestus* one of the Dardanels, *Gallipolis*, Gallipoli, *Lysimachia*.

On the *Propontis*: *Pactya*, *Bisanthe*, *Perinthus* or *Heraclea*, *Selymbria* Selivria.

On *Bosphor. Thracicus*: *BYZANTIUM* afterwards call'd *NOVA ROMA* and *CONSTANTINOPOLIS*, Constantinople.

On *Pontus Euxinus*: *Phinopolis*, *Salmydessus*, *Peronticum*, *Apollonia*, *Toza*, *Anchialus*, *Mesembria* Mesember.

In the inland parts: *Byzya*, *Philippopolis* Philippopoli, *Trajanopolis* Trajanople, *Adrianopolis* Adrianople, *Topiris*, *Nicopolis* Nicopoli, *Sardica*.

(g) *Thracia* is sometimes denoted, especially in the writings of Poets, by the names of *Bistonia*, *Odrysia*, *Sithonia*, *Bebrycia*, &c. taken from its chief People. In the most early times the name of *Thracia* was extended N. as far as to the *Ister*, and S. as far as to *Achaia*, so that it comprended *Mœsia*, *Macedonia* and *Thessalia*.

ABove Thrace lay *Mœsia*, being bounded N. by the *Danubius* or *Ister*, which ſeparated it from *Dacia*; Eaſtward by the *Pontus Euxinus*; Southward by *M. Æmus*; and Weſtward by *Illyricum* and *Pannonia*. It was divided into *Mœsia Superior* now Servia, and *Mœsia Inferior* now Bulgaria. In the former were the *Dardani*; in the Weſtern or more inland parts of the latter were the *Triballi*, the Eaſtern part thereof lying on the *Pontus Euxinus* was inhabited by ſome Scythian Nations, as the *Troglodytæ*, *Peuceſtæ* about the Iſle *Peuce*, and *Getæ* lying on each ſide the Danube or Iſter, partly in *Mœsia*, and partly in *Dacia*. Its Ch. T. were *Neſſus* Niſſa, *Rhetiaria*, *Oeſcus* on the Danube; *Tomi*, *Iſtropolis*, *Odeſſus* on the Euxine Sea.

TO the W. of *Mœsia* and *Macedonia* lay *Illyris* or *Illyricum* along the *Sinus Adriaticus*, up quite to *Iſtria* in Italy. It was divided into two parts, *viz.*

In Croatia and W. Dalmatia { *Liburnia* Ch. T. { *Senia* Zegna, *Jadera* Zara Vecchia, *Scardona* Scardona.

In the reſt of Dalmatia and part of Servia { *Dalmatia* Ch. T. { *Dalminium* or *Delminium* Delminio, *Sicum* Sebenico, *Salona* near Spalato, *Narona* Narenta, *Epidaurus* Raguſa, *Budua* Budoa, *Olchinium* or *Colchinium* Dolcigno, *Liſſus* Aleſſia, *Scodra* Scuttari.

Mountains of chief note in Old Greece were theſe, *viz.* *Stymphalus*, *Mœnalus*, *Pholoe*, *Cyllenus*, *Erymanthus*, *Taygetus* in *Peloponneſus*; *Acrocerauniі* and *Pindus* in *Epirus*; *Helicon* and *Parnaſſus* in *Phocis*; *Cithæron* in *Bœotia*; *Hymettus* in *Attica*; *Othrys* and *Oeta* between *Græcia propria* and *Theſſalia*; *Olympus*, *Pelius* and *Oſſa* in *Theſſalia*; *Athos* in *Macedonia*. In Old Thrace, *Rhodope* and *Æmus*.

The Rivers of chief note were, *Peneus*, *Alpheus*, *Paſinus*, *Eurotas*, and *Inachus* in *Peloponneſus*; *Acheron* and *Cocytus* in *Epirus*; *Cephiſſus* (divided into two Streams,

Streams, *Asopus* and *Ismenus*) in *Græcia propria*; *Sperchius* and *Peneus* in *Thessalia*: In *Macedonia*, *Aliacmon*, *Erigon*, *Axius*, *Chabris*, *Strymon* running into the Ægean Sea; *Panyasus*, *Apsus*, *Laus*, *Celidnus*, running into the *Sinus Adriaticus*.

What were the ancient names of the Seas lying on the Countries here describ'd has been already intimated in putting down the Bounds of each Country; it remains to observe, that the part of the *Mare Ægæum* about the I. *Icarus* and the adjoyning Isles, was peculiarly call'd *Mare Icarium*, and the *Mare Myrtoum* was the peculiar name of another part, namely of all that lay between the *M. Icarium* Eastwards, and *Argolis*, *Attica*, and *I. Eubœa* Westwards, according to ancient Writers, excepting Ptolemy, who places the *M. Myrtoum* between the *I. Samus* and the Peninsula of *Caria*, or between the *M. Icarium* Northwards, and *Rhodium* Southwards. It remains further to observe, that the old names of the Principal Gulfs belonging to Greece were these, *viz.*

On the Coast of *Epirus*, *Sinus Ambracicus* Gulf of Larta.

Between *Epirus*, *Græc. prop.* and *Peloponnesus* } *Sinus Corinthiacus*, call'd also *Crissæus*, *Cyrrhæus*, and *Delphicus*, Gulf of Lepanto.

On the Coast of *Peloponnesus*
- *S. Cyparissæus* Gulf of Arcadia.
- *S. Messeniacus* Gulf of Mossenega or Coron.
- *S. Laconicus* Gulf of Colochina.
- *S. Argolicus* Gulf of Napoli.

Between *Pel.* and *Græc. prop.* } *S. Saronicus* also called *Megaricus* and *Eleusinius*, Gulf of Engia.

On the Coast of *Thessalia*
- *S. Maliacus* Gulf of Zeiton.
- *S. Pelasgicus* called also *Pegasicus*, *Jolcicus*, and *Demetriacus*, Gulf of Armiro.

On the Coast of *Macedonia*
- *S. Thermaicus* or *Thermæus* Gulf of Salonichi.
- *S. Toronaicus* or *Toronæus* Gulf of Aiomens.
- *S. Singicus* Gulf of Conteſſa.
- *S. Strymonicus* Gulf of Monte Sancto.

On

On the Coaſt of *Thracia*: *S. Piericus.* *S. Melas* or *Cardianus* Gulf of Eno.

To theſe may be added *Euripus*, or that narrow Arm of the Sea between *Græcia Propria* and *Eubœa Inſula*.

The chief Iſlands belonging to the Countries here deſcrib'd are,

In the M. *Ionium*: Corfu *Corcyra*, S. Maura *Leucas*, Cefalogna *Cephalonia*, Iſle di Compare *Ithaca*, Zante *Zacynthus*.

In the M. *Creticum*: Candia *Creta*, Ch. T. at preſent Candia, Canea, Retimo; antiently *Gortyna*, *Gnoſſus*, *Cydon*, *Lyctus*. Cerigo *Cythera*.

In the *Mare Ægæum*:

- In the *Sinus Saronicus*: *Egina* Engia, *Salamis* Coluri, *Eubœa* or *Chalcis* Negropont.
- Between *Attica* and *Peloponeſus*. W. and *Caria* in Aſia Eaſt:
  - *Cyclades* (*b*): viz. *Delus*, *Andrus* Andri, *Helena*, *Cia*, *Cythnus*, *Seriphus*, *Siphnus*, *Naxus* Nicſia, *Paru* Paro, *Myconus*, *Tenos*, &c.
  - *Sporades*: viz. *Icarus*, *Patmus*, *Aſtypalea*, which are reckoned by ſome to Aſia, *Amorgus*, *Melus*, *Thera*, &c.
- Over-againſt *Macedonia*: *Scyrus* Sciro, *Peparethus* Piperi, *Lemno* Stalimene.
- Over-againſt *Thracia*: *Thaſus* Taſo, *Samos* or *Samothracia* Samandrachi, *Imbrus* Lembro.

(*b*) As to the number and names of the *Inſulæ Cyclades* and *Sporades*, there is very little agreement to be met with in antient Writers. It it ſaid by ſome, that the *Cyclades* were ſo call'd from their lying ἐν κύκλῳ in a Circle round the *I. Delus*; and the *Sporades* from their lying ſcattered about the *Cyclades*.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of Ancient Pannonia, Dacia, Sarmatia Europæa, *and Preſent* Hungary, Tranſylvania, Moldavia, Walachia, Poland, *and Little* Tartary.

ABove *Illyricum* lay anciently *Pannonia*, which was bounded N. by the Danube, E. by the ſame River and *Mons Aureus*, S. by *Illyricum*, and W. by *M. Cetius*. Within this compaſs now lies great part of Hungary and Slavonia, beſides ſome parts of the neighbouring Provinces of Germany and Turkey already mention'd.

The Kingdom of Hungary (with Slavonia now uſually reckon'd a part of it) is bounded Northward by Poland, Eaſtward by Tranſylvania and Walachia, Southward by Turkey, Weſtward by Germany and Bohemia.

Hungary properly ſo call'd is divided into two general Parts, *viz.*

Upper Hung. N. of the Danube divided into 34 Counties Ch. T.	Presburg, Leopolſtat, Newhauſel, Eſperies, Caſchow or Caſſovia, Agria or Erlaw, Tockay, Peſt, Colocza, Zolnock, Great Waradin, Giula, Segedin, Titul; Temeſwar belonging to the Turks.
Lower Hung. S. of Danube containing 14 Counties Ch. T.	BUDA, Gran, Raab or Javarin, Alba Regalis or Stul-Weiſſemburg, Caniſia, Sigeth, Funskirchen or Five Churches.

Slavonia lies between the Drave N. and the Save S. being divided into 6 Counties. Its Ch. T. are Poſſega, Gradiskia, Agram or Zagrab, Eſſeck, Szerem or Sirmiſch, Peter Waradin, Salankemen, Semlyn.

As for Old *Pannonia* it was divided into two Parts, *viz.*

In Carniola, Croatia, Windiſhmarck, Carinthia, Stiria, Auſtria.	*Pannonia Superior* or *Prima Conſularis* to the W. Ch. T.		*Siſcia* Siſeck in Croatia; *Petovium* Pettaw in Stiria; *Æmona* Underlaubach, *Nauportum* Overlaubauch in Carniola; *Vindoniana* Vienna in Auſtria; *Segeſta* Sigeth in Hungary.
In Low. Hung. Slavonia, Boſnia, and Servia.	*Pann. Infer.* or *Secunda Conſularis* to the E. Ch. T.		*Arrabona* Raab, *Scarabantia* Scarbing, *Aquincum* Buda in Hungary; *Sirmium* Sirmiſch in Slavonia; *Taurunum* Belgrade in Servia.

As much of *Pannonia* both *Superior* and *Inferior* as lay between the two Rivers *Dravus* the Drave, and *Savus* the Save, was by a peculiar name call'd *Valeria*, and alſo *Pannonia Interamnia*.

As much of upper Hungary as lies W. of the Theyſſe was inhabited anciently by the *Jazyges Metanaſtæ*, a People of *Sarmatia Europæa*; and what lay E. of the ſaid River, appertain'd to Old *Dacia*, which comes next to be deſcrib'd.

Dacia was bounded Northward by the *Montes Carpatici* Crapach Mountains, Eaſtward by the River *Hieraſus* Prut and *Iſter* or *Danubius*, Southward by the *Iſter* again, Weſtward by the River *Patiſſus* or *Tibiſcus* now Theyſſe. Within this compaſs is now contain'd (beſides part of Upper Hungary already mention'd) Tranſylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia.

Tranſylvania (*i*) is bounded N. by Poland, E. by Walachia and Moldavia, S. by Moldavia again and Hungary, W. by Hungary again. It is divided into 5 parts according to the five Nations which inhabit it, *viz.*

(*i*) Tranſylvania is ſo call'd as lying beyond the Woods between it and Hungary.

Part

Part 1. Inhabited by the Saxons, Ch. T. Hermanſtat or Zeben, Cronſtat or Braſſow.

Part 2. Inhabited by the Hungarians, Ch. T. Weiſſemburg, Clauſenburg or Coloſwar, Newſtat.

Part 3. Inhabited by the Circules or Bulgarians, Ch. T. Newmark.

Part 4, 5. Inhabited by the Walachians and Moldavians, very ſmall in extent, and containing no conſiderable Towns.

On the Eaſt of Tranſylvania lies Walachia (*k*) and Moldavia; between Poland to the N. and Turkey to the South. The Ch. T. of the former, which lies moſt N. upon Poland, are Jazy and Soczow; of the latter which lies moſt S. upon Turkey Targoviſco.

As for Old *Dacia*, it was divided into 3 parts, *viz.*

In E. Upper Hungary	*Ripenſis* Ch. T.	*Zurobara*	Temeſwar, Ch. T.
		Zeugma	Clauſenburg.
In Tranſylv. & W. Walachia and Moldavia	*Mediterranea* Ch. T.	*Zarmiſogetuſa* or *Colonia Ulpia Trajana Verbeli* †	*Alba Julia* Weiſſemburg, Ch. T.
		Patruiſſa	Cronſtat.

In E. Walach. *Alpeſtris* to the Eaſt containing no Towns of note.

As much of Walachia as lies Eaſt of the River Prut belonged formerly to *Sarmatia Europæa*, which ſhall be next ſpoken of.

SARMATIA *Europæa* was bounded N. with the *Oceanus Sarmaticus* and (*l*) *Terra Incognita*; E. with the River *Tanais*, *Palus Mœotis*, *Boſphorus Cimmerius*, and

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(*k*) Monſieur Baudrand aſſures us, that he was inform'd by the Inhabitants, and by ſeveral Poles, more eſpecially Count Morſtein Great Treaſurer of Poland, that the Country commonly call'd in all Modern Maps Moldavia, ought to be call'd Walachia; and on the contrary what in the Maps is uſually ſtil'd Walachia, ought to be nam'd Moldavia. Indeed both Countries went at firſt under the common name of Walachia, Moldavia being then call'd Lower or Eaſtern Walachia.

(*l*) See Ptol. Geogr. lib. 3. chap. 5. at the very beginning.

Pontus Euxinus; S. with the *Pontus* again, and the *Montes Carpatici*; W. with the River *Viſtula*. Within which Extent is now comprehended greateſt part of the Kingdom of Poland, all Little Tartary, the South part of Muſcovy, with Livonia a Province belonging to the Swedes, till it was taken from them by the Muſcovites.

POland in its largeſt acceptation is bounded N. by the Baltick Sea, Livonia and Muſcovy; E. by Muſcovy again and Little Tartary; S. by Beſſerabia in Turkey, Walachia, Tranſylvania and Hungary; W. by Bohemia and Germany. It is diſtinguiſh'd into two general parts, the Kingdom of Poland properly ſo call'd, and the Great Dutchy of Lithuania.

The Kingdom of Poland properly ſo call'd contains theſe Provinces, *viz.*

Great Poland Ch. T. { Poſna, Kaliſh with Gneſna, Sirad, Lencici, Breſte, Wladiſlaw. The two laſt are in that part of Great Poland, which is peculiarly call'd Cujavia.

Mazovia: Its Ch. T. { WALSAW, Plocsko, Bielsko, Auguſtow. The two laſt are in that part of Mazovia, which is peculiarly call'd Podlachia.

Little Poland, Ch. T. CRACOW, Sendomir, Lublin.

Little Ruſſia, Ch. T. Lemberg or Leopol, Premiſlaw, Chelm.

Volhinia divided into { Upper Ch. T. Lucko. Lower, between the Ukrain or Country of the Coſſacks, Ch. T. Kiow belonging to the Muſcovites; Bialacerkiew, Circaſſy belonging to the Poles.

Podolia divided into { Upper, Ch. T. Caminiec, Trembowla, Bar. Lower, Ch. T. Braclaw.

Pruſſia on the Baltick Sea belonging partly to the { Kingdom of Poland, Ch. T. Dantzick, Culm, Thorn. Marienburg, Elbing. To which may be added the Abbey of Oliva, famous for a Peace there concluded in 1660. between the Emperor and King of Poland on one ſide, and the King of Sweden on the other ſide. Elector of Brandenburg, and lately erected into a Kingdom, Koningsberg, Memel, Pillaw.

The

The Great Dutchy of Lithuania contains these Provinces, *viz.*

Lithuania properly so call'd Ch. T. { Wilna, Troki, Grodno, Novogrodeck, Minski, Mſciſlaw, Witepsk, Poloczko, Breſlici. The Palatinate of this laſt contains Poleſia.

Samogitia, Ch. T. Roſien, Midneck.

D. of Curland under its own Duke, who is a Feudatory to the K. of Poland, Ch. T. Mittaw, Coldingen, Windaw.

LIttle Tartary (ſo call'd to diſtinguiſh it from Great Tartary in Aſia) lies between Poland to the Weſt; Muſcovy to the North; the R. Don, Sea of Zabach, Strait of Caffa, and Black Sea to the Eaſt; and the Black Sea again to the South. It is frequently call'd alſo Crim Tartary, and by ſome Precopean Tartary; which latter Denomination as it takes from the Town (Pzrecop, or as it is uſually pronounced) Precop, ſo it is thought to take the former name from the old Town (*m*) *Cremnos*, ſituated formerly a little without the Iſthmus on the *Palus Mæotis* or Sea of Zabach. But it ſeems much more probable, that the name *Crim* was originally deriv'd from the *Cimmerii*, who anciently inhabited theſe parts, and were ſo call'd as being Deſcendants of *Gomer*: and the Town *Cremnos* might be Originally the Capital of the ſaid *Cimmerii*, and afterward by a little Variation chang'd by the Greeks into *Cremnos*, it being uſual for them to change Foreign Names into words of their own Language ſomewhat reſembling them. Little Tartary may be diſtinguiſh'd into the Northern and Southern Part. The Northern part is inhabited by the Nogay Tartars, who live by Hordes, and in cover'd Waggons inſtead of Houſes, which are remov'd from place to place, as neceſſity requires.

(*m*) This Opinion is mentioned by Cluverius, who thinks alſo, that the name of Crim Tartary properly belongs only to ſo much of this Country as lies without the Iſthmus, and that the name of Precop Tartary properly belongs only to ſo much as lies within the Iſthmus, that is only to the Peninſula or *Cherſoneſus* of the Ancients; though both names are extended to denote the whole Country by different Authors.

The

The S. part is the Peninſula, anciently call'd *Tauri-ca Cherſoneſus* Ch. T. Baccaſar, the uſual Reſidence of the Cham, Or call'd alſo Przecop in the Iſthmus; Caffa on the Eaſtern Coaſt of the Peninſula belonging to the Turks; and Kerci ſomewhat nearer to the adjoyning Straits, to which it, as well as Caffa, gives Denomination.

AS for South Muſcovy and Livonia, they ſhall be treated of in the enſuing Chapter; here follow

The Chief People Of Old *Sarmatia Europæa,*

Tauri inhabiting the (*n*) *Taurica Cherſoneſus* on the Coaſts whereof the antient Greeks had ſeveral Towns, as *Theodoſia* Caffa, *Panticapæum*, *Eupatorium*, and *Taphros*, &c.
Hamaxobii, *Georgi*, *Nomades*, *Baſilides*, *Tauroſcythæ*, *Roxolani*, in the N. part of Little Tartary.
Neuri, *Geloni*, *Thuſſagetæ*, *Budini*, *Agathyrſi*, *Jazyges* in S. Muſcovy.
Boſphorani on the *Boſphorus Cimmerius* Strait of Caffa.
Mæotæ on the *Palus Mæotis* Sea of Zabach.
Tanaitæ on the R. *Tanais* Don.
Boryſthenitæ on the R. *Boryſthenes* Nieper.
Tyrangitæ about the R. *Tyras* Nieſter.
Baſtarnæ comprehending the *Sidones*, *Carpiani* in Little Poland, and Little Ruſſia, *Peucinii* in Podolia, *Atmones* in Upper Volhinia, Ch. T. *Carodunum* Lemberg, or as ſome will, Cracow, *Clepidava* Caminieck, *Boryſthenis* or *Olbia.*
Æſtiæi comprehending the *Hirri* in Livonia, and the *Scyrri* in Pruſſia.
Venedi (comprehending ſeveral Nations or People ſituated) in the Upper part of Great Poland, as alſo in Mazovia and Lithuania, and on the Sea Coaſt about the *Sinus Venedicus*, which ſome underſtand of the Gulf of Riga, others of the Gulf of Dantzick, others of ſome other Creek or Bay between the two former. Perhaps all the inner part (of the *Oceanus Sarmaticus*, or which is the ſame, of the Baltick Sea) between the Coaſt of Pruſſia and Samogitia, &c. was denoted formerly by that name in its largeſt acceptation.
Arimaſpi placed by ſome of the Antients on the Coaſt of the *Oceanus Sarmaticus.*

(*n*) It is alſo call'd *Cherſoneſus Aſpera*, *Scythica*, and *Pontica*. That

That part of *Sarmatia Europæa* which lay E. of the *Borysthenes*, was chiefly inhabited by Scythian Nations, (*viz.* the *Hamaxobii*, *Nomades*, *Basilides*, &c. and was therefore call'd *Scythia* (*o*) *Europæa*, which name is extended by some to *Dacia* and *Mœsia*, as being likewise possessed by Scythian People especially toward the East of *Pontus Euxinus*.

Chief Mountains in the Countries here describ'd are *Montes Carpates* or *Montes Carpatici* Crapack Mountains between Poland and Hungary with Transylvania, &c. They were also call'd *Montes Sarmatici* as bounding Old *Sarmatia* from *Dacia*. To which may be added the *Montes Riphæi* frequently mention'd by the Ancients, and supposed to lie at the head of the *Tanais* or Don.

Rivers of Chief note are, in Poland *Borysthenes* the Nieper, (which on its Western Bank receives the R. Bog, and is accounted the third in largeness among the Rivers of Europe, the two esteem'd larger being the Wolga and the Danube,) *Tyras* the Niester, both running into the Black Sea; *Vistula* the Weyssel, *Paropamisus* suppos'd to be the Little Dwina, *Chronus* thought to be the Niemen, all three running into some Part or Arm of the Baltick Sea. In Hungary *Dravus* the Drave; Savus the *Save*, *Patissus* or *Tibiscus* the Theysse, which (together with *Hierasus* the Prut in Walachia) run all of them into the Danube. To which may be added *Tanais* the Don bounding partly Little Tartary to the East, and so falling into the Sea of Zabach or *Palus Mœotis*.

(*o*) *Scythia Europæa* was also call'd *Scythia Parva* in respect of *Scythia* in Asia, just as Tartary in Europe is now a-days call'd Little Tartary in respect of the Asiatick Tartary. As much of *Scythia Europæa* as lay upon the *Pontus Euxinus* is call'd sometimes by the peculiar name of *Scythia Pontica*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of Preſent Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Muſcovy, together with Antient Scandinavia, Feningia, &c.

TO the North of Holſtein in Germany lies Denmark, which is made up of the Peninſula of Jutland and ſeveral Iſlands.

Jutland is ſurrounded by the Sea, excepting Southward, where it joyns on to Holſtein. It is divided into two general parts, *viz.* North Jutland ſubdivided into four Dioceſſes denominated from their Ch. T. Alburg, Wyburg, Arhuſen, and Rypen; and S. Jutland, call'd alſo the Dutchy of Sleſwick, Ch. T. Sleſwick with the Caſtle of Gottorp, Tonningen and Flensburg.

Among the Iſles which make the other part of Denmark, the chief are theſe two lying in the Baltick Sea, *viz.* I. of Zeeland. Ch. T. COPENHAGEN, Roſchield, Elſenore, and I. of Fionia or Funen, Ch. T. Odenſee, Nyburg.

ON the North of Denmark lies Norway, ſurrounded by the Sea, excepting Eaſtward, where it joyns to Swedeland and Muſcovy. It is divided into 4 Parts, or Governments, *viz.*

Aggerhus	Ch. T.	CHRISTIANA or Obſlo with the Caſtle of Aggerhus.
Bergen	Ch. T.	Bergen, Stavenger.
Drontheim	Ch. T.	Drontheim or Druntheim.

Wardhus containing Finmarch and Norwegian Lapland, Ch. T. Wardhus.

To the Kingdom of Norway appertains the Iſle of Iceland, which is divided into 4 Parts denominated from the 4 Quarters of the World, Ch. T. Schalholt (the

(the Capital Town of the Isle about eight Leagues from M. Hecla) in the S. Quarter, and Hola in the N. Quarter.

BEtween Norway to the West and N. Muscovy to the East, Poland and the Baltick Sea to the South, lies Swedeland divided into 7 general parts.

Sconen comprehending	Bleking	Ch. T.		Christianople, Christianstad, Carelscroon.
	Sconen prop.			Lunden, Malmugen, Landscroon.
	Halland			Helmstad, Laholm, Wardborg.
Gothland divided into East and W.		Ch.		Gottemburg in W. Gothland, Calmar in E. Gothland.
Government of Bahus				Bahus, Malestrand.
Sweden proper				STOCKHOLM, Upsal.

Swedish Lapland with W. Bothnia intermingled, Ch. T. Torna, Uma, Pitha, Kimi.

Finland Ch. T. { Cajaneburg in Cajania or East Bothnia. Abo in Finland proper, Wiburg and Hexholm in Carelia.

Ingria, Ch. T. Noteburg, Coporio and Ivanogrod.
Livonia, Ch. T. Riga, Revel, Narva, Pernaw.

The Chief Isles belonging to Sweden are, the I. Oeland and Gothland on the Province of Gothland, the I. Aland on Finland, and the I. of Dagho and Oesel on Livonia.

But as the Provinces of Finland, Ingria, and Livonia, have been lately taken from the Swedes by the Muscovites; so also the adjoining Isles to two of the said Provinces, have underwent the same Change as to their Masters.

MUscovy (the largest Country in Europe, and the only one that remains to be describ'd) is bounded to the N. by the Northern Ocean, to the W. by Sweden and Poland, to the S. by Little Tartary and the River Don, to the E. by Great Tartary in Asia. It is also call'd Great Russia, and may be divided into two general parts, *viz.*

Northern Muſcovy containing theſe Provinces,

Muſcovian Lapland, Ch. T. Kola, Kandolax.

Dwina, Condora, Samoieda, Obdora, Siberia, Permsky — Ch. T. — Archangel, St. Nicholas. Wirchaturia. . . . . Berezo. Tobolska or Tobol. Perma-Weliski.

Provinces denominated from their Ch. T. — Niſinovogrod, Uſtiuga, Wologda, Bielo-Ozero, Novogorod-Weliki, Pleskow, Kargapol, Petzora.

Southern Muſcovy containing theſe Provinces, *viz.*

Provinces denominated from their Ch. T. — MOSCOW, Rezan, Wolodimer, Caſan, Suſdal, Jeroſlaw, Twer, Reſchow, Bielski, Smolensko, Worotin, Novogorod-Sevierski, Czernihow.

Country of the Czermiſſi Tartars.

Country of the Morduates or Mordua Tartars, inhabiting the vaſt Deſarts between the D. of Wolodimer, and Little Tartary.

The only conſiderable Iſland belonging to Muſcovy is that call'd I. Morſonovitz or Candenoes lying above Archangel in the Northern Ocean.

AS for the Ancient Geography of theſe Four Countries laſt deſcrib'd, the Peninſula of Jutland appertained (as hath been already obſerved) to Ancient Germany, being inhabited by the *Cimbri*, whence it is called (*p*) *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, and Cape Scagen at the N. end of it was called *Cimbricum Promontorium*.

The Iſles of Zeeland and Funen, with the others adjoyning, had the common name of *Inſulæ Æmodes*, as alſo *Scandiæ*, given them by the Antients, and were eſteemed Iſles of Antient Germany, being inhabited

(*p*) Pliny tells us that the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus* was by another name formerly call'd *Cartris*.

by

by the German People *Teutoni* call'd alſo *Codani*, whence the largeſt of theſe Iſles, known now by the name of Zeeland, was known anciently by the name of *Inſula Codanonia.*

Norway with as much of Swedeland as lies W. of the Gulf of Bothnia was by the Ancients call'd *Scandinavia*, and ſometimes *Baltia*; by the former name it is ſtill frequently denoted, and from the latter the *Baltick Sea* took its preſent denomination. Its People were antiently the *Gutæ* in Gothland, *Hilleviones* in Halland, *Sitones* in Norway, which laſt or rather ſome part of it is thought to be the I. *Nerigon*, as the Territory of Bergen in Norway is thought to be the I. *Bergos*, mention'd by the Ancients. As much of Swedeland as lies E. of the G. of Bothnia, and is now call'd Finland, is thought to have had formerly the name of *Feningia* or *Finningia.* Both *Scandinavia* and *Feningia* were antiently eſteem'd large Iſlands, which is an evident proof, that the N. Coaſts of Norway and Muſcovy were not then (*q*) known.

Livonia

(*q*) So far were the Antients from having made any diſcovery of the Northern Coaſts of the Countries above the Baltick Sea, that they ſeem to have had but little knowledge of their S. Coaſts; inſomuch that theſe Coaſts being full of Creeks and Bays, the extent of which inwardly were unknown, they ſeem thereupon to have eſteem'd the portions of Land lying between them as ſo many diſtinct Iſles. Hence they mention the Iſles of *Bergos*, *Nerigon*, *Scandia*, *Scandinavia*, *Baltia*, &c. which are all generally agreed upon by Geographers to have formerly denoted ſome parts of Preſent Norway and Sweden. Thus the *I. Bergos* is judg'd to have denoted the Territory of Bergen, which is indeed environ'd with the Sea, ſo as to make a Peninſula. In like manner the Iſle *Nerigon* may be eſteemed to have been the moſt S. part of Norway lying between the Bay that goes up to Stavanger Weſtwards; and that which goes up to Agger and Opſlo Southwards; and ſo making likewiſe a Peninſula. *Scandia* or *Scandinavia* ſeems to have denoted only the moſt S. part of Sweden lying Eaſt of the Bay laſt mention'd, namely the Province of Gothland, Halland, and Sconen. For as Sconen is thought

Livonia together with the S. part of Muſcovy, lying within the winding of the R. Don or *Tanais* was a part of Old *Sarmatia Europæa*, which hath already been ſpoken of. All above the R. *Tanais* was *Terra Incognita* to the Antients, who have therefore left a very Confus'd and Fabulous account of the Inhabitants thereof, which they call'd from their Situation *Hyperborei.*

Mountains or Hills of Note in the Countries here deſcrib'd are the Dofrine Hills between Norway and Sweden, antiently call'd *Mons Sevo*, and M. Stolpe or Kameny-Poyas about Siberia, thought by ſome to be the (*r*) *Riphæi Montes* of the Antients.

The only remarkable Rivers are theſe three (all riſing in Muſcovy) *viz.* *Rha* the Wolga, *Tanais* the Don, and the Great Dwina unknown to the Antients. The firſt runs into the Caſpian Sea, the ſecond into the *Palus Mæotis* or Sea of Zabach, the laſt into the Gulf of the N. Ocean call'd the White Sea.

Lakes

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to be ſo call'd from the old name *Scandia* or *Scania*, ſo Gothland or Gutland is thought to have its name from the old *Gutæ* a People of *Scandia* mention'd by Ptolemey, and Halland from the *Hilleviones* mention'd by Pliny, and ſaid by him to poſſeſs all of *Scandinavia*, that was then known. From this *Scandinavia* or *Scandia* all the Neighbouring Iſles (now making up great part of Denmark, *viz.* Zeeland, Funen, &c.) are call'd by Ptolemey, *Inſulæ Scandiæ.* As for *Baltia*, otherwiſe call'd *Baſilia*, it is generally eſteem'd the ſame with *Scandinavia*, though Pliny l. 4. ſeems to have thought the forementiond *Scandinavia*, *Scandia*, and *Baltia*, three diſtinct Iſles.

(*r*) That the Mountains in Siberia could not be the *Riphæi Montes* of the Ancients, is in a manner demonſtrable from the great diſtance between theſe Mountains and the Head of the R. *Tanais*, whereas it was the Univerſal Opinion of the Ancients, that the *Tanais* did riſe at the foot of the Riphean Mountains. It will not be denied, but an error of eight or ten Miles in reſpect of diſtance may be conſiſtent with an imperfect knowledge of a Country, remote and ſeldom frequented by Travellers.

But

Lakes of Chief Note are the L. Ladoga and L. Onega between Sweden and Muſcovy, the two largeſt in Europe.

It remains now to ſay ſomewhat of the Sea lying on theſe Countries, which along the N. Coaſt of Muſcovy, as alſo on the N. and W. Coaſts of Norway, is now adays in general the Northern Ocean, and is diſtinguiſh'd into the more peculiar names of the Sea of Norway, and Sea of Muſcovy. Of this laſt, one part lying between Muſcovy and Nova Zembla is call'd the *Strait of Weygatz*; and another part coming up to Archangel, and making a conſiderable Gulf between the Province of Dwina and Muſcovian Lapland, is called the *White Sea*. The Antients though they did not experimentally know, yet they reaſonably ſuppos'd, That the *Terra Incognita* lying above *Sarmatia Europæa* (as alſo *Scandinavia* and *Feningia*) was bounded Northward by the Ocean, and therefore as they call'd the Inhabitants of the aforeſaid *Terra Incognita* from their ſituation *Hyperborei*; ſo they call'd the Ocean lying upon the N. Coaſt by the name of *Oceanus Hyperboreus*. That large Gulf of the Northern Ocean which ſeparates Sweden (all but Livonia) from Germany and Poland, is call'd in general the Baltick Sea, and by Mariners the Eaſt Sea; the more remarkable parts whereof are the Cattegate or Skagerrack, be-

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But an error of eight or ten Degrees (which is the diſtance between the *Tanais* and Siberian Mountains) may, I ſuppoſe, be reaſonably thought utterly inconſiſtent with (any thing that can be call'd in the leaſt degree) Knowledge of the two diſtant Terms of the adjacent Country. Shou'd it be ask'd, where be then the Riphean Mountains, if not in Siberia? It may be truly anſwer'd, no where; theſe being ſome of the Chimerical or Fictious Mountains, wherewith (as well as with Boggs, and Sandy Deſarts, ſee Plutarch's Life of *Theſeus*) the Antients were wont to fill up unknown Countries. And no wonder, if they were eaſily induced to fanſy Mountains at the head of the *Tanais*, ſince it is very uſual for Rivers to have their Spring-heads near ſome Mountain.

tween Jutland in Denmark and Halland in Sweden the Sound and Strait between Sconen and the Isle of Zeeland, the Great Belt or Strait between the I. of Zeeland and the I. Funen, the Little Belt or Strait between the I. Funen and Jutland, the Gulf of Bothnia between W. and E. Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland between Finland and Livonia, the Gulf of Riga between Livonia and Curland. To which may be added the lesser Gulfs of Dantzick and Lubeck. Now it is thought by some, that under the name of *Sinus Codanus* was anciently denoted the whole Baltick Sea; but it seems much more probable, that by it was understood no more than what is now call'd the Categate or some part of it about the I. *Codanonia*. For upon supposition that *Scandinavia* and *Feningia* were Islands, the Ancients could not well think that the Baltick Sea was a *Sinus* or Gulf, but rather a part of the Main Ocean. And agreeably hereunto, that part of the Baltick Sea which lies on the N. Provinces of Poland and on Livonia in Sweden (all formerly parts of *Sarmatia Europæa*) was antiently stil'd *Oceanus Sarmaticus*, and that which lies on the N. Provinces of Germany *Oceanus Germanicus*; whereas the name of *Oceanus* is hardly to be found ever given to a *Sinus* known to be such, much less to a Part of it, though the name of *Mare* is frequently given to each. In the last place, it is to be here observed, that the *Oceanus Hyperboreus* and *Sarmaticus* had upon account of the Coldness of their Climes, and the effects consequent thereupon, the names of *Oceanus* (*f*) *Cronius*, *Glacialis*, with several others of like importance, attributed to them by the Ancients.

(*f*) It was call'd *Cronius* from the Planet κρόνος or Saturn which was suppos'd to preside over this Northern Part of the World, or else upon the account of some other Fabulous Story, concerning which see Eustathius's Notes on Dionysius Afer's Perieg. v. 32. The other names of like Importance are such as *Mare* (*Amalchium* or *Almachium*, which is as much as) *Concretum*, *Congelatum*, (*Mori-marusa* or) *Mare Mortuum*, *Mare Pigrum*, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of Ancient and Preſent Aſia in General.

ASIA is the Eaſtern and Largeſt Part of the Old Continent. Whether to the N. and N. E. it joins on to the Terra Arctica, or is ſeparated from it by any part of the Northern Ocean, is not yet diſcovered. It is bounded Eaſtward by the Main Eaſtern or Pacifick Ocean, lying between it and America, and (*t*) unknown to the Antients; Southward by the Indian Ocean, which as it was the *Oceanus Eous* known to the Ancients; ſo it is ſtill accounted at leaſt part of the Eaſtern Ocean; Weſtward from Africk by the *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Iſthmus of Suez (*u*) lying between them, and from Europe by the Bounds already mention'd in the deſcription of Europe in general.

It was anciently diſtinguiſh'd into two general parts, *Aſia major* and *Aſia minor*. The former comprehended all but the Peninſula between the Euxine and Mediterranean Seas, which made up the latter in its (*x*) largeſt extent or ſignification. It may for the more eaſily remembring the general Situation of its Countries be better diſtinguiſh'd into three general Parts, *viz.*

(*t*) See the Note (*c*) belonging to the following Chapter.

(*u*) This Iſthmus is ſo call'd from the Town Suez ſeated in it on the Red Sea.

(x) There are ſome who take *Aſia Minor* in a much narrower ſenſe, ſo as to be the ſame with *Aſia propria*, which was only a Part of *Aſia Minor* largely taken, as will appear from Chapter xiv.

Northern

- **Northern Asia containing**
  - At Present
    - Great Tartary — Ch. T. — Astracan.
    - Georgia — Ch. T. — Teflis.
  - Anciently
    - *Scythia Asiatica*, *Sogdiana*.
    - *Albania*, *Iberia*, *Colchis*.
- **Middle Asia containing**
  - At Present
    - Turkey in Asia, Ch. T. Bagdat, Bursa.
    - Persia, Ch. T. Ispahan.
    - Empire of the Mogul in the E. Indies. Ch. T. Delly.
    - China, Ch. T. Pekin.
  - Antiently
    - *Asia minor*. *Assyria*. *Drangiana*.
    - *Armenia*. *Media*. *Gedrosia*.
    - *Syria*. *Parthia*. *Caramania*.
    - *Mesopotamia*. *Hyrcania*. N. part of *India*.
    - *Babylonia*. *Bactriana*. *Serica* or Country of the *Seres*.
    - *Persis*. *Aria*.
    - *Susiana*. *Arachosia*. *Sinæ*.
- **Southern Asia containing both at Present and Anciently**
  - Arabia *Arabia*, Ch. T. at present Medina, Mecca.
  - The two Peninsula's of *India*, or the E. Indies, Ch. T. at present Goa in the W. Peninsula, Pegu in the Eastern Prov.

Among the Asiatick Islands the Chief are

- **In the**
  - Eastern Ocean, the Japan Isles.
  - Indian Ocean, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Ceylon *Taprobana*.
  - Mediterranean Sea, Cyprus *Cyprus*, Rhodes *Rhodes*.
  - Ægean Sea or Archipelago, Scio *Chius*, Samo *Samus*, Metelin *Lesbus*.

The Chief Mountains of Asia are those which went anciently by the names of *Taurus*, *Imaus*, and *Caucasus*. The first, beginning in *Pamphylia* a Province in *Asia Minor*, runs Eastward through all Asia dividing it into two parts, Northern and Southern; the second lies in *Scythia* or Great Tartary; the third between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

The two Chief Capes are Cape Razalgate at the S.E. point of Arabia, and Cape Comorin at the South end of the W. Peninsula of India.

The

The Chief Straits are thoſe of the Sonde or Sunda between the Iſles of Sumatra and Java, the Straits of Malacca between Malacca and Sumatra, the Straits of Ormus between the Ocean and *Sinus Perſicus* or Gulf of Balſora; the Straits of Mecca or Babel-Mandel between the Ocean and *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea.

The Chief Gulfs are the two juſt now mention'd together with *Sinus Gangeticus* Bay of Bengal, and *Sinus Magnus* Bay of Siam in the E. Indies. The Ancients uſually reckoned *Mare Caſpium* or *Hyrcanum* (now Sea of Sala or Bachu between Georgia Tartary and Perſia) as the *Sinus* or Gulf, but it may be more properly eſteem'd a very great Lake, as having no viſible communication with the Sea.

The Chief Rivers are the *Ganges* and *Indus* in the E. Indies, the *Tigris* and *Euphrates* both riſing in Armenia, all known to the Antients by the ſame names; the Wolga or *Rha* of the Antients riſing in Europe and running into the Caſpian Sea. To which may be added Oby, Lena, Amur, Helum (x) in Great Tartary.

(x) The River Helum is thought to be the ſame with the R. Quentunge or Schengal.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Ancient Scythia, India, Perſis, Media, Parthia, &c. together with Preſent Great Tartary, India or the Eaſt Indies, Perſia, China, &c.

GReat Tartary is the moſt Northern and Largeſt Country of Aſia, being bounded Weſtward by Muſcovy; S. by Georgia, the Caſpian Sea, Perſia and India; S. E. by China. Its N. E. and N. Boundaries are not yet known.

It may be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, *viz.*

Northern Tartary belonging to the Muſcovites, and containing theſe Provinces or People, *viz.*

- Aſtracan — Ch. T. Aſtracan.
- Circaſſia — Ch. T. Azoph, now in the hands of the Turks.
- Bolgar — Ch. T. Bolgar.
- Caſan — Partly; the other parts lie in Europe.
- Siberia — Partly; the other parts lie in Europe.
- Samoiedes — Partly; the other parts lie in Europe.
- Toebinti, Tongoeſi, &c. Ch. T. Jeniſieskoy, Bratskoy, Selenginskoy, Nipchou.

South Tartary under ſeveral Chams or Princes and containing the Countries of

- Kalmucks Black and White.
- Mungalia or Country of the Monguls.
- Usbeck or Zagatay, Ch. T. Bochor, Cath, Samarcand.
- Camul, Caſcar, Tangut, Ch. T. the ſame.
- Thibet (*a*) — Little, Ch. T. Thibet. Great, Ch. T. Laſſa.
- Bogdoi Tartars (*b*).

(*a*) Some place here a Kingdom or Country call'd Turcheſtan, which others will have to be the ſame with Thibet.

(*b*) Theſe are alſo called the Chineſe Tartars, as being Subject to the Preſent Emperor of China, who is a Deſcendant of that Cham or Prince of the Bogdoi Tartars, which invaded and over-came China.

Within

Within the Bounds of Great Tartary lay formerly *Scythia, Asiatica* and *Sogdiana*. Of which *Sogdiana* contain'd Usbeck or Zagatay; as much of the reſt of Great Tartary as was known to the Antients, was comprehended under *Scythia Asiatica*, which was diſtinguiſh'd into Three Parts, *Scythia extra Imaum* to the Eaſt, *Scythia intra Imaum* to the Weſt, and *Sarmatia Asiatica* lying between the *Tanais*, *Rha*, *Mare Caſpium* and *Euxinum*, and ſo containing the Preſent Country of the Circaſſian Tartars. Among the People of *Scythia intra Imaum* were the *Saſſones*, (from whom ſome will have the Saxons in Germany to be deſcended,) the *Sacæ*, and *Maſſagetæ* on the Confines of India. Among the People of *Sarmatia Asiatica* were the *Turcæ*, from whom the Preſent Turks are thought to be deſcended, and the *Amazones*, who afterwards ſettled themſelves upon the R. *Thermodon* in *Cappadocia*.

The Chief Rivers of this Country are *Rha* the Wolga, *Jaxartes* the Cheſel, and *Oxus*, all three running into the Caſpian Sea; the Oby, Lena, Amur and Helum, the two former ſuppos'd to run into the N. Ocean, the two latter into the Eaſtern.

CHina is bounded Northward and W. with Great Tartary, S. with India or the Eaſt Indies; Eaſtward with the Great Eaſtern or Pacifick Ocean. It is divided into two general parts, *viz.*

Catay or Northern China (containing ſeven Provinces) Ch. T. PEKIN, Taiyven, Sigan, Cinan, Caifung, Chingtu, Leaoyang.

Mangy or South China (containing nine Provinces) Ch. T. Yuchang, Nanking, Hangcheu, Nanchang, Focheu, Quangcheu or Canton, Queilin, Yunnan, Queiyang.

Under China is uſually comprehended the Peninſula of Corea, lying to the N. E. of Catay or the Northern Provinces of China, from which it is ſeparated by the Gulf of Cangi. It is under its own

King who is Tributary to the Emperor of China, and its capital City is Sior.

The Chief Iles commonly effeemed as belonging to China are the Ile Formoſa (of which more by and by) and the ile Haynan.

As for the Ancient Geography of this Country, the N. Part of China or Catay was anciently inhabited by the *Seres*; the South part with the adjoyning part of the Indies by the *Sinæ*, from which it is generally thought the preſent name of China was deriv'd; the Coaſts or Eaſtern part of China was unknown to the Ancients, who beyond the *Sinæ* placed (*a*) *Terra Incognita*, which ſome of them ſuppos'd to run S. of the *Mare Indicum* in one cont'nued Tract, ſo as to join Aſia and Africa together.

TO the Eaſt of China lies Japan, under which name is comprehended the (ſuppos'd) I. of Niphon, with ſeveral other leſſer Iſles, Ch. T. MEACO, Yedo, both in the I. Niphon.

And here again mention is to be made of the Iſle Formoſa, foraſmuch as we are informed by a native thereof (who is converted to Chriſtianity, and hath ſince his coming into England publiſh'd an Account of his Country) that it is now and hath been for ſome Years Tributary to the Emperor of Japan, and not to the Emperor of China, as hath been uſually believed

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(*a*) That the N. parts of Great Tartary and E. parts of China were unknown to the Antients, is evident from Ptolemey. Indeed Pliny and ſome others make mention of *Oc. Scythicus* Northwards, and *Serica* Eaſtwards, which is thought by ſome to be an Argument on the other ſide. But it ſhould be conſider'd, that the Antients being of Opinion, that the Earth was ſurrounded by the Ocean, hence they probably concluded, that the N Ocean did touch upon ſome part of *Scythia*, and the E. Ocean upon *Serica*, and therefore upon this probable Hypotheſis (not upon any experimental knowledge) they made uſe of the aforeſaid Denominations of the Ocean.

by

by Europeans. It is (as the ſame Author informs us) one of the moſt pleaſant of all the Aſiatick Iſles; and for that reaſon called by the Natives in their own Language *Ged-Avia* (from *Ged* beautiful, and *Avia* an Iſle) and agreeably to the ſame importance by the Chineſe *Pak-Anda*, (under which name it is ſet down in ſome Maps) and likewiſe by us Engliſh and ſome other Europeans I. Formoſa, and by the French Belle Iſle.

INdia commonly call'd the Eaſt Indies (to diſtinguiſh it from America, commonly called the W. Indies) is bounded Northward by Great Tartary, Eaſtward by the ſame again and China, Southward by the Indian Sea, and Weſtward by Perſia. It may be divided into three general parts:

Indoſtan or the Empire of the Great Mogul, which takes up the North part of India, and is ſaid to be divided into nineteen general Governments, among the Provinces whereof that of Bengal is moſt famous and lies upon the inmoſt part of the Gulf, to which it gives name. Ch. T. of this Empire are DELLY, Agra, Lahor, Cabul in the inland Provinces; Cambay, Surat, Amedabath, and Diu on the S. Weſt Coaſt.

Weſtern Peninſula ſurrounded by the Sea, excepting to the North, where it joins on to the Great Mogul's Country. It is divided into five parts,

Kingdom of Viſapour { Viſapour; Goa belonging to the Portuguese.

Coaſt of Malabar { Calicut; Cochin, Cananor, Coulan, the three laſt belonging to the Dutch.

Coaſt of Coromandel { Madure; Fort St. George belonging to the Engliſh, Pondichery to the French, Nepanatan to the Dutch, Trinquebar to the Danes.

Kingdom of Biſnagar { Biſnagar, Narſinga; Maliapur or St. Thomas belonging to the Portugueſe, Pulicat to the Dutch.

Kingdom

Kingdom of Golconda { Golconda, Masulipatan, Coulour, Raolconde, Orixa.

The Eastern Peninsula surrounded likewise by the Indian Sea, excepting Northward, where it joins to Tartary and China. It may be distinguished into three parts.

N. Part containing the Kingdoms of Pegu, Martaban, Aracan, Ava, Brema, Tipra, Ch. T. the same.

S. Part containing the Kingdoms of Siam, Ch. T. Siam, and Malacca in the Peninsula denominated from it.

E. Part containing the Kingdoms of { Tunquin, Ch. T. Tunquin, Recio. / Cochinchina, Ch. T. Sinoe. / Camboya, Ch. T. Camboya.

The two Chief Rivers of *India* or the E. Indies, are *Indus* and *Ganges*, by the latter of which the Antients distinguish'd *India* into two Parts, *viz. India intra Gangem* on the W. and *India extra Gangem*, on the E. What is now call'd the Peninsula of Malacca is generally suppos'd the Old *Aurea Chersonesus*. Among the several People of Old *India*, the Chief were the *Brachmanes* or Indian Philosophers, and *Gangaridæ*; among the Cities the Chief was *Nissa* or *Nyssa*.

No more needs be said concerning the Ancient or Present Denominations either of the Indian Ocean or any Part thereof, than what hath been already said in this or the foregoing Chapter. I proceed therefore to take notice of the Islands wherewith it abounds, and of which the Chief are these, *viz.*

In the main E. Ocean { The Ladrone Islands, commonly reckon'd fourteen lying from North to South, among which is the Isle Guam seated about the middle of them.

Over-

Over-against the Eastern Peninsula of India

The Philippine Islands or Manilles, being very many in number, some reckoning 1100, some 1200; of which the Chief are the I. Manilla or Lucon, and the I. Mindanao, Ch. T. the same.

The Moluca Isles distinguish'd into the

- Eastern, containing I. Gilolo, Ch. T. the same; I. Ceram, Ch. T. Cumbello; I. Amboina, Ch. T. the same; Isles of Banda being many small Isles so nam'd from the largest of them, &c.
- Western, containing I. Celebes or Macassar, Ch. T. the same; with several other small Isles.
- Southern, containing I. Timor, I. Ende or Flores, &c.

The Isles of the Sound, whereof the Chief are

- Borneo I. Ch. T. the same.
- Sumatra I. *Taprobana*, Ch. T. Achiem, Jamby, Indepore.
- Java I. Ch. T. Batavia, Bantam, belonging to the Dutch; Mataran belonging to the King of Mataran.

Over-against W. Peninsula of India

I. Ceylan or Ceylon at the S. end of the W. Peninsula of India, Ch. T. Candia, Colombo. This is generally esteem'd to be the old *(d) Taprobana*.

Maldive Isles counted 12000 in number.

(d) Tho' the I. Ceylon is generally look'd on to be the old *Taprobana*, upon account of its Longitude and Situation in respect to Cape *Cory* or Comorrin agreeing well enough to that assign'd to *Taprobana* by Ptolemey; yet forasmuch as Ptolemey places *Taprobana* under the Equator, and reaching thence to 12°. 30′ N. Latitude, and to 2°. 30′ S. Latitude of the Equator, which Situation doth by no means agree to that of *Ceylan*, but doth in some measure to that of Sumatra, and almost exactly to that of the Maldive Isles; hence some Learned Men conceive *Taprobana* to be Sumatra, others the Maldive Isles, which they suppose to have been formerly one continued Isle. But in all probability they were then as now, being the 1278 Isles mention'd by Ptolemey lying before *Taprobana*, the Latitude and Longitude there assign'd to these suiting well enough to the Maldive Isles. Not to add, that the Maldive Isles lie West of Cape *Cory*, whereas Ptolemey makes *Taprobana* lie East of it. And here after all, by way of Confirmation of the Opinion generally receiv'd, it may not be useless to observe, that, as Ceylon is now a-days, so *Taprobana* was formerly remarkable on account of its Elephants, as appears from *Dionysius* his *Periegesis*, v. 593, or else v. 1571. of the *Periegesis* lately published, of which a short account is given in the Preface belonging to this Treatise.

It

It remains now to ſet down the Chief Streights of Eaſt India, which are moſt proper for this place, as relating to the Iſles as well as to the Continent of this Country. And theſe are the Streights of the Sunde and the Streights of Malacca above mention'd; the Streight of Sincapore adjoyning to the Streight of Malacca at the bottom of the Peninſula of that Name; the Streight of Macaſſar near the Town of that name in the Iſle Celebes; the Streight of Minar at the bottom of the Weſtern Peninſula of the Indian Continent, between it and the Iſle Ceylon. or rather the I. Minar, a very ſmall Iſland lying W. of Ceylon; and the Streight of Palambuan near the Town Palambuan on the Eaſtern Point of the Iſland Java.

PErſia is bounded to the N. with Great Tartary and the Caſpian Sea, to the E. with the Empire of the Great Mogul, to the S. with the (Indian or more peculiarly) Perſian Sea and G. of Balſora to the W. with the Aſiatick Turkey and Georgia. It is divided into many Provinces, the number whereof is not agreed upon among Geographers. Ch. T. to the N. ISPAHAN or HISPAHAM, Tauris, Caſwin, Herat, Candahor, Ferhabad, Scamachie, Derbent, Bachu, the four laſt on the Caſpian Sea; to the S. Sus, Shirus, Lar, Gombru, Jaſques.

Within the compaſs of Preſent Perſia were anciently contain'd theſe Countries, *viz.*

Northw. toward the Caſpian Sea and M. Taurus	*Media*	Chief Towns	*Ecbatana*, *Cyropolis*. The *Caſpii* were a famous People of *Media*.
	Parthia		*Hecatompylus*.
	Hyrcania		*Hyrcania*.
	Margiana		*Antiochia*, afore call'd *Alexandria*, afterwards *Seleucia*.
	Bactriana		*Bactra*, *Maracanda* Samarcand.
	Paropamiſis		*Nautaca*.
	Arachoſia		*Arachotus*. *Alexandria*.
	Aria		*Aria*, *Ptolemais*.

Southw.

Southw. toward the Indian or Perſian Sea.	*Drangiana*	Chief Towns	*Ariaſpe, Prophthaſia.*	
	Gedroſia		*Parſis, Arbis, Cuni.*	
	Carmania		*Carmana.*	
	Perſis, or *Perſia* properly ſo call'd		*Perſepolis* Chilminar.	
	Suſiana		*Suſa* Sus. The *Elymæi* were a People of *Suſiana.*	

ON the N. W. of Perſia, between the Euxine and Caſpian Seas, is contain'd Preſent Georgia, the moſt noted Province whereof is Mengrelia on the Euxine Sea, where lay the antient *Colchis*, Ch. T. Teflis, Zagen, Cotatis.

Within this Country lay formerly

On the Caſpian Sea	*Albania*	Ch. T.	*Albania.*
On the Euxine Sea	*Colchis*		*Phaſis.*
In the Middle	*Iberia*		*Artaniſſa.*

The Chief Mountains of this Country are *Caucaſus* and *Corax*; the Chief Rivers *Phaſis* and *Cyrus*; all beſt known to us Europeans by the ſame old names.

P CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Antient Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Arabia, &c. together with Present Turkey in Asia, and Arabia.

TUrkey in Asia is bounded N. by the Black Sea and Georgia, E. by Persia, S. by Arabia, W. by the Mediterranean Sea, Archipelago, and Sea of Marmora. It is said to consist of four general Parts, *viz.*

Anatolia or Natolia largely taken, containing all the Peninsula lying between the Black and Mediterr. Seas, and said to be distinguish'd into these four Provinces

NAtolia proper, containing all the W. part of the aforesaid Peninsula from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Ch. T. Bursa, Smyrna, Angury, Sinopi, Comidia or Nicomidia, Ilnich or Nice, Scutari, Epheso, Sardis, Milazzo, Fochia.

Caramania E. of Natolia proper on the Mediterranean Sea, Ch. T. Cogni, Satalia.

Amasia E. of Natolia proper on the Euxine Sea, Ch. T. Amasia, Trebisonde.

Aladulia adjoyning to Amasia, and Caramania E. Ch. T. Marash on the Euphrates, Ajazo or *Issus* on the Gulf of the same name.

Turcomania E. of Natolia, Ch. T. Erzerum, Kars, Van.

Diarbeck S. of Turcomania, Ch. T. Mosul, Bir, Diarbeckir, Bagdat, Ballora or Ballora. In the confines of Turcomania and Diarbeck lies Curdistan, part whereof is under the Turk, part under its own Emir or Prince, the Capital of which last is Betlis.

Syria W. of Diarbeck, lying along the most Eastern part of the Mediter. Sea, and said to contain the

Government of Aleppo, Ch. T. Aleppo, Scanderoon.

Gov. of Damascus, Ch. T. Damascus, Jerusalem, Naplouse, Jasa.

Gov. of Tripoli, Ch. T. Tripoli. Gaza is said to be under its own Prince, who is Tributary to the Grand Seignior.

Within

WIthin the Compaſs of Preſent Turkey in Aſia were formerly comprehended theſe ſeveral Countries, namely, *Aſia minor*, *Syria*, *Armenia*, *Meſopotamia*, *Aſſyria*, *Babylonia*, with part of *Arabia*.

Aſia minor was much the ſame with what is above ſaid to be now call'd in a large ſenſe Natolia, foraſmuch as it contain'd all the ſeveral Countries lying in the Peninſula, between the *Pontus Euxinus* Northward, *Boſphorus Thracicus*, *Propontis*, *Helleſpontus*, *Mare Ægæum* Weſtward, and the Mediterranean Sea Southward, which were theſe following, *viz.*

In Natolia Proper

- *Pontus* (by which name was primarily denoted all the N. Coaſt of *Aſia minor*, part whereof was afterwards laid to *Cappadocia*, and part to *Galatia*, under the names of *Pontus Cappadocicus* and *Galaticus*; the remaining part Weſtward retain'd the name of *Pontus* ſimply, or elſe *Pontus*) *proprius* between the R. *Parthenius* and *Sangarius*, Ch. T. *Heraclea Pontica*, *Dioſpolis*.
- *Bithynia* S. and W. of *Pontus*, on the *Propontis*, *Boſph. Thracicus*, and *Pontus Euxinus*, Ch. T. *Chalcedon* Scutari, *Nicomedia* Comidia, *Nicæa* Iſnich, *Pruſia* Burſa. *Pontus* and *Bithynia* were made one Province by the Romans.
- *Galatia* (*e*) E. of the former upon the *Pontus Euxinus*, comprehending *Pontus Galaticus*, *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia propria*, *Iſauria* and part of *Piſidia*. Its Chief People were the *Heneti* and *Chalybes*. Ch. T. *Sinope* Sinopi, *Amiſus*, *Therma*, *Peſſinus* call'd alſo *Dindymene* and *Cybele*.

(*e*) *Galatia* was ſo call'd from ſome Gauls, who came thither (as is ſaid) out of Italy after the Burning of Rome, and having driven out or ſubdued the Phrygians and Paphlagonians, ſettled here themſelves, intermingled with ſome Greeks, whence the Country is ſometime called *Gallogræcia* or *Græcogallia*.

In Amasia and part of Caramania
- *Cappadocia* (*f*) bounded N. by the Euxine Sea, E. by *Armenia*, S. by *Cilicia*, W. by *Galatia*. It contain'd several Regions, among which was *Lycaonia*. Its Chief People were the *Heniochi*. Ch. T. *Comana Pontica*, *Neocæsarea*, *Sebastia*, *Diocæsarea*, *Maza*, called also *Cæsarea*, *Iconium* Cogni, *Laranda*, *Trapezus* Trebisonde, *Amasia* Amasia.

In Natolia proper
- *Phrygia* distinguish'd into
  - *Minor* on the Ægean Sea and Hellespont, call'd also *Troas*, Ch. T. *ILLIUM* or *TROJA*, *Troas* or *Alexandria*.
  - *Major* in the inland parts beyond *Mysia*, Ch. T. *Synnada*, *Celonæ* call'd afterward *Apamia Cibotis*.
- *Mysia* between the two *Phrygia's*, and distinguish'd likewise into
  - *Minor* on the *Propontis* and *Hellespontus*, Ch. T. *Cyzicus*, *Parium*, *Lampsacus*, *Abydus*, *Dardanum*.
  - *Major* on the Ægean Sea, Ch. T. *Antandros*, *Adramyttium* Andramiti, *Pergamus*, *Trajanopolis*, *Alyda*.
- *Lydia* S. of *Mysia* and *Phrygia*, Ch. T. *Sardes* Sardis, *Thyatira*, *Philadelphia*. Under *Lydia* is sometimes comprehended, as being once its Maritime parts,
  - *Æolis*, Ch. T. *Cuma*, *Phocæa*, Fochia, *Elea*.
  - *Ionia*, Ch. T. *Ephesus* Epheso, *Smyrna* Smyrna, *Clazomenæ*, *Teos*, *Lebedus*, *Colophon*.
- *Caria* S. of *Lydia*, C. T. *Miletus*, Milazzo, *Myndus*, *Tripolis*, *Laodicea*, *Antiochia Magnesia*, *Priene*, *Alabanda*, *Stratonice*.
- Under *Caria* is sometimes comprehended as being once a part of it,
  - *Doris*, Ch. T. *Halicarnassus*, *Cnidus*.

In Natolia proper containing *Asia* (*g*) *propria* between *Bythynia* Northw. Ægean Sea Westward, Mediterr. Sea and *Lycia* Southw. and *Galatia* Eastward,

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(*f*) Herodotus tells us that the Cappadocians had that name given them by the Persians, whereas they were contained by the Greeks under the name of Syrians. Lib. 1. c. 72. & lib. 7. c. 72. Ed. Lond.

(*g*) The Proconsular Asia was the Asia properly so called, whence it comes to pass that *Asia propria* at several times had several acceptations, according to the various alterations of the limits of the Proconsular Asia. The *Asia propria* above set down is that so called in the time of Ptolemey, being the same with the Proconsular Asia constituted by Augustus and continued in the days of Antoninus Pius, as this was the same with the Asia of the Romans mentioned by Cicero Orat. pro Flacco.

In

In Natolia prop. { *Lycia* bounded W. and N. by *Asia propria*, E. by *Pamphylia*, S. by part of the Mediterranean Sea, call'd from it *Mare Lycium*, Ch. T. *Patara* Patara, *Andriace*, *Telmessus*.

In Caramania and part of Aladulia { *Pamphylia* E. of *Lycia* on part of the Mediterranean Sea, call'd from it *Mare Pamphylium*. It contain'd the Regions of *Carbalia* and the other part of *Pisidia*. Its Ch. T. were *Side*, *Termessus*, *Perga*, *Antiochia*, and *Seleucia*, the two last in *Pisidia*.

Cilicia E. of *Pamphylia* between M. *Taurus* which separated it from *Cappadocia*, and part of the Mediterranean Sea, hence call'd *Mare Ciliciun*, Ch. T. *Selenus*, *Pompeiopolis* call'd before *Solæ*, *Mallus*, *Issus* Ajazzo, *Tarsus*.

ARmenia was bounded W. by *Cappadocia*; N. by *Cappadocia* again, *Colchis*, *Iberia*, and *Albania*; E. by the Caspian Sea and *Media*; S. by *Mesopotamia* and *Assyria*. It was divided by the R. *Euphrates* into two parts, *viz.*

Major (now Turcomania) lying E. of *Euphrates* Ch. T. *Artaxata*, *Tigranocerta*.

Minor (now great part of Aladulia) lying W. of *Euphrates*, Ch. T. *Nicopolis*, *Satala*, *Melitene*.

MEsopotamia (now Diarbeck proper) lay S. of *Armenia major*, taking its Name from its Situation between the two R. *Euphrates* Westwards and *Tigris* Eastwards. Ch. T. *Edessa*, *Nisibis*, (each of which was sometime called *Antiochia*) *Seleucia* thought to be Bagdat, *Carræ*, *Nicephorium*, *Labbana*.

ASsyria (*b*) now a part of Diarbeck largely taken, and said to be called by the Turks Arzerum) lay E. of the R. *Tigris*, having therefore *Mesopotamia* to the West, *Armenia major* to the North,

(*b*) By *Assyria* is here meant that properly so called, not the Body of the Assyrian Empire, which contained *Mesopotamia*, *Chaldæa*, &c.

Media

Media to the East, and *Susiana* to the South, Ch. T. *Ninus* near Mosul, *Ctesiphon*, *Arbela*.

CHaldæa (*i*) or *Babylonia* was bounded N. by *Mesopotamia*, E. by *Susiana*, S. by the *Sinus Persicus*, W. by *Arabia Deserta*, Ch. T. *BABYLON*, *Urchoa*, *Borsippa*, *Teredon* thought to be Balsora.

SYria was bounded N. by *Cappadocia* and *Armenia minor*; E. by the *Euphrates*, by which it was separated from *Mesopotamia* (as far as the Town *Thapsacus*) and afterwards by *Arabia deserta*; S. by *Arabia Petræa*, W. by the same again, Egypt, Part of the Mediterranean Sea (call'd from hence *Mare Syriacum*) and *Cilicia*. It was divided into four Parts, *viz.*

Syria Propria lying between *Cilicia*, *Armenia*, *Mesopotamia*, *Cœlesyria*, *Phœnicia*, and the Mediterranean Sea. It was distinguish'd into several Regions denominated chiefly from their Ch. T. *Antiochia* surnamed *Epidaphnes*, *Seleucia*, *Apamia*, *Chalybon*, *Chalcis*, *Cyrrus* (together with *Hierapolis* or *Bombyce*, and *Berræa*, of which some suppose the former, others the latter to be the present Aleppo, *Zeugma*, all lying in *Cyrrystica* or the Region of *Cyrrus*,) *Samosata* in the Region of *Comagene*.

Phœnicia on the Sea Coast below *Syria propria* between the R. *Cherseus* and *Eleutherus*, Ch. T. *Syrus*, *Sidon* Said †, *Ptolemais* Acri †, *Berytus* Baruti †, *Byblus*, *Botrys*, *Tripolis* Tripoli.

Palæstina on the Sea Coast below *Phœnicia*, down to *Arabia*, distinguish'd into

- *Idumæa* Ch. T. *Gaza* Gaza.
- *Judæa* Ch. T. *Hierosolyma*, (afterwards call'd *Ælia Capitolina*) Jerusalem, *Ascalon*, *Azotus* Ashdod †, *Jamnia*, *Joppa* Jafa, *Hierichus* Jericho †.
- *Samaria* Ch. T. *Samaria*, call'd also *Sebaste*, *Neapolis* Naplouse, *Gamala*, *Apollonia*.
- *Galilea* Ch. T. *Turris Stratonis*, call'd afterwards *Cæsarea*, *Stratonis*, or *Palæstina*, *Julias*, *Tiberias*.
- *Peræa* beyond or E. of the R. Jordan Ch. T. *Machærus*.

(*i*) Some make *Chaldæa* to be only a Province of *Babylonia*, but this seems only to imply that some one Part of *Chaldæa* was more properly so called, from which the Name was afterwards extended to the Whole.

Cale

Cele or *Cava Syria*, E. of the former and ſo called as lying under the M. *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*, Ch. T. *Damaſcus* Damaſcus †, *Heliopolis*, *Abyla*, *Laodicea* ſurnamed *Scabioſa*, *Scythopolis*, *Palmyra*.

The chief Mountains within the compaſs of Turkey in Aſia are, beſides *Taurus* already mentioned, thoſe known by the old names of *Antitaurus* in *Armenia minor*, *Dindymus* in *Galatia*, *Olympus* in and about *Myſia major*, *Ida* in *Myſia minor* or between it and *Troas*, *Tmolus* in the Confines of *Lydia* and *Phrygia major*, *Cadmus* in the Confines of *Phrygia major* and *Lycia*, *Latmus* in *Caria*, *Chimæra* in *Lycia*, *Amanus* between *Cilicia* and *Syria*, (a narrow Paſſage in which laſt was called *Pylæ* or *Portæ Ciliciæ*, *Syriacæ*, and *Amanicæ*,) *Niphates* between *Armenia major* and *Meſopotamia*.

The chief Rivers are thoſe anciently called *Halys*, *Iris* and *Thermodon* in *Cappadocia*; *Parthenius*, *Sangarius*, and *Aſcanius* in *Pontus* and *Bithynia*; *Scamander* and *Simois* in *Troas*; *Caycus*, *Hermus* with *Pactolus*, *Cayſtrus*, and *Mæander* in or about *Lydia*; *Jordanes* in *Palæſtina*, *Orontes* in *Syria Propria*; *Tigris* and *Euphrates* both riſing in *Armenia major*, and having joined Streams on the S. E. of *Meſopotamia*, falling at length into the *Sinus Perſicus*.

The chief Iſles belonging to Turkey in Aſia are

In Mediter. Sea or S. Coaſt of *Aſia minor*, or Natolia.

- Cyprus *Cyprus*, Ch. T. at preſent Nicoſia, Famagoſta; antiently *Salamis* and *Paphos*.
- Rhodes *Rhodus*, Ch. T. anciently *Lindus*, *Camirus* and *Jalyſus*, which laſt was afterwards called *Rhodus* now Rhodes, ſtill the Ch. T. of the Iſle, from which the neighbouring parts of the Mediterr. Sea was called formerly *Mare Rhodium*.

Between Rhodes and Crete

- Scarpanto *Carpathus*, Ch. T. the ſame.

In

In Æg. Sea or Archipelago W. of Natolia. { Stampalia *Astypalea*, Lango *Coos* or *Cos*, Palmosa *Patmos*, Nicaria *Icaria*, Samo *Samos*, Scio *Scius*, Metelin *Lesbus*, Tenedo *Tenedus*; Ch. T. the same.

ARabia (the only Country of Asia that remains to be described) is bounded N. by Turkey in Asia; E. by the Gulf of Balsora or *Sinus Persicus*; S. by part of the main Southern Ocean, called formerly *M. Erythræum* or *Rubrum*; W. by the *Sinus Persicus* or Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez. As it still retains its old name, so the antient division thereof into *Arabia Petræa*, *Arabia Deserta* and *Arabia Felix* is still best known, and generally used by Geographers. It's more known People were the *Nomades* and *Scenitæ* in *Arabia Deserta*, *Nabathæi* in *Petræa*, *Sabæi* and *Saraceni* in *Felix*. Its Ch. T. at present are Mecca, Medina, Aden with Mocha, Amanziriſdin with Miſcat, Vodena, Maſcalat, and Elcatif, together with Anah on the Euphrates. Its chief Towns Antiently were *Petra* in *Arabia Petræa*; *Badeo*, *Muza*, *Ocelis* upon the *Sinus Arabicus*; *Arabia* and *Cana* upon the *Mare Rubrum*; *Gerra* upon the *Mare Persicum*; in the Inland *Saba*, *Manambis*, all lying in *Arabia Felix*.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Sacred or Bible Geography.

HAving gone through the description of Asia according to its principal Divisions, *&c.* mentioned by Heathen Writers, it seems convenient to proceed immediately to the Sacred Geography thereof. And because this Part of the Old World was the Chief Seat of those Actions that are Recorded in the

the Bible, as alſo becauſe the Countries and other Places of Europe and Africk taken notice of in Scripture are too few to deſerve a diſtinct Account by themſelves, it hath therefore been judg'd beſt to diſpatch the whole Bible-Geography in this place, that ſo it may be the better apprehended, lying all together under one view.

Now Sacred Geography reſpects the Hiſtory either of the Old or New Teſtament. The Geography of the Old Teſtament may be reduced to Three principal Heads, foraſmuch as it reſpects, either the Antediluvian World, or the firſt Plantation of the World after the Flood by the three Sons of Noah (Shem, Ham, and Japhet,) and their Children, or elſe the Changes that were afterwards introduc'd by the Poſterity of Abraham and his Kinſman Lot.

As for the Antediluvian World, the Bible gives but a very ſhort Geographical Account thereof, taking notice only of the Situation of the Garden of *Eden*, (concerning which more conveniently at the end of this Chapter,) of the Land of *Nod* lying Eaſt of it, and the City *Enoch* built by Cain in the Land of *Nod*. For this reaſon Sacred Geography may be in a manner eſteem'd to begin from the Plantation of the Earth after the Flood, which comes now to be ſpoken of.

The Family of Shem (which is begun with, as lying all in Aſia) peopled moſt of Perſia and India, with a conſiderable part of Turkey in Aſia, as will appear from a particular enumeration of the ſeveral Countries mention'd in Holy Scripture, and denominated from ſome of the Poſterity of Shem, *viz.*

Ophir moſt probably conjectur'd to be part of India or the E. Indies, *viz.* the *Aurea Cherſoneſus* of the Heathen.

Havilah ſuppos'd to comprehend the W. parts of *Suſiana* lying in Perſia on the R. *Tygris* with the adjoyning parts of *Carmania.*

Elam probably thought to contain the inland parts of *Suſiana* about the Royal City and Palace of *Shuſhan* (Dan. viii. 2.) the *Suſa* of the Heathen, together with the adjoyning Province of *Perſis*

or *Perſia propria*, ſo call'd undoubtedly from the Oriental word *Paras* (denoting an Horſeman) which is firſt met with in the Prophecies of Ezechiel and Daniel, the Country being all along before denoted in Scripture by the word *Elam*, as the Inhabitants thereof are likewiſe in the N. T. Acts ii. 9.

Aſſhur or *Aſſyria* primarily and properly ſo call'd into which Nimrod (deſcended from Ham, another Son of Noah) is ſaid to come and build *Nineveh* call'd *Ninus* by the Heathens, *Rehoboth*, *Calah*, and *Beſen*. Gen. x. 11. 12.

Aram, generally render'd *Syria*, not that it was the ſame with what is above ſaid to be call'd by the Heathens *Syria*, but becauſe it contain'd ſome portion of *Syria propria* and *Cœleſyria*, two parts of Syria abovemention'd, as it did alſo *Meſopotamia*, this laſt being ſtil'd by way of diſtinction *Aram* (*Naharaim*, i. e.) between the two Rivers. *Padan Aram* ſeems to be the peculiar name of the more fertile part of *Aram-Naharaim* (wherein ſtood *Haran* or *Charran* the City of Nahor) impoſed to diſtinguiſh this part from the barren part of *Aram-Naharaim* lying to the South Weſt and adjoining to *Arabia deſerta*, and on account of its like barrenneſs of ſoil comprehended under the name of Arabia by ſome Writers, particularly by Xenophon in his book entituled Κύρε ἀνάβασις, Lib. 1. Cap. 4. Edit. Oxon. *Aram-Damaſeck*, *Aram-Zobah*, *Aram-Maachah*, &c. render'd in our Tranſlation *Syria* (or Syrians) of *Damaſcus*, *Zobah*, *Maachah*, &c. were ſo many diſtinct Sovereignties, diſtinguiſh'd one from the other by adding the name of their Capital City to the general name of *Aram* or *Syria*. Within the Bounds of which is likewiſe reckon'd the Kingdom of *Geſhur*, 2 Sam. xv. 8.

Land of *Uz* (*k*), lying S. of *Syria* of Damaſcus, and perhaps including at firſt all that lay between the Land of *Canaan* W. and the Land of *Cuſh* E. and Southward, ſo that it contain'd *Palæſtina* (or *Judæa*) *Peræa* and the lower part of *Cœleſyria*, with the adjoyning parts of *Arabia Deſerta* and *Petræa*.

Lud or *Lydia*, an antient Province of *Aſia minor*.

The

(*k*) Some make three diſtinct Lands of *Uz*, one bordering S. of *Damaſcus*, ſo called from Uz a Son of Aram; another lying in *Arabia Deſerta*, which was the Country of Job, and took its name from Uz a Son of Nahor; and a third lying among the Edomites, ſo denominated from Uz a Deſcendant of Eſau. Now if it be conſidered, that 'tis not ſaid, Lament. iv. 21. O daughter of *Uz* that dwelleſt in the Land of *Edom*, but O daughter of *Edom* that dwelleſt in the Land of *Uz*, it will hence follow, that the Land of *Uz* here mentioned was not a part of *Edom*, but on the contrary the Land of *Edom* a part of that Land of *Uz*. Add

to

The Family of Japheth (eldeſt Son of Noah) is thought to have peopled, beſides a conſiderable part of Aſia, all Europe, there being mention'd in the Bible theſe ſeveral Countries denominated from ſome of the Poſterity of Japheth, *viz.*

Madai univerſally allow'd to be the Country call'd by Heathen Writers *Media.*
Gomer thought to be *Albania* on the Euxine Sea.
Togarmah thought to be *Cappadocia.*
Aſhkenaz thought to be *Phrygia* with ſome of the neighbouring Countries, where was a Province call'd *Aſcania*, as alſo the *Aſcanius*, &c.

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to this, that, ſince Job is generally thought to have been deſcended from Eſau, it may be very probably ſuppoſed, that the Land of *Uz*, wherein Job dwelt, was the ſame wherein *Edom* dwelt, and therefore if Job lived in *Arabia*, then one and the ſame Land of *Uz* contained *Edom* with ſome adjoyning parts of *Arabia*, which conſequently was not likely to have been denominated from one of Eſau's poſterity, but from one of the other two Perſons above-mention'd. And that this could not be Uz Nahor's Son and Abraham's Nephew, appears probable, partly on account of the conſiderable diſtance between *Haran*, where Nahor ſettled, and *Edom*, which makes it unlikely that Uz ſhould remove ſo far; partly on account of the near Conſanguinity between Uz and Edom, one being Abraham's Nephew, the other his Grandſon, which renders it unlikely, that had Uz been ſettled here, God would have permitted Eſau to have diſpoſſeſs'd his Poſterity, any more than He ſuffered the Iſraelites to diſpoſeſs the Moabites and Ammonites, who were ſomewhat farther removed in degrees of Kindred; and partly on account that the Horites whom the Lord is ſaid to drive out before Eſau, could not be deſcended from Uz Nahor's Son, being mention'd as a conſiderable People, and ſome of thoſe who were ſubdued by Chedorlaomer King of Elam, a little after Abraham's coming into the Land of Canaan, when Uz Nahor's Son could be but very young. It remains therefore moſt probable, that the Land of *Uz*, wherein Edom and Job dwelt, as well as that bordering on *Damaſcus*, was ſo named from Uz the Son of Aram, and conſequently were all but one continued Country, the family of Uz (who did likely firſt ſeat himſelf near *Damaſcus*) ſtill ſpreading, as it multiplied, and extending together with themſelves the name of the Land of *Uz*, till at length it contain'd, as is above conjectured, the lower parts of *Cœleſyria* with *Edom*, and the adjoyning parts of *Arabia.*

Tubal ſuppos'd to be *Iberia* in Aſia.

Meſhech ſuppos'd to be the Country lying about the Mountain call'd *Montes Moſchici* by Pliny, Ptolemey, &c. between *Colchi* and *Armenia major*.

Magog ſuppos'd to be the parts of *Scythia* adjoyning to the Plantations of *Meſhech*, *Tubal* and *Gomer*, (i. e.) *Colchis*, *Iberia* and *Albania*.

Javan by which name is denoted in Scripture Antient Greece.

Eliſhah or Iſles of *Eliſhah* ſuppos'd to be the Iſles of the Ægean Sea or Archipelago.

Kittim or *Chittim* underſtood of Italy, the Seat of the Romans in Dan. xi. 30. and of *Macedonia* by the Author of the Book of Maccabees.

Tarſhiſh, by which name (*l*) Joſephus underſtands Cilicia, wherein ſtood the City *Tarſus*, others underſtand old Spain, at leaſt that part of it, where ſtood the famous Town *Tarteſſus*; and laſtly others underſtand Carthage in Africk.

The Family of Ham (the youngeſt Son of Noah) peopled Africk with the adjoyning parts of Aſia, there being mention'd in Scripture theſe ſeveral Countries denominated from ſome of the Poſterity of Ham, *viz.*

Land of *Cuſh* (*m*) commonly render'd *Æthiopia*) under which name ſeems to have been contained moſt of Arabia, diſtinguiſh'd

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(*l*) See Joſephus of the Jewiſh Antiquities, Lib. 1. Cap. 7.

(*m*) The Land of *Cuſh* is rendered in our Engliſh Tranſlation *Æthiopia* in conformity to that of the Septuagint. Now that this is to be underſtood (not of the African *Æthiopia*, but) of part of *Arabia*, is plain from Num. xii. 1. where Zipporah Moſes's Wife is called an Æthiopian Woman, being the Daughter of Jethro, the Prieſt of Midian, namely that branch of the Poſterity of Midian, which ſettled near the Red Sea in *Arabia Petræa*, as may be inferred from Moſes's feeding Jethro's Sheep near the Mountain of Horeb, Ex. iii. 1. which is ſituated in that part of Arabia. Beſides it is evident from Herodotus, lib. vii. cap. 69, 70. Ed. Lond. that there was a Country in *Aſia* called formerly *Æthiopia*, which took up ſome part of what hath been ſince comprehended under the name of Arabia. In the Tranſlation of the Pſalms inſerted in the Common-Prayer-book, the Hebrew word *Cuſh* is rendered not by Æthiopia or Land of the Æthiopians, but by the Land of the Morians, *i. e.* (as they are commonly now called) the Moors, a name deduced from the *Mauri* a People of Africk, but not the ſame as the *Æthiopes*, as will hereafter appear in the Deſcription of Africk.

more

more particularly into ſeveral parts denominated from the Poſterity of *Cuſh*, as

Sheba, i. e. *Arabia felix.*

Havilah ſuppos'd to be that part of *Arabia deſerta* that lies next to *Babylonia.*

Raamah and *Dedan* Parts lying on the Perſian Gulf.

Mizraim or Egypt, part whereof lying on the Eaſtern Branch of the Nile, is ſuppos'd to be that call'd in Scripture the Land of *Goſhen* (*n*), wherein Jacob and his Poſterity dwelt during their ſojourning in Ægypt. The Cities of Ægypt mention'd in Scripture are *Zoan*, in the fields whereof ſeveral of the Miracles wrought by Moſes were performed, Pſal. lxxviii. 12. *Pithon*, *Rameſes* or *Raameſes*, *Pathros*, *Noph*, *Tahpanhes*, *Syene.*

Lub or *Lubim*, that is *Lybia* or *Libya* primarily or properly ſo call'd, adjoyning to Ægypt.

Phut ſuppos'd to be ſome of the more remote parts of *Lybia* largely taken.

Land of *Canaan* lying between the R. Jordan and the Great or Mediterranean Sea, and inhabited by the Amorites, Girgaſites, Hittites, Jebuſites and (other Deſcendants of Canaan, compris'd under the general name of) Canaanites. Here ſtood on the Sea Coaſt the famous Cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon.* Now the borders of the Canaanites are ſaid, Gen. x. 19. to be from *Sidon* unto *Gaza.* However ſome of Canaan's Poſterity ſettled themſelves N. of *Sidon*, both on the Continent, and alſo on a ſmall Iſle adjoyning. The Tract on the Continent was call'd the Land of *Hamath*, taking up the N. part of *Phœnicia* and adjoining parts of *Syria propria*, wherein was a Regal City of the ſame name, and another call'd *Riblah*, whither Zedekiah was brought to the King of Babylon. Of theſe the City *Hamath* is thought to be *Epiphania*; and *Riblah*, *Anticchia.* Between this Land and Canaan lay the City *Gebal* or *Gabala* with its Territory, call'd the Land of the Giblites.

Arvad or *Arpad* or the Iſle *Aradus*, lying over-againſt the Land of *Hamath*, and ſo following the like Fate, as may be ſeen 2 Kings xviii. 34. Iſai. xxxvii. 13. in both which places mention being likewiſe made of *Sepharvaim*, *Henah*, and *Ivah*, theſe are ſuppos'd to be the neighbouring Cities and petty Sovereignties, of which *Sepharvaim* is imagin'd to be now call'd Aleppo.

(*n*) Some place the Land of *Goſhen* between the two Trenches or Rivers, made one by Ptolemey and the other by Trajan, lying E. of the R. Nile, in the parts of Ægypt adjoyning to Arabia.

Land of the *Philiſtines*, who being deſcended from *Mizraim*, probably ſetled at firſt in or near Ægypt, but afterwads removing ſeized upon the Neighbouring parts of the Land of Canaan 'Tis ſuppos'd to have been all under one King in the time of Abraham and Iſaac. But in the time of Joſhua there is mention made of five Lords of the Philiſtines denominated from their Ch. T. *Gaza*, *Aſhdod*, *Aſhkelon*, *Gath*, *Ekron*. Theſe with their Territories made up what is call'd *Palæſtina* or *Paleſtine*, (or the Land of the Philiſtines) (*o*) in Scripture, though the word is uſed to denote the whole Land of *Canaan* and ſome. what more by Heathen Writers, and afterwards in conformity to them, by Chriſtian Writers.

Theſe are the ſeveral Countries mentioned in Scripture, and denominated from the firſt Planters of the Earth after the Flood: Now come to be conſider'd the ſeveral Changes, that were afterwards introduced by the Poſterity of Abraham, *viz.* The Iſraelites, Edomites, Iſhmaelites and Midianites; and by the Poſterity of Lot, *viz.* the Moabites and the Ammorites. And here notice ſhall be firſt taken of the Iſraelites as being God's more peculiar People, (in relating of whoſe affairs the Hiſtory of the Bible is chiefly taken up,) and then the others ſhall be taken as they come in order with reſpect to their Situations.

AMong the Countries aforementioned the Land of *Canaan* was that, which God promiſed to give to the Poſterity of Abraham for a Poſſeſſion;

(*o*) In the Book of Pſalms (in both Tranſlations, as well that in the Bible as the other in the Common-Prayer-book,) this Country is termed not *Palæſtina* in conformity to the Greek Appellation, but *Philiſtia* in conformity to the Hebrew Word *Philiſtim*, as Pſal. lx. 8. lxxxvii. 4. cviii. 9. And here it may be farther remarked, that the Philiſtines are by the Septuagint generally termed οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι, probably becauſe they were not of the Tribe or Family of Canaan, though they inhabited Part of the Land of Canaan, but were ἄλλης φυλῆς, *i. e.* of another Tribe or Family, namely that of Mizraim.

whence

whence it is frequently ſtiled the Land of (*p*) Promiſe. Accordingly the Iſraelites being actually put in poſſeſſion, not only of the Land of Canaan which lay Weſt of Jordan; but alſo of two Countries (*viz.* one of Sihon King of the Amorites, and the other of Og King of Baſan) lying E. of Jordan, the Whole (being divided into Twelve Parts according to the number of the Tribes of Iſrael) was comprehended under the name of the Land of *Iſrael*: till Ten of the Tribes, revolting from the houſe of David retained to themſelves the name of *Iſrael*; the other two Tribes, which adhered to the Royal Line of David, going under the name of *Judah*.

The Kingdom of *Judah* contained the Tribes of

Weſtw. or on this ſide of the R. Jordan.

- *Judah*, the largeſt and moſt Southern Tribe, bounded by the Great or Mediterranean Sea Weſtward, and the Salt Sea Eaſtward, Ch. T. *Hebron*, *Lachiſh*, *Libnah*, *Tappuah*, *Adullam*, *Debir*, *Ziph*, *Tekoah*, *Bethlehem-Ephratah*.
- *Benjamin*, lying on the R. Jordan, North of Judah, Ch. T. *JERUSALEM*, *Miſpeh*, *Nob*, *Gibeon*, *Gibeah*, *Anathoth*, *Bethel*, *Ai*, *Micmaſh*, *Jericho*, *Gilgal*.

(*p*) There is to be diſtinguiſh'd in Scripture a twofold Promiſe made by God to Abraham, one having reſpect to what the Children of Iſrael were to poſſeſs as their own proper Country or Inheritance, the other including moreover what they were to have under their Dominion. The former is contained, among ſeveral other Places, in Deut. vii. 1. *When the Lord thy God ſhall bring thee into the Land whither thou goeſt to poſſeſs, and hath caſt out many Nations before thee, the Hittites and the Girgaſhites, and the Amorites and the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebuſites, ſeven Nations greater and mightier than thou*: and Numb. xxxiv. 2. *Command' the Children of Iſrael, and ſay unto them, when ye come into the Land of Canaan, this is the Land that ſhall fall unto you for an Inheritance, even the Land of Canaan with the Coaſts thereof.* The latter is contained among other places in Geneſis xv. 18. &c. *unto thy ſeed have I given this Land, from the River of Egypt, unto the great River*, &c.

The

The Kingdom of *Iſrael* contained the Tribes of

Weſtward or on this ſide of the R. Jordan

Simeon, whoſe inheritance was within (*viz.* in the W. part of) the inheritance of the Children of *Judah*, the part of the Children of *Judah* being too much for them, *Joſh.* 19. 1. 9. Ch. T. *Beerſheba*, *Ain*, *Zikag*.

Dan, North-Weſt of *Judah* on the Sea Coaſt, Ch. T. *Zorah*, *Ajalon*, *Ekron*, *Gibbethon*, *Gathrimmon*. To which muſt be added the City *Dan*, afore called *Laiſh* or *Leſhem*, lying in or near the N. E. borders of *Nephthali*, being the utmoſt (at leaſt conſiderable) Town that way, as *Beerſheba* was to the S. Weſt, whence from *Dan* to *Beerſheba* is an Expreſſion frequently uſed in Scripture, to denote from one end of the Land of Iſrael to the other.

Ephraim, N. of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, reaching from the River Jordan to the Great Sea, Ch. T. *SAMARIA*, *Tirzah*, *Shechem* or *Sichem*, *Shiloh*, *Timnah-Serah*.

Half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, N. of *Ephraim* and the R. *Kanah*, between the R. *Jordan* and the Great Sea, Ch. T. *Megiddo*, *Ramah*, *Dor*, *Endor*, *Tappuah*, *Ophrah*, *Jezreel*, *Bethſhean*.

Iſſachar on the R. *Jordan* N. of *Manaſſeh*, Ch. T. *Jarmuth*, *Kiſhon*, *Enhaddah*, *Dabareh*.

Zabulon N. of *Iſſachar*, Ch. T. *Shimron-Meron*, *Joſneam*, *Mahalal*.

Nephthali on the R. *Jordan* N. of *Zabulon* Ch. T. *Hazor*, *Kedeſh*, *Cinnereth*, *Bethſhemeſh*.

Aſher on the Sea Coaſt W. of *Zabulon* and *Nephthali*, Ch. T. *Aphek*, *Achſaph*, *Laſharon*.

Eaſtw. or beyond the R. Jordan

Reuben E. of *Jordan* over-againſt the Tribes of *Benjamin* and *Ephraim*, Ch. T. *Heſhbon*, *Bezek*, *Jahazah*.

Gad N. of *Reuben* over-againſt the half Tribe of *Manaſſeh* and Tribe of *Iſſachar*, Ch. T. *Ramoth-Gilead*, *Mahanaim*, *Rogelim*.

The other half Tribe of *Manaſſeh* N. of *Gad*, and over-againſt *Nephthali*, Ch. T. *Golan*, *Beeſhterah*, *Jabeſh-Gilead*, *Aſhtaroth*, *Edrei*.

THE Land of *Edom* or Poſſeſſion of Eſau (Jacob's Elder Brother) was Mount *Seir* or that Mountainous Tract, which bordering on the S. of

Judah

Judah reached from the bottom of the Salt-Sea, W. to the Wilderneſs of *Kadeſh*, and S. (through *Arabia Petræa*) to the Bay of the Red-Sea, whereon ſtood *Ezion Gaber*, the Harbour of Solomon's *Ophir* (or Eaſt-India) Fleet. There is alſo mention'd in Scripture a City of *Edom* called *Selah*, which is with great probability thought to be the ſame called by the Greeks *Petra* the Capital City of *Arabia Petræa*, both words denoting in their reſpective language a Rock. *Bozrah* is another City of *Edom* mentioned in holy Writ, and ſuppoſed to be the ſame called afterwards *Boſtra* in *Arabia Petræa*. Part of *Edom* ſeems to have been called *Teman* from a Grandſon of Eſau, which name is therefore uſed ſometime to denote the Whole.

MOAB, or the Land of the Moabites, lay on the N. E. of *Edom*, and E. of the Salt Sea, extended at firſt Northward beyond the River *Arnon*. But as much as lay N. of the ſaid River being afterwards taken from *Moab* by the Ammorites, the R. *Arnon* was made its N. boundary, in which eſtate it ſtood in the time of Moſes. The Towns hereof mentioned in Scripture are *Kirhareſeth*, *Mizpeh*, *Horonaim*, &c.

AMMON or Land of the Ammonites lay on the N. E. of *Moab*, and E. of the Tribes beyond *Jordan*, whence the Inhabitants are frequently ſtiled the Children of the Eaſt. The Royal City of *Ammon* was *Rabbah*.

AS for the Iſhmaelites, Madianites, and Amalekites, the former were deſcended from Iſhmael, Son of Abraham by Hagar, whence they are ſometimes called Hagarens, as they are ſometimes denoted by the name of Kedar, a Son of Iſhmael. Their dwelling is ſaid to be from *Havilah* unto *Shur*, that is before Egypt; ſo that they inhabited great part of *Arabia*, eſpecially *Deſerta* and *Petræa*, ſome parts

whereof were denominated from *Tema*, *Dumah*, &c. ſome of Iſhmael's Sons. Among the Iſhmaelites were intermingled here and there the Madianites or Midianites, being the Poſterity of Madian Abraham's Son by his ſecond Wife Keturah. Some of theſe were ſettled near the Red Sea, and of theſe the Kenites were a Branch. Of thoſe that ſettled more Eaſtward, there is mention made of *Dedan* and *Sheba* two of Midian's Sons. The Amalekites deſcended (as is conceived) from Amelek a Grandſon of Eſau, took up their Seat in the adjacent Parts, theſe together with the two Nations laſt mentioned living promiſcuouſly, not only one among the other, but alſo among the Poſterity of Cuſh. For which reaſon as they ſeem to be all denoted, Jeremy xxv. 20. Ezekiel xxx. 5. by the common name of the (*q*) Mingled People or Arabians; ſo likewiſe the particular names of the Iſhmaelites and Midianites, (Geneſis xxxvii. 25. 28.) Midianites and Chuſites or Æthiopians (Exod. II. 15, 16. Num. xii. 1.) are promiſcuouſly applyed to the ſame Perſons.

HItherto have been deſcribed the remarkable Countries (*r*) or People mentioned in the Old Teſtament; now ſhould follow the Deſcription of the ſeveral Countries or People, that occur in the New Teſtament: but theſe being all of them mentioned either in the Old Teſtament, and ſo taken notice of in the foregoing part of this Chapter, or elſe in Heathen Writers, and ſo treated of in the other Chapters of this Book, it ſeems requiſite to obſerve only theſe following Particulars.

(*q*) The word in the Original denoting a mixt multitude or (as it is rendred by our Tranſlators) the mingled People, is עֵרֶב or *oreb* a Derivative from the Radix עָרַב *miſcuit*: from which undoubtedly was deduced the Greek Appellation Ἄραψ or Ἄραβες.

(*r*) Some Countries or People are but once mention'd in Scripture, as the Kingdom of *Minni*, Jeremy LI. 27. the Kings of *Zimri*, Jeremy XXV. 25, &c.

1. That

That if the Diviſions of Paleſtine or the Holy Land (ſo called, as being the Country wherein our Saviour was born, &c.) uſed in the New Teſtament, be compared with the Diviſions thereof among the Twelve Tribes uſed in the Old Teſtament, it will appear they ſtood thus in reſpect one of the other, *viz.*

Idumæa (*f*) contained the S. Parts of the Tribes of *Judah* and *Simeon*, together with ſome of the Land of *Edom*. The Town *Berzimma* mentioned herein by Ptolemey is probably thought to be the *Beerſheba* mentioned in the Bible.

Judæa contained the remaining parts of the Tribes of *Simeon* and *Judah* together with the Tribe of *Benjamin*. The Towns thereof mentioned in the New Teſtament are *JERUSALEM*, with the two neighbouring Villages *Bethany* and *Bethphage*; *Bethlehem*, *Ramah*, *Emmaus*, *Arimathea*, *Lydda*, *Joppa*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with that which is called *Japho* in the Old Teſtament, *Azotus* the *Aſhdod* of the Old Teſtament, *Jericho*.

Samaria contained the Tribe of *Ephraim*, with the adjoining half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*. Towns thereof mention'd in the N. T. are *Sichar* or *Sichem*, *Antipatris*, *Saron*, *Enon*, *Salim*.

Galilæa or *Galilee* contained the Tribes of *Iſſachar*, *Zabulon*, *Nephtali* and *Aſher*. Towns thereof mentioned in the N. T. are *Cæſarea*, *Nazareth*, *Cana*, *Naim*, *Geneſaret*, *Capernaum*, *Bethſaida*, *Chorazin*, *Tiberias*, *Magdala*, *Dalmanutha*. The N. Part of this Country was peculiarly called *Galilee* of the Gentiles, and ſome Part of it was called (*t*) *Decapolis*. *Peræa*

(*f*) Though *Idumæa* be undoubtedly derived from Edom, yet the Country called *Idumæa* by the Heathens and in the N. T. did not exactly anſwer to the Land of *Edom* mentioned in the Old Teſtament, foraſmuch as among other particulars *Idumæa* extended to the Mediterranean Sea, which the Land of Edom did not.

(*t*) The opinion of *Decapolis* being a part of Galilee, ſeems to be grounded on Mark VII. 31. where it is ſaid, that Chriſt departing from the Coaſts of Tyre and Sidon, came unto the Sea of Galilee, through the midſt of the Coaſts of *Decapolis*. Now Galilee lying between Tyre and Sidon, and the Sea of Galilee, hence it ſeems to follow, that Galilee (at leaſt part of it) is here denoted by *Decapolis*. And indeed the Argument would be good, was it certain that our Saviour went directly or the neareſt way from Tyre and Sidon to the Sea of Galilee. But it is certain on the other hand, that the Evangeliſts do relate our Saviour's Journeys (not always exactly as he took them, but frequently) *per ſaltum*: it is certain alſo, that there was a Country lying E. of Jordan and

Perœa (*u*) or Judæa beyond Jordan, contained the Tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and the other half Tribe of *Manasseh* lying E. of Jordan.

2. That the Tetrarchies of *Ituræa*, *Trachonitis*, and *Abylene* were the N. E. Borderers of Paleſtine, lying in *Celeſyria*, though reckoned by ſome as a Part of Paleſtine. And indeed within the former lay *Cæſarea* (*x*) *Philippi* (the ſame with the City *Dan* or *Laiſh* in the O. T.) being ſo call'd, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Cæſarea* juſt now mentioned in *Galilee*.

3. That the Country commonly called *Phenice* or *Phœnicia*, wherein lay the Cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, is called (as in the Old Teſtament, ſo) by St. Matthew Chap. XV. 22. *Canaan*; and more particularly that the Country intimated by St. Mark (Chap. vii. 26.) to be called *Syro-phœnicia* was no other than that peculiar part of *Phœnicia* or Canaan, out of which came the Woman mentioned by the Evangeliſts. (*y*)

4. That by *Aſia* (*z*) in the N. T. is denoted only a

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the Sea of Galilee called *Decapolis* (as by Heathen writers, ſo alſo) by the ſame Evangeliſt above mention'd, as may be gathered from Mark V. 1. 20, 21. compared together; and laſtly, *Decapolis* is mention'd diſtinctly from Galilee, Matth. IV. 25. From theſe particulars put together, it is very probable that by *Decapolis* in the N. T. is meant either the ſame that was called ſo by Heathen writers, or elſe both that and ſome part of Galilee.

(*u*) Some will have the word *Judæa* to be ſometimes extended as far as the word *Paleſtina*, and if ſo, then *Judæa Peræa* or beyond Jordan, contain'd all or moſt of the two Tribes and Half lying E. of Jordan.

(*x*) It is called by Ptolemey *Cæſarea Paniæ*.

(*y*) Some underſtand Galilee of the Gentiles to be the S. Part of *Phœnicia*, and *Syro-phœnicia* to be the N. part of *Phœnicia* ſo called as being a part of *Syria propria* (for it included *Damaſcus* with the Intermediate Territories) inhabited by, or rather in Subjection to the States of Tyre and Sidon in *Phœnicia*.

(*z*) See Archbiſhop Uſher's Tract entitled, *A Geographical and Hiſtorical Diſquiſition touching the Aſia properly ſo called, the Lydian Aſia, which is the Aſia ſo often mentioned in the New Teſtament*, &c.

part

part of *Asia propria* mentioned in the foregoing Chapter, *viz.* *Lydia* taken in its original extent, as it included *Æolis* and *Ionia*. Within which compass lay the seven Cities or Churches, to which St. John writes, Rev. 2. and 3. viz. *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, *Pergamus*, *Thyatira*, *Sardis*, *Philadelphia*, and *Laodicea*.

5. That whereas the City *Philippi* stood within the bounds of *Thracia*, as lying E. of the R. *Strymon*, and is therefore commonly reckon'd among the Towns of *Thracia*; yet it is said, Acts xvi. 12. to be the chief City of that part of *Macedonia*: forasmuch as that part of *Thracia* at that time was added to the Province of *Macedonia*, whence it was called *Thracia Macedonica*, or *Macedonia Thracica*.

Mountains or Hills of chief note among those mentioned in Scripture, are Mount *Sion*, whereon stood the Tower of David, Mt. *Moriah*, whereon Isaac was intended to have been sacrificed, and Solomon's Temple was afterwards built, both lying within the Walls of Jerusalem; Mt. *Olivet* and Mt. *Calvary*, both lying just by Jerusalem, the former being much frequented by our Saviour, and that from which he Ascended, the latter being the place of his Crucifixion; Mt. *Gerizim* whereon stood the Temple of the Samaritans; Mt. *Gilboah* on the Confines of *Issacar* and *Manasseh*, famous for the death of Saul and Jonathan; Mt. *Tabor* in *Zabulon*, supposed to be the Mountain on which our Saviour was transfigured; Mt. *Carmel* on the Sea Coast in the S. part of *Asher*, often retreated to by *Elisha* the Prophet; Mt. *Lebanon* or *Libanus* famous for it's Cedars, reaching from *Sidon* along the Northern borders of the Holy Land; Mt. *Hermon* (called also *Sirion* and *Sihon*) supposed to be a branch of Mt. *Libanus*, (*a*) or as some call it *Antilibanus*. Mt. *Gilead* thought to be another branch of Mt. *Libanus*, lying in the Country of *Gilead*, belonging

(*a*) It is to be noted, that although *Libanus* and *Antilibanus* are universally agreed (according to the mutual import of the words) to

ing to the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, which was situated on the E. side of Jordan; Hills of *Basan* E. of *Gilead*; Mt. *Nebo* or *Pisgah* in the S. borders of *Reuben*, whence the Lord gave Moses a Survey of the Land of *Israel*; Mount *Seir* in the Land of Edom; Mount *Hor*, whereon Aaron dyed, in the Confines of Edom; Mt. *Sinai* or *Horeb* (*b*) in *Arabia Petræa*, famous for the promulgation of the Mosaick Law; Mountains of *Ararat*, on which the Ark of *Noah* rested, and which are generally thought to denote the Mountains of *Armenia*; though there are not wanting some, who will extend this name to denote all that continual ridge of Mountains, which runs through the far greatest part of middle Asia, and is frequently comprehended under the old general name of Mount *Taurus*; forasmuch as the favourers of this Opinion are inclined to think, that the part of Mount *Ararat*, whereon the Ark rested, did not lie in *Armenia*, but near the Country antiently called (*c*) *Margiana*, and therefore on that part of *Taurus*, which by the Greeks following Alexander the Great was erroneously called Mt. *Caucasus*, and lies between Great Tartary, Persia, and old India.

Remarkable Rivers mentioned in Holy Scripture are, (*d*) *Jordan* which rising in the borders of *Nepl-*

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to denote two ridges of Mountains running one over-against the other; yet writers are not agreed to which ridge each name properly belongs, some attributing the name *Libanus* to the Northern ridge, *Antilibanus* to the Southern; and others quite contrary, giving the name of *Libanus* to the Southern, and *Antilibanus* to to the Northern.

(*b*) That M. Sinai and Horeb are (at least two adjoining Summities or Risings of) one and the same Mountain, is evident from several particular Passages, applied by Holy Writers indifferently to one or the other.

(*c*) See D. Heylin's Cosmography in the General Introduction.

(*d*) Whereas it is related by some Writers, that the River Jordan rises from two different Springs, one called *Jor*, the other *Dan*; Josephus gives us no such relation in his Description of the said River, but saith that it ariseth near the bottom of Mount Lebanon, not much above *Cæsarea Philippi*. See Josephus lib. 3. de bello Judaico, cap. 18. *tali,*

bati, and passing through the Lake of *Geneſareth*, ends its courſe in the Salt Sea; the River *Kidron* or *Cedron* running by Jeruſalem; *Kiſhon* in the borders of *Zabulon* and *Iſſachar*, famous for the defeat of Siſera by Deborah and Barak; *Tabbok* on the Confines of *Gad* and *Manaſſeh*, near which Jacob wreſtled with the Angel; *Arnon* on the borders of *Reuben*; all ſaid to run into the R. *Jordan*, or the Lake *Geneſareth*: *Euphrates* frequently called the Great River, and mentioned as one of the Boundaries of the Iſraelitiſh Dominions; *Hiddekel* ſaid Gen. II. 14. to go toward the Eaſt of *Aſſyria*, or (as the Original words may be tranſlated) before *Aſſyria*, and therefore probably ſuppoſed to be the *Tigris* of the Heathens. The two laſt Rivers being united run together through the Country of *Eden* (the moſt pleaſant part whereof lying upon the Channel of the united Rivers, is probably thought to be the Garden of *Eden*,) beyond which Southward the Stream is again divided, one branch being called in Scripture *Piſon*, the other *Gihon*; the former is ſaid to compaſs the Land of *Havilah* (or the W. Parts of Perſia) ſo called from Havilah the Brother of Ophir, who placed himſelf in thoſe Parts; the other is ſaid to compaſs or waſh the Land of *Cuſh* or *Ethiopia*, i. e. Arabia. The Country lying upon the Rivers *Gihon* and *Piſon* is called in Scripture the Land of *Shinar* and *Chaldæa*, wherein the Tower of *Babel* was built, out of the Ruines whereof the great and famous City *Babylon* is ſaid to have riſen. As for *Ur* of the Chaldees, the City where Abraham was born, ſome place it about the middle of *Chaldæa* below *Babylon*, and take it to be the ſame with that called by Heathen Writers *Urchoa*; others place it above *Babylon* on the N. banks of *Euphrates*, which part of *Meſopotamia* they prove to be contained under the name *Chaldæa*, from Act. vii. 2, 3, 4.

The Seas mentioned in Scripture are the (*e*) Red Sea, and the Great or Utmoſt Sea; by which laſt is denoted the Mediterranean Sea; the ſeveral parts where-

whereof occurring in Holy Writ are the Sea of the *Philiſtines*, the Sea of *Joppa*, *Cilicia*, and *Pamphylia*, the Egyptian and (*Adria* or) the Adriatick Sea. The other Seas taken notice of by the Sacred Pen-men are improperly ſo called, as being only Lakes. Thus the Lake *Genesareth* already mentioned is called in the O. T. the Sea of *Chinnereth* or *Cinneroth*, in the N. T. the Sea of *Tiberias* and *Galilee*, taking theſe ſeveral denominations from its adjoining Country or Towns. In like manner the Salt Sea, called alſo the Eaſt Sea, and the Sea of the Plain, is only a Lake abounding with bituminous matter, ever ſince the Deſtruction of Sodom, Gomorrah, with Admah and Zeboim, (which all ſtood in this Tract,) whence 'tis called by Heathen Writers *Lacus Aſphaltites* (*f*).

Such as deſire to have a larger Account of the Sacred Geography both of the Old and New Teſtaments, may peruſe my larger Account thereof, publiſh'd (ſince this Treatiſe) in four Volumes, under the Title of *An Hiſtorical Geography of the Old and New Teſtament.*

(*e*) What by our Tranſlators (in conformity to the Septuagint) is called the Red Sea, is in the Original termed the Sea of *Suph*; which being generally allowed to denote ſome Herb or Weed, Reed or Ruſh, hence ſome further ſuppoſe this Herb (&c.) to be of a Red Colour, and ſo to give a Red Tincture to the Water wherein it grows, and therefore this Sea to have been ſtiled by the Greeks and Romans the Red Sea. Others conjecture with more probability, that this Sea was called by the Oriental People antiently the Sea of *Edom* from the Neighbouring Land of *Edom*, which word ſignifying in the Hebrew Language Red, (whence it was given to Eſau upon account of his deſiring ſome of his brother Jacob's Red Pottage. Gen. XXV. 30.) hence the Greeks firſt Tranſlated *the Sea of Edom* by Θαλάσσα ἐρυθρεία, and the Latins from them by *Mare Rubrum*. And this agrees alſo with that common Tradition received among the Heathen, that it was ſo called from a King of the adjacent Country named *Erythræus*, that is undoubtedly, *Edom*.

(*f*) It is ſometimes called *Mare Mortuum* or the Dead Sea.

CHAP

CHAP. XVI.

Of Antient and Preſent Africk.

AFrick, call'd by the Latins chiefly *Africa*, by the Greeks chiefly *Libya*, in the S. W. part of the Old Continent, not ſo large as Aſia, but much exceeding Europe in extent. It is a Peninſula, being joined on the reſt of the Continent only by a ſmall neck of Land, now commonly call'd the Iſthmus of Suez. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea, which parts it from Europe, and from *Aſia minor* or Natolia in Aſia; E. by the forementioned Iſthmus which parts it from Syria, and by the *Sinus Arabicus* or the Red Sea, which parts it from Arabia; S. by the Æthiopian or Southern Ocean; W. by the Atlantick Ocean. It may be divided into three general Parts, *viz.*

NOrthern Africk lying along the Coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, and comprehending

Egypt, *Ægyptus*, which is the moſt Eaſtern part of Northern Africk, and the only one that joins on to Aſia. It is much of the ſame extent with what it antiently was, and is bounded N. and E. with the ſame bounds as Africk, S. with *Æthiopia* now Abyſſinia and Nubia, W. with *Lybia propria* and *Deſerta* now Barbary and the Deſart of Barca. It was antiently divided into two General Parts, *Superior* to the S. and *Inferior* to the N. on the Mediterranean Sea. Ch. T. of the former were *Thebæ*, whence this upper part was alſo called *Thebais*, *Syene*, *Elephantis*, *Tentyra*, *Arſinoe*, *Abydus*; of the latter, *ALEXANDRIA*, Alexandria, *Memphis*, *Sais*, *Eubaſtis*, *Canopus*, *Peluſium*. Its Ch. T. at preſent are CAIRO near the Ruines of Old *Memphis*, Alexandria, Damiata, Roſetta.

Barbary reaching from Egypt as far as the Atlantick Ocean, between the Mediterranean Sea to the N. and a continued range of Mountains, said to be Parts or Branches of the Atlas, to the South. It contains from E. to W. these Parts, *viz.*

Kingdom of Barca next to Egypt, Ch. T. Barca, Cairoan.
Kingdom of Tripoli, Ch. T. Tripoli.
Kingdom of Tunis, Ch. T. Tunis.
Kingdom of Algiers, Ch. T. Algiers, Constantine, Bugia, Tremesin, or Telesin, Oran.
Kingdom of Fez, Ch. T. Fez, Salle, Tangier, Ceuta, Tetuan. [* See Map of Present Spain.]
Kingdom of Morocco, Ch. T. Morocco.

Within the same extent was contained from E. to W. antiently

Lybia (g) propria under which name is here comprehended *Cyrenaica* and *Marmarica*, now the Kingdom of Barca. Ch. T. of the former *Cyrene*, *Berenice*, *Arsinoe*, *Ptolemais*, or *Barce* Barca, and *Apollonia*; of the latter *Ammon*, where was the famous Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Africa propria or *minor*, now the Kingdoms of Tripoli and Tunis, Ch. T. *CARTHAGO*, *Utina*, *Leptis Magna*, or *Neapolis*, *Leptis parva*, *Tunes* Tunis, *Utica*.

Numidia (h) now part of the Kingdom of Algiers, Ch. T. *Cirtha*, *Hippo Regius* Bonne, *Cullu*, *Sicca*.

(*g*) Whereas *Marmarica* is made by some a Part of Egypt, by others a distinct Country from Egypt, it is here together with *Cyrene*, (otherwise called *Pentapolis*) comprehended under the name of *Libya propria*; forasmuch as these Parts of the Libyan Continent lying directly under Greece, seem to have been first and best known by the Grecians (who settled here several Colonies) and to have the name of *Libya* first given unto them, which from hence was afterward extended to the whole Continent, as it became more known. In like manner the name of *Africa* was first given by the Romans to that Part of it lying directly under Italy or Sicily, (which therefore is stiled *Africa Propria*) whence it was afterwards extended to the rest of the Continent.

(*h*) *Numidia* (or the Country of the *Numidæ*, called by the Greeks *Nomades*) was extended at first from the R. *Tusca* (which bounded it W. from *Africa propria*) to the R. *Mulucha*, which was its E. boundary from *Mauritania*. But afterwards as much as lay between the Rs. *Mulucha* to the E. and *Ampsaga* to the West was added to *Mauritania*, and so *Ampsaga* was made its E. Limit. And here it is to be noted, that this is the Country or Province called by the Romans *Numidia* or the Old *Numidia*: whereas *Numidia Nova* is the same as Biledulgerid, so called first by one John Leo, an African Writer, because of the resemblance which the Inhabitants of it had to the antient *Nomades* or Numidians.

Maurita-

Mauritania (*k*) divided into
- *Cæsariensis* to the E. partly in the Kingdom of Algiers and partly in the Kingdom of Fez, Ch. T. *Julia Cæsarea*, *Ruscurium* supposed to be Algiers, *Tucca*, *Saldæ* thought to be Bugia.
- *Tingitania* to the W. in the K. of Fez, Ch. T. *Tingis* Tangier, *Volubilis* thought to be Fez, *Bocanum Hemerum* supposed to be Morocco.

Biledulgerid reaching from the Atlantick Ocean Westward to Egypt Eastward, between Barbary to the N. and the Desart of Zara to the S. It was inhabited antiently by the *Gætuli*, and *Garamantes*, as also *Nasamones*, and *Psylli*, the two last possessing the adjacent parts of *Africa*, and *Libya Propria*.

MIddle Africk containing at present (from N. to S. chiefly, these Countries, *viz.*

The Desart of Zara, formerly called *Lybia Interior* and *Deserta*, some of its antient People were the *Garamantes*.

Negroland or Country of the Negroes, said to be divided into several Kingdoms, the Inhabitants thereof were antiently called *Nigritæ*.

Guinee divided into Western or Malaguete; middle or Guinee proper, Ch. T. St. George de La Mina; and Eastern or Kingdom of Benin, Ch. T. the same.

Nubia E. of Negroland and S. of Egypt, the Inhabitants were antiently called *Nubii*.

SOuthern Africk containing these several Parts or Countries, *viz.*

Congo lying on each side the Equator and said to contain several Countries or Kingdoms, the chief of which are,
- N. of the Equator, Kingdoms of Medra and Biafara, Ch. T. the same.
- S. of the Equator Kingdom of Congo proper, Ch. T. St. Salvador; Kingdom of Loango, Ch. T. the same, Kingdom of Angola, Ch. T. Loanda S. Paolo.

Monomotopa lying South of Congo in the Inland, Ch. T. Monomotopa.

(*k*) *Mauritania* (or the Country of the *Mauri*, called by the Greeks *Maurusii*) is distinguished by some into three Parts, *viz.* *Cæsariensis*, *Sitifensis*, and *Tingitana*. But of these *Sitifensis* is comprehended by Ptolemey under *Cæsariensis*, whereof it made the most Eastern Part.

Cafreria lying South of Congo along the Sea Coaſt invironing Monomotopa to the W. S. and E. Ch. T. Dutch Fort at the Cape of Good Hope.

Zanguebar lying on the Sea Coaſt to the N. E. of Cafreria, Ch. T. Moſambique, Quiloa, Mombaze and Melinda. Under Zanguebar is ſometimes comprehended,

Coaſt of Ajan containing the Republick of Brava, Kingdoms of Magadoxo, and Adel, Ch. T. the ſame.

Abyſſina lying behind the Coaſt of Zanguebar and Ajan, ſaid to contain ſeveral Kingdoms. Under Abyſſina is ſometimes comprehended the

Coaſt of Abex on the Red Sea East of Abyſſinia, whereof it was once a part.

As much of South Africk as was known to the Antients, together with great part of Middle Africk, was formerly called by the general name of *Æthiopia*, part whereof lying next to Egypt was peculiarly ſtiled *Æthiopia ſub Ægypto*, now Nubia, from the *Nubii* its old Inhabitants. The other remarkable People of *Æthiopia* where the *Erembi* or *Troglodytæ* on the *Sinus Arabicus*; *Leucæthiopes* (&c.) Weſtward on the R. Niger, ſo called as being White, at leaſt nothing near ſo Black as the other Inhabitants of *Æthiopia*.

The moſt conſiderable Iſles appertaining to Africk are

In the Southern or Æthiopick Ocean

Zocotora ſuppoſed to be the I. *Dioſcoridis* of the Antients, lying at the East end of the Coaſt of Ajan.

Madagaſcar, called by the Portugueſe the I. of St. Lawrence, and by the French the Dauphine I. It is eſteemed the largeſt Iſle in the World next to California in America, and lies overagainſt the loweſt part of the Coaſt of Zanguebar. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Menuthias*, by others the *Cerne* (*i*) of the Antients.

(*i*) Concerning the *I. Cerne* and the *I Gorgadum* of the Antients read the moſt Learned Mr. Dodwell's Diſſertations concerning the *Periplus* of *Hanno*, prefix'd to the *Geog. Vet. Script. Græc. Minor.* publiſhed lately at *Oxford*, by the Reverend and Learned Dr. *Hudſon*.

J. Bourbon

In the Southern or Ethiopick Ocean
- I. Bourbon, called by the Portugueſe Maſcarenhas lying E. of Madagaſcar.
- Maurice Iſle lying N. E. of Bourbon.
- Comorre Iſles being four in number, lying in the Channel of Moſambique, between the Iſle of Madagaſcar and the Coaſt of Zanguebar.
- I. of St. Helens belonging to the Engliſh, the Iſles of St. Matthew, Annobon, and St. Thomas, Princes Iſle, and Ferdinando Iſle, all lying S. of Guinee, and W. of Congo, the three latter lying not far from the Coaſt of Congo, the three former at a conſiderable diſtance from any part of the Continent.

In the Atlantick Ocean
- Iſles of Cape Verde, ſo called as lying overagainſt the Cape of that name, and ſuppos'd to be the *Gorgades* or *Heſperides* of the Antients. They are reckored Twenty in number, of which the three laſt are St. Jago or St. James, St. Nicholas, St. Lucia.
- Canary Iſles, generally ſuppos'd to be the *Inſulæ Fortunæ* of the Antients, lying overagainſt the Coaſt of Biledulgerid, being Ten or Twelve in number. Of theſe the moſt celebrated are,
  - Canary Iſle giving name to the reſt as the largeſt.
  - Teneriff Iſle famous for its Mountain call'd the Pike of Teneriff.
  - Fer Iſle the moſt Weſtern of the Canary Iſles.
- Madera Iſles lying N. of the Canaries, and overagainſt the Coaſt of Barbary or Morocco. Under this name are compriſed Madera properly ſo called, and Porto Sancto, of which the former is thought by ſome to be the antient *Cerne*, by others *Erithia*.
- Azore (*k*) Iſles, called alſo Tercere Iſles from the largeſt of them, Tercera or Iſle of Jeſus Chriſt. They are reckoned by ſome among the Iſles of N. America. They are ſituated overagainſt Portugal, and are under the Portugueſe.

In the Mediterranean Sea
- Malta called formerly *Melite*, lying between Barbary and Sicily, and reckon'd by ſome to Europe.
- The ſmall Iſle antiently call'd (*l*) *Pharos*, at the mouth of the Port to Alexandria in Egypt.

The

(*k*) The Azore Iſles were ſo named by the Portugueſe, who firſt diſcovered them, on account of the Hawks that abound in thoſe Iſles.

(*l*) This Iſle though very ſmall, yet was very famous, as lying at the mouth of the Port of Alexandria, to which City it is now joined

The chief Mountains of Africk are, M. *Atlas*, ſtill beſt known by the old Name, running from the Weſtern (which from the Neighbourhood of this Mountain is call'd the Atlantick) Ocean to Egypt, and ſeparating Barbary from Biledulgerid; *Montes Lunæ* or Mountains of the Moon, ſpreading themſelves over moſt part of the S. part of Africk, being divided into ſeveral branches, of which that between Abyſſinia and Monomotapa is ſaid to retain the antient name; Sierra Leona or the Mt. of Lions between Guinee and Negroland. To which may be added the Pike of Teneriff in the Iſle of Teneriff, eſteemed one of the higheſt Mountains in the Univerſe, from which one may ſee (as it is ſaid) 40 Leagues on Sea.

The moſt remarkable Capes of Africk are, Cape Verde, the moſt W. Part of this Continent, ſituated in Negroland between the Mouths of the R. Niger; Cape of Good Hope, the moſt S. Part of Africk, lying on the Coaſt of Caffreria; and Cape Guardafuy on the Coaſt of Ajan, being the moſt E. part of Africk. To which may be added Cape Nao denoting in the Portugueſe Language as much as Cape *Non*, or No) and ſo named, to imply there was no ſailing further, this being look'd upon for many Ages as the *Ne plus ultra* on that ſide of the World, till the further Diſcoveries begun to be made by the Portugueſe in the Year 1417.

The chief Gulfs are *Sinus Arabicus* on the Red Sea; and the two *Syrtes*, now Gulf of Sydra, lying on the Kingdom of Tripoli in Barbary.

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joined by a long Dike. Ptolemey Philadelphus at his coming to the Crown, cauſed to be erected in this Iſland a high and ſtately Tower, which antiently paſſed for one of the Wonders of the World, and was call'd *Pharos* according to the name of the Iſland, ſerving for a Light-Tower or Signal by Night to them that ſailed on the adjoining Coaſts: whence the name of *Pharo* is given to other Light-Towers or Houſes; as to the *Pharo* of Meſſina in Sicily, &c.

Among

Among the ſeveral Rivers the two chief are *Niger* (*m*) the Niger, and *Nilus* (*n*) the Nile. The former is eſteemed the largeſt in all Africk, running through Negroland, and emptying itſelf into the Atlantick Ocean on each ſide Cape Verde: the latter runs through the middle of Egypt, emptying itſelf into the Mediterranean Sea, formerly by ſeven Mouths; of which it is ſaid four only now remain, and of theſe two only to be now Navigable, *viz.* the Eaſtern near Damiata, antiently called *Oſtium Peluſiacum*, and the Weſtern near Roſetta, formerly *Oſtium Canopicum*.

(*m*) The *Niger* is reported by ſome to have ſix great Mouths, which are all S. of Cape Verde but one: Others make only three principal Mouths, whereof the North is called Senega or Senegal, the middle Gambia, and the S. Rio Grande. Between the two former lies Cape Verde, which a little within Land hath two ſmall Riſings in ſhape of a Sugar-loaf, called the **Mammelles.**

(*n*) It was the Opinion of the Antients, that the Nile riſes at the bottom of ſome branch of the *Montes Lunæ* lying beyond the Equator, having two Fountains or Spring-heads, each of which paſſes through a Lake, called therefore one of them *Nili Palus Orientalis*, and the other *Occidentalis*; the former ſaid to be now called the Lake Zaflan, the latter to have an Iſland in the middle of it, above which it is called Lake Zaire, beneath Zambre. Later Writers tell us, that the Head of the Nile is diſcovered to be (at the bottom indeed of ſome branch of the *Montes Lunæ*, but) on this ſide the Equator in a Province of Abyſſinia, and that this River is called by the Inhabitants Abavi, which is not altogether unlike to *Aſſiabus* the name of a River mention'd by Ptolemey, as riſing in the ſame Country and running into the Nile. So that it may be doubted, whether this Abavi is not miſtaken for the main Stream of the Nile truly ſo called, being only a branch of it. As for the Lakes of Africk beſides thoſe already mentioned, the other remarkable ones are *Palus Mœris* and *Palus Mareotis* in the E. Parts of Lower Egypt; Lake Borno, L. Nub, and L. Guarda, through which the Niger is ſaid to paſs.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of America or the West-Indies.

THE ſeveral Countries (both Antient and Preſent) of the Old Continent having been deſcribed in the foregoing Chapters, here follows the Deſcription of the New Continent, ſo called as being unknown to the Antient Greeks or Romans, and ever ſince to us Europeans, till about the Year 1490: when ſome of its Iſles (*o*) being firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus a Genoeſe; Further Diſcoveries both of Iſles and Continent were afterwards made at ſeveral Times and by ſeveral Perſons, one of which was Americus Veſpucius a Florentine, from whom this part of the World took the name of America. It is alſo commonly called the Weſt-Indies, (*p*) to diſtinguiſh it from the Eaſt-Indies lying in Aſia, this Diſtinction being taken from their reſpective Situations in reference to us Europeans. It is divided into two general Parts, commonly call'd (*q*) North and South America, which are two very large Peninſula's, ſeparated one from the other by the Iſthmus of Darien or Panama.

(*o*) The firſt Part of America diſcovered by Columbus was one of the Leucay Iſles, called Guanahani.

(*p*) Upon what account America was firſt called by the name of Indies, is not ſo certainly known, but it is probably thought, that it was ſo nam'd, either becauſe it was ſuppoſed at the Diſcovery thereof to be ſome part of India, or elſe by reaſon of its likeneſs to the other India in Remoteneſs, Riches, and the Manners of its Inhabitants,

(*q*) North America is otherwiſe called, eſpecially by Latin Writers, America Mexicana, from Mexico one of its chief Provinces; and in like manner South America is called America Peruviana, from Peru its Principal Country.

North

North America may be diſtinguiſhed into theſe Six larger Parts.

New Britain largely taken, under which name is compris'd the Country about Hudſon's Straits and Bay, diſtinguiſh'd by ſome into New Britain (*r*) ſpecially ſo call'd to the Eaſt; and New N. and S. Wales to the Weſt.

New France or Canada, lying S of New Britain on the R. Canada. Ch. T. Quebeck, Tadouſſac, Breſt.

New Scotland or Accady lying to the S. of N. France, and by the late Treaty of Utrecht yielded up by the French to us, Ch. T. *Annapolis Royal* or Port Royal.

New England largely taken lying to the South and S. W. of New Scotland, and containing Seven Ports or Provinces, viz.

New England properly ſo called, the moſt Northern Province, Ch. T. Boſton, Charles-Town, Plimouth, Cambridge, New-London.

New York (*ſ*), S. and W. of the former, containing (beſides part of the Continent) the two adjacent Iſles, called Long Iſle and Iſle Manhaten, Ch. T. New York in Manhaten Iſle, and New Albany on the Continent.

New (*t*) Jarſey S. of N. York divided into Eaſtern and Weſtern, Ch. T. Elizabeth-Town, Middle-Town, Shrewsbury.

Penſilvania (*u*) W. of New Jarſey and more within Land Ch. T. Philadelphia.

Maryland (*x*) S. of Penſilvania, Ch. T. St. Maries, Calverton, Oxford.

(*r*) This Country or at leaſt part of it is called by the Spaniards Terra di Labrador, and another part is called Eſtotland.

(*ſ*) New York was ſometime called New Holland, as belonging to the Hollanders, who by the Peace of Breda in 1667 yielded it to the Engliſh, that had made themſelves Maſters of it the year before.

(*t*) New Jarſey was ſometime called New Swedeland, as belonging to the Swedes, who built there a Town, which they named Gottenburg. It was ſometime reckoned a part of New York.

(*u*) Penſilvania is ſo called from the Quaker William Pen, to whom it was given by King Charles the Second in 1681.

(*x*) Mary land was ſo called from Mary Queen-Conſort to King Charles the Firſt, by which King it was granted to the Lord Baltimore.

Virginia (*y*) S. W. of Maryland, Ch. T. James-Town, Elizabeth-Town, Wicomoco.

Carolina (*z*) S. of Virginia, Ch. T. Charles-Town.

Florida (*a*) lying between New France to the N. and W. and New England to the E. Ch. T. St. Auftin, St. Matthew, both lying in the Peninfula of Tegefte.

New Mexico or New Granada on the N. W. of Florida, Ch. T. St. Fe or New Mexico.

Mexico fometimes called Old Mexico and New Spain, on the S. E. of New Mexico, waſhed on two ſides by the Sea, Ch. T. Mexico, Antequera, Vera-Paz, Carthage in the inland parts; Panuco, Campechy, Valladolid, Truxillo, Conception on the N. Coaſt; Guadalaxara, Compoſtella, Xalifco, Acapulco, Aquatulco, Guatimala, Panama on the S. Coaſt.

SOuth America contains theſe ſeven Parts or Countries, *viz.*

Terra firma or Firmland (*b*) lying S. E. of Mexico, Ch. T. Panama, Porto-Belo, Darien which gives name to the Iſthmus of Darien, St. Fe, Cartagena, St. Martha, la Hacha, Rancheria, Coro or Venezuela, Comana or New Corduba, this laſt lying in the Province of New Andalufia.

Under Terra firma is uſually compriſed Guaiana and Caribbana, two Countries inhabited by the Wild Indians; in the latter lies Surinam belorging to the Dutch.

Peru S. of Firmland on the Weſtern Coaſt, eſteemed upon account of its Mines the richeſt Country in the Univerſe, Ch. T. Lima, Cuſco, Quito, La Plata, Potoſi.

Chili S. of Peru on the ſame Shore. Ch. T. Imperiale, Serena, Valdivia.

Magellanica (*c*) the moſt S. Province of S. America lying from

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(*y*) Virginia was ſo called by Sir Walter Rawleigh in honour of the Maiden-Queen Elizabeth.

(*z*) Carolina is ſo named from King Charles the Second.

(*a*) The name of Florida was ſometime ſince of a larger extent, as comprehending what is now called Carolina to the N. Eaſt, and the lower parts of what the French now call Loviſiana, lying toward the Mouth of the River Meſſiſipi towards the W.

(*b*) This Country was called by the name of Terra firma or Firmland, as being the firſt part of the Continent that was diſcovered by Columbus.

(*c*) Magellanica, as alſo the adjoining Straits of Magellan, are both ſo called from the famous Ferdinand Magellan.

the

the W. to the E. ſhore on the S. and E. of Chili. Some place here a Town called Nombre de Jeſus.

Paraguay or the Country of Rio de la Plata lying on the Eaſtern Coaſt above Magellanica, Ch. T. Buenos Ayres, Aſſomption de la Plata, Aſſomption de Uraguay.

Braſil N. E. of Paraguay on the ſame Shore, the Coaſt hereof is inhabited by the Portugueſe, Ch. T. St. Salvador, Olinda de Pernambuco, St. Sebaſtian.

Country of the Amazons, lying between Braſil, Paraguay and Terra firma, very little known to us Europeans.

THE moſt remarkable Iſlands belonging to America are,

New-found-land lying over againſt New France, formerly belonging chiefly to the Engliſh, and a little part of it to the French: but by the late Treaty of Utrecht yielded up wholly to us by the French.

Bermudas or Summers (*d*) Iſles, being reckon'd about 400, lying S. of New-found-land and over againſt Carolina. The chief are Mainland, St. George's Iſle, St. David's.

Lucay or Bahama Iſles, S. W. of Bermudas, nigh the Coaſt of Florida, belonging chiefly to the Spaniards. The Principal of them are Lucayone (from which, as the largeſt, the general name is taken) Bahama, and New Providence, this laſt belonging to the Engliſh.

Antille (*e*) Iſles, lying S. of the former, of which the four greateſt are,

Cuba, nigh the Coaſt of Florida, and ſubject to the Spaniards, Ch. T. Havana, St. Jago.

Jamaica S. of Cuba, belonging to the Engliſh, Ch T. Port-Royal, St. Jago, Sevil.

Hiſpaniola E. of the two former, and under the Spaniards, Ch. T. St. Domingo.

Porto-rico or Boriquen E. of Hiſpaniola, Ch. T. Portorico, St. German's.

(*d*) The Bermudas Iſles are ſo called from John Bermudas a Spaniard, who firſt diſcovered them about the beginning of the ſixteenth Century. They are ſince named by the Engliſh Summers Iſles from Sr. George Summers who was driven on Shore there by diſtreſs of Weather in 1609.

(*e*) Under the Name of Antille are comprehended by ſome not only the four above mentioned, but alſo the Leucay and Caribbee Iſles, which they will have to be ſo called as lying *ante* or before the G. of Mexico. Others reſtrain the name of Antilles to the Caribbees only.

Caribbee (*f*) Iſlands, being a knot of ſmall Iſles, lying on the S. E. of Porto-Rico down to the Northern Coaſt of Terra firma. The moſt remarkable of them are Barbados, Ch. T. Bridg-town or St Michael, (This Iſle being the moſt E. and foraſmuch as the Wind is here commonly at Eaſt, therefore the Windward; hence the reſt of the Caribbees are called in reſpect of this the Leeward Iſles, viz.) Nevis or Mevis, Antego, Barbada, Anguilla, Tabago, all belonging to the Engliſh of Old: St. Chriſtophers, belonging partly to us, and partly to the French, till the late Treaty of Utrecht, when it was yielded up wholly to us by the French: Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c. belonging to the French.

California eſteemed the largeſt Iſland in the World, though ſome will not allow it to be an Iſland. It lies on the W. Coaſt of New Mexico, and is the only conſiderable Iſland on that Side of America, all the foregoing Iſles being Seated on the E. ſide of America.

The chief Mountains of America are the Andes or Cordilleras ſpreading themſelves over great part of South America, eſpecially between Peru, Chili, Paraguay and Magellanica; the Apalaches N. of Florida in N. America: to which may be added the Volcano of Guatimala, and that of Popacatebeci in Old Mexico.

The remarkable Capes are C. Florida on the moſt S. E. Part of Florida; C. Coroche and Honduras on the upper Coaſt of Mexico; C. Antonio and Corientes on the W. and S. of the Iſle Cuba; C. Nord on the E. of Caribbana, C. St. Auguſtin in Braſil, C. Deſeada or the deſired; C. in Terra del Fuego, C. Victoria to the South Sea of Terra Magellanica; C. Blanco in the Province of Guatimala, and C. Corientes in the Province of Guadalaxara, both in old Mexico.

(*f*) The Caribbee I. are ſo called, from the Carribees a people of America, who (beſides Caribbana in Firmland, which they ſtill inhabit) formerly poſſeſs'd or frequented theſe Iſlands; which are ſometime called the Canibal Iſland, becauſe theſe People were formerly eſteemed Man-eaters. They are diſtinguiſhed by ſome into Barlovento, and Sottavento Iſles. Of the former ſort are all above mentioned; of the latter thoſe lying along the Coaſt of Firmland, as Margarita, Bonaire, Aves, &c.

The

The Chief Lakes in North America are Lake Traci or the upper Lake, Lake of Illinois; Lake of Frontenac: in South America Caſippa Lake in Caribbana, and Lake of Gualachos in the Province of Rio de la Plata. To which is added by ſome Lake Parima, ſaid to be in Guiana, and the largeſt in the World, though others deny that there is any ſuch Lake.

The Chief Rivers of North America are Canada in New France, and Meſſiſipi in Loviſiana. Of South America, the River of the Amazones in the Country of the like name, eſteemed the largeſt in the World; Rio de la Plata (*g*) in the Country of la Plata or Paraguay; Orenoque or the R. of Paria in Terra firma. All theſe Rivers both of N. and S. America fall into that Sea which is on the E. Coaſt of this Continent, and which (though above the Equinoctial Line it be, properly ſpeaking, part of the Atlantick Ocean, below the Line part of the Ethiopick; yet) is all comprehended by Seamen under the Name of the North Sea, as all on the W. Coaſt is under the name of the South Sea.

The chief Gulfs or Bays are Hudſon's Bay N. of New Britain; the Gulf of Mexico and Bay of Honduras on Mexico; G. of Darien on the Iſthmus of Darien; all lying in the North Sea-Gulf or Bay of Panama on the ſame Iſthmus, and G. of California, between California and New Mexico, both Arms or Parts of the South Sea.

The chief Straits are Hudſon's Strait, North of New Britain; the Strait or Channel of Bahama, between Florida and the Iſle Bahama; Straits of Magellan between Magellanica and Terra del Fuego. To which may be added the Straits of Maire E. of Terra del Fuego, and Brewer's Straits E. of the Straits of Maire.

CHAP.

(*g*) The River of la Plata in the Country of the ſame name is ſo called, becauſe the firſt Plate or Silver, that was tranſported from America to Spain, was brought down this River.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Unknown Continents, &c.

THE known Parts of the World being described, it remains briefly to take notice of those other Parts, which are commonly called (*b*) Unknown, as being but very little known, or no farther than their Coasts. Now these are distinguished in respect of their situation into Northern, and Southern.

The chief Unknown Parts of the World lying towards the N. Poles and N. of the Old and New Con-

(*b*) As these Countries are said to be unknown to us, because we have no more (or but little more) Knowledge of them than that there are such in being; so in the same sense may America be said to be unknown to the Antients, even granting (though there be several Arguments to the contrary, which being somewhat too long to be here inserted, I refer the Reader for them to Heylin's Cosmography at the beginning of his Description of America) that it was the *Insula Atlantis* mentioned by Plato in his Timæus, or that great Island mentioned by Diodorus, Lib. 5. forasmuch as they had only a bare knowledge that there was such a Country, and hardly so much, since they seem to have relied upon the Information they had with no great certainty. And the same may be said in respect of the Lower and more Southern parts of Africk: For supposing that Story to be true which is related by Herodotus and Pliny, that long before their times some passing down the Red Sea, sailed about the Coasts of Africk to the Straits of Gibraltar; yet this proves no more than that the thing was possible, and had been once done, not that the Antients had any distinct Idea of those parts of Africk, so as to be said to know them. Nay many (if not the generality) of them seem to have look'd on this Report as fabulous; and perhaps it was no more than a Conjecture grounded upon the Hypothesis of the Earth's being surrounded by the Sea.

tinent,

tinent, are Nova (*i*) Zembla N. of Muſcovy, Spitzberg (*k*) N. of Norway, Greenland N. of Iceland and America ( ) &c. which becauſe they are ſuppoſed (or at leaſt not known, but to be ſeveral Parts of the ſame Continent, hence they are all uſually compriſed under the name of the Arctick or Northern Unknown Continent.

The chief Unknown Parts of the World ſituated towards the S. Pole, and S. of the Old and New Continent, are New Guinee (*m*) E. of the Molucco Iſles in the E. Indies, New Holland and Diemens land S. of the ſame Iſles, New Zeland S. W. of America, (&c.) which for the reaſon aforemention'd are uſually compriſed under the name of the Antarctick or Southern Unknown Continent.

To each of the Unknown Continents there appertain ſome Iſlands. Among thoſe belonging to the N. Unknown Continent, the chief are Cumberland and James I. between N. America and Greenland, and States and Maurice I. on the Coaſt of Nova Zembla. Of thoſe which are attributed to the S. unknown Continent, the more remarkable are Terra del Fuego. S. of the Straits of Magellan; States Iſle E. of the former; I. Gallapagos, Cocos (*n*) &c. in the South Sea near or under the Equator.

(*i*) Nova Zembla is ſo called from the ſeveral endeavours that have been made, to find out on this ſide a New Way to the E. Indies

(*k*) This Coaſt was firſt diſcovered by the Dutch in 1596. and was called Spitsberg becauſe of the great number of little picked Mountains with which the Coaſt is invironed.

(*l*) Some add to the Parts here mention'd, the Land of Jeſo lying N. of Japan.

(*m*) Some place a Country to the Weſt of New Guinee, which they call the Land of Papouſe, which others take to be only a part of New Guinee.

(*n*) As for the Iſles of Solomon reckoned by ſome as belonging to the S. unknown Continent, they are eſteemed by others to be purely fabulous or fictitious.

I have now gone through the Deſcription of the ſeveral Parts of the Terraqueous Globe, as far forth as they belong to Geography and the End propoſed by me; and becauſe it hath been cuſtomary to take notice in Geographical Treatiſes of Biſhopricks and Univerſities, I have likewiſe complied with Cuſtom herein, and have not only ſet down the reputed Numbers in each Country, which is all that is generally done; but have here ſubjoined a much more particular and full Account, taken in reſpect of England, Scotland, and Ireland, from our own Writers or the Information of Friends; in reſpect of other Countries Countries from Baudrand and Pleſſis.

A

CATALOGUE

OF

Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks.

WHerein the ſeveral Archbiſhopricks (that, to which the Primacy belongs in each Country, ſtanding firſt) are denoted by Capital Letters, each having its reſpective Suffragan Biſhopricks placed immediately after it; this Mark (*) denotes ſuch Biſhopricks, as are exempted from the Juriſdiction of their reſpective Metropolitan or Archbiſhop, being immediately under the Pope; this Mark (†) denotes ſuch Archbiſhopricks as well as Biſhopricks, as are not to be found in the Maps hereunto belonging upon account of their being denominated from ſome (otherwiſe) inconſiderable Place.

In EUROPE.

In ENGLAND.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 24. Beſides the Biſhoprick of Man in the Iſle of Man. See Page 42.

In SCOTLAND until the Year 1688.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 12.

St. ANDREWS	Murray	Orkney
Edenburg	Brechin	GLASCOW
Dunkeld	Dumblane	Galloway
Aberdeen or old Aberdeen	Roſs	1 Argile
	Caithneſs	2 The Iſles

1 In enumerating the Biſhopricks of Scotland, inſtead of Argile ſome put Liſmore.

2 By the Iſles are to be underſtood the Weſtern Iſles, the Bp. whereof had formerly the Title of Biſhop of Sodor (from Sodor once a City now a Village in S. Columb's Iſle, corruptly called Icolmhill) till the year 1098, when the Biſhoprick of Sodor was united to that of the I. of Man.

In IRELAND.

Archbiſhopricks 4. Biſhopricks 18.

ARMAGH	Rapho †	Oſſory or	Clovne †
Meath	Kilmore	Kilkenny.	Killaloo
Clogher † [nor	Dromore	CASHEL TUAM	
Down and Con-	DUBLIN	Limerick	Elphin
Derry or Lon-	Kildare [lin	Waterford	Clonfert
don Derry.	Ferns and Leigh-	Cork and Roſs	Killala †.

Mr. Camden out of an old Roman Provincial recites 37 Biſhopricks (beſides the 4 Archbiſhopricks) that were formerly in Ireland, which have been either aboliſh'd, or elſe united, and that ſome of them three together, ſo as to reduce them to the number above ſpecified. Thus the Biſhoprick of Limerick is ſometimes ſtil'd Biſhoprick of Limerick, Ardfart, and Aghado, &c.

In SWEDEN.

Archbiſhoprick 1. Biſhopricks 6.

UPSAL	Scaren †	Wexlo †
Lunden	Strangues	Abo
Lincopin	Welteras	Wiburg.

Some reckon but 7 Biſhopricks in Sweden, omitting Strangues and Weſteras, and inſerting Aroſen. There were alſo formerly in Livonia an Archbiſhoprick, *viz.* that of Riga, which had 5 ſuffragan Biſhopricks under it, *viz.* Revel, Derpt, Hapſel, Oeſel, Window.

In DENMARK.

Biſhopricks 6.

Copenhagen in the	Ripen	In Jutland.
Iſle of Zeeland	Wiburg	In Jutland.
Roeſkilde in the Iſle	Alburg	In Jutland.
of Funen	Arhuſen	In Jutland.

In NORWAY.

Biſhopricks 4.

Drontheim
Bergen
Stauenger
Chriſtiana or Opſlo.

The Biſhop of Copenhagen (tho' He hath not the Title, yet He) is ſaid to have the Authority of an Archbiſhop in reſpect of the other Biſhops both in Denmark and Norway.

In SPAIN.

Archbiſhopricks 8. Biſhopricks 43.

TOLEDO	Cuenza	Calzada	Placentia
Corduba	Jaen	Palencia	Lugo
Segovia	Valladolid	COMPOS-	Aſtorga
Cartagena	BURGOS	TELLA	Zamora
Siguenza	Pampelone	Salamanca	Orenſe
Oſma	Calahor and	Avila	Tuy
			Badajos

Badajos
Mondonedo
Coria
Ciudad Rodrigo
Leon
SEVILL
Cadix
Guadix
Canary in Canary I.
GRANADA
Malaga
Almeria
SARAGOSA
Hueſca
Jaca
Balbaſtro
Tervel
Albarazin
TARRAGON
Barcelona
Girone
Lerida Vich
Vich
Perpignan in Rouſſillon
Solſoa
Urgel
Tortoſa
VALENCIA
Origuel
Majorca in the Iſle Majorca.

In PORTUGAL.

Archbiſhopricks 3. Biſhopricks 10.

BRAGA
Porto
Guarda
Viſeu
Lamego
Miranda
LISBON
Coimbra
Elvas
Leiria
Porta Legre
See B. of Africk
EVORA
Faro.

In FRANCE.

Archbiſhopricks 18. Biſhopricks 102.

LIONS
Autun
Langres
Maſcon
Challon
SENS
Troyes
Auxerre
Nevers
PARIS
Chartres
Orleans
Meaux
Blois
REIMS
Soiſſons
Laon
Chaalon ſur Marne
Noyon
Beauvais
Amiens
Senlis
Boulogne
ROAN or ROVEN
Bayeux
Evreux
Auranches
Seez
Liſieux
Coutances
TOURS
Mans
Rennes
Angers
Nantes
Cornovaille or Quimper
Vannes
S. Malo
S. Brieu
Treguier
S. Pol de Leon
Dol
BOURGES
Clermont
Limoges
S. Flour
* Le Puy
Tulles
ALBY
Caſtres
Mende
Rhodes
Cahors
Vabres †
BOURDE-AUX
Poictiers
Saintes
Angouleſme
Perigueux
Condom
Sarlat
Rochelle
Luzon
AUX
Dax or Acqs
Aire
Bazas
Bayonne
Comminges
Conſerans
Lectoure †
Leſcar †
Oleron
NARBONNE
Carcaſſonne
Alet †
Beziers
Agde
Lodeve †
Montpellier
Niſmes
Uze
S. Pons de Tomieres †
Alais
TOULOUSE
Pamiers †
Mirepoix
Montauban
Lavaur †
S. Papoul
Lombez
Rieux
ARLES
Marſeille
Orange
S. Paul Triaſtin †
Toulon
AIX
Apt
Riez
Frejus
Gap
Siſteron
AVIGNON belonging to the Pope
Carpentras †
Vaiſon †
Cavaillon †
VIENNE

VIENNE
Valence & Die
1 Geneva at Annacy in Savoy.
Grenoble
S. Jean de Maurienne † in Savoy
Viviers
AMBRUM
Digne
Nice in Savoy
Glandeve †
Vence
Senez
Grace

BESANCON
2 Baſil at Porentru in Germany
3 Lauſane at Belley
Friburg in Switzerland.

1 Geneva was a Biſhop's See before the Reformation; but upon its receiving Calvin's Doctrine, the Biſhop was excluded, and the See tranſlated to Annecy in Savoy.

2 The Inhabitants of Baſil embracing Calvin's Doctrine, drove their Biſhop away, who hath ſince had his Reſidence at Porentru on the Circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany, and is a Prince of the Empire.

3 Lauſane was (as the two former) a Biſhop's See until the Reformation, ſince which the See hath been tranſlated to Friburg.

In SAVOY.

Archbiſhoprick 1. Biſhopricks 2.

TARENTAISE. Aouſta or Aoſta. Sion in Valais.

In ITALY.

Archbiſhopricks 39. Biſhopricks 258.

In the State of the Church or Pope's Domin.
Corneto and Monte Fiaſcone †
Bagnarea †
Orvieto
Aquapendente †
Perugia
Spoleto
Citta di Caſtello
Citta della Pieve †
Terni †
Narni
Amelia †
Todi †
Rieti
Foligni †
Aſſiſi †
Nocera †
Arezzo in Tuſc.
Ancona
Loretto
Aſcoli †
Jeſi †
Oſimo †
Camerino
Fano.

ROME 1
Oſtia and Velitri
Porto
Sabina
Palaſtrina
Fraſcati †
Albano
Tivoli
Anagni †
Segni †
Ferentino †
Alatri †
Veroli †
Terracina
Nepi and Sutri †
Viterbo
Orti and Civita Caſtellana †

In Naples
Aquila
Sulmona and Valva †
Civita Ducale †
Teramo
Marſi †
PISA in Tuſcany
In Corſica I.
Aleria †
Ajazzo
Sagona †
* Lucca in Tuſc.
* Sarzana in the Rep. of Gen.

In Tuſcany
FLORENCE
Fieſoli †
Piſtoia

* Volterra
Colle †
San Miniato Tedeſco †
Borgo San Sepolcro †
* Monte Dulciano
* Cortona †
SIENA
Saona †
Chiuſi †
Croſſeto †
Maſſa
* Pienza †
Mont Alcino

In the State of the Church
FERMO
Macerata and Tolentino †
Ripa Tranſone †
Montalto †
S. Se-

S. Severino †
URBINO
Cagli †
Fossombrone †
Monte Feltra
Pesaro
Urbanea and
San Angelo
in Vada †
Senigaglia
* Gubio †
RAVENNA
Adria † in the
Rep. of Ven.
Rimini
Bertinoro †
Cervia †
Cesena †
Comacchio
Faenza
Ferrara
Imola †
Forli †
Sarsina †
BOLOGNA in
the State of
the Church

In D. of Parma
Parma
Piacenza
Borgo San Do-
mino †

In D. of Modena
Regio
Modena.

Crema in State
of Venice.

In the Repub. of
Genoua

GENOUA
Albenga
Noli †
Brugneto †.

In Corsica Isle

Nebio †
Mariana and
Accia †
Bobbio in the
D. of Milan.

In Piemont

TURIN
Jurea
Mondovi
* Saluzzo
Fossano †

In D. of Milan.

MILAN
Cremona
Novara
Lodi
Alessandria
Tortona
Vigevane †
* Pavia

In R. of Venice

Bergamo
Brescia
Alba in Mont-
ferrat.

In Piemont

Asti
Vercelli.

In Montferrat

Acqui
Casal

In Rep. of Gen.

Savona.

Vintimiglia.

In R. of Venice

AQUILEIA
Padua
Vicenza
Trent in Ty-
role
Como in the
D. of Milan

In R. of Venice

Trevigio
Ceneda †
Belluno
Feltre
Concordia †
Trieste
Capo d' Istria
Citta Nuova †
Parenza †
Pola
Pedena †
* Mantua in D.
of that name.
* Laubach in
Corniola in
Germany.

In R. of Venice

VENICE
Chiozza †
Torcello †
Caorle †

In the Kingdom
of Naples

NAPLES
Pozzuola †
Nola †
Acerra †
Ischia †
* Averia †
CAPUA
Tiano †

Calvi †
Caserta †
Cajazzo †
Carinola †
Isernia †
Suessa †
* Aquino †
Venafro †
* Gaeta
* Fondi
* Sera
SALERNO
Campagna †
Capacio †
Policastro
Nusco †
Sarno †
Marsico †
Nocera delli
Pagani †
Acerno †
* Cava †
AMALFI †
Lettere †
Capri †
Minori †
* Scala and Ra-
vello †
SORRENTO
Vico †
Massa †
Castell'a Mare
CONZA
Muro †
Satriano †
Lacedogna †
Sant Ange lo de
Lombardi &
Bisaccia †
CIRENZA &
MATERA
Venosa
Anglona or
Tursis
Potenza †
Gravina †
Tricario †
* Monte Peloso †
Melfi

* Melfi and Rapolla †
TARENTO
Motola †
Caſtellaneta †
Oria †
BRINDISI
Oſtuni †
OTRANTO
Caſtro †
Gallipoli
Ugento †
Lecce †
Aleſſano †
* Nardo †
BARI
Bitonto †
Giovenazzo †
* Molfeta †
Ruvo †
Converſano
Minervino †
* Monopoli †
Bitetto †
Polignano †
Lavello †
Catara in Venetian Dalmatia
TRANI
Biſeglia †
Andria †

NAZARETH or BARIETTA †
MANFREDONIA
Vieſte †
* Troja †
LANCIANO
CHIETI
* Atri and Penna
Ortona
BENEVENTO
Aſcoli
Telefe †
Sant Agata de Goti †
Alife †
Mont Marano †
Avellino and Fricento †
Ariano †
Vico or Trivico †
* Trivento
Boiano
Bovino †
Volturara †
Larino †

Termini or Termoli †
Lucera †
Guardia Alferes †
San Severo †
ROSSANO
* Biſignano †
COSENZA
Martorona †
* San Marco †
* Melito †
* Caſſano †
S. SEVERINO
Umbriatico †
Belcaſtro †
Strongoli †
Iſola †
Cerenza and Cariati †
REGGIO
Catanzaro †
Cortone †
Tropea
Oppido †
Nicotera
Nicaſtro
Girace
Squillace
Bova †

In Sicily
PALERMO
Gergenti
Mazara
Malta in an I. of the ſame name
MESSINA
Cefalu
Patti
Lipari in Iſle Lipari
MONTREAL
Catania
Siraguſa.

In the Iſle of Sardinia
CAGLIARI
Villa d' Egleſia united to its A B.
ORISTAGNI
Ales and Uſel †
SASSARI
Algeri
Boſa
Caſtell' Aragoneſe †

1 The Archbiſhop of Rome is commonly ſtil'd the Pope, and by Latin Writers, *Pontifex Maximus.* The Archbiſhops of Aquilea and Venice are commonly ſtil'd Patriarchs, and the former reſides at Udine, the Town of Aquilea being decay'd, and in a manner ruin'd.

In FLANDERS.

Archbiſhopricks 2.

In Spaniſh Flanders
MECHLIN or MALLINS
Antwerp
Bruges
Gent or Gaunt
Ypres
Ruremond.

Biſhopricks 9.

In French Flanders
CAMBRAY
Arras
St. Omer
Tournay
Namur in Spaniſh Flanders

In

In GERMANY.

Archbiſhopricks 4. Biſhopricks 27.

MENTZ or MAYENCE
Spire
Worms
Strasburg
Wurtzburg
Aichſtat
Chur or Coire in the Coun. of the Griſons

Hildeſheim
Paderborn
Conſtance
* Bamberg
Augsburg
TRIER or TREVES
In Lorrain
Mets

Toul
Verdum
COLN or COLOGNE
Luick or Leige
Munſter
Oſnabrug
STRASBURG
Friſing
* Ratisbon or Regensburg
Paſſaw
Chiemſee †
Seckaw †
Lavant †
Brixen
Gurck
* Vienna
Newſtat

There were not long ſince two Archbiſhopricks more in Germany, *viz.* Magdeburg and Bremen. The Suffragans of the former were the Biſhopricks of Meiſſen, Mersburg, Naumburg, Brandenburg, and Havelberg; of the latter, Lubeck, Ratzburg and Swerin. But the two Archbiſhopricks together with all the Biſhopricks are now ſeculariſed; as are alſo ſome other Biſhopricks, *viz.* Halberſtat and Verden under the Archbiſhop of Mentz, and Minden under Archb. of Cologne.

In BOHEMIA.

Archbiſhoprick 1. Biſhopricks 3.

PRAGUE. Olmutz, Leutmeritz, Kiningſgratz.

In POLAND.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 18.

GNESNA
Cracow
Cujavia
Poſna

Ploczko
Warmia
Lucko
Culm

Breſlaw in Seleſia
LEMBERG or Premiſlie
LEOPO.
LSTAT

Przemyzl or Chelm
Kiow or Kiovia
Kaminiec.

In HUNGARY.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 11.

GRAN
Nitra †
Gewer or Raab
Egher or Agria
Watzem or Vaccia †

Otegiazac †
Funskirchen or Five Churches
Weſprim †
COLOCZA
Great Waradin

Chonad †
In Slavonia
Zagrab or Agram
Szerem

Szeben or Hermanſtat
Alba Julia or Weiſſemburg
Theſe two laſt in Tranſilvania.

In DALMATIA.

Archbiſhopricks 3. Biſhopricks 13.

ZARA
Arbe †
Veglia †
Oſero †
SPALATO

Zegna in Croatia
Nona †
Leſina †
Trau †

Scardona
Sebenico
Almiſſa †
RAGUSI
Stagno

Merca and Trebigno
La Brazza †
Curzola †

In

In the Iſles of the Ionian and Ægean Sea or Archipelago.
Archbiſhoprick 1. Biſhopricks 2.

CORFU; Zante and Cephalogna, both united together, and with Corfu lying each in the Iſle of the ſame name in the Ionian Sea. To theſe add the Biſhopricks of Tine, immediately under the Pope, and ſituated in the Iſle of the ſame name in the Archipelago or Ægean Sea.

In ASIA.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 5.

GOA	In W. Peninſula of E. Indies.	MANILLA	In the I. Manilla or Luco, chief of the Philippine I.
Meliapur or St. Thomas		Cagaion or New Segovia	
		Caleres de Camarina or Camarines	
Macao in China		Nombre de Jeſus †	in the Iſle of Cebu.

In AFRICK.

Biſhopricks 7, being all ſuffragans to the Archbiſhop of LISBON in Portugal, and belonging to the Portugueſe, except the firſt.

Ceuta in Barbary, belonging to the Spaniards.
Funchal in the Iſle of Madera.
Angra † in I. Tercera, the chief of the Azore Iſles.
St. Salvador in Congo.
Ribera Grand † in the Iſle of S. Jago chief of the Iſles of Cape Verde.
S. Thomas in the Iſle of the ſame name.
S. Pol. de Loanda or Loanda S. Paolo in Congo. The Biſhop hereof is by ſome ſtil'd Biſhop of Angola, this being the Country where Loanda ſtands.

In AMERICA.

Archbiſhopricks 5. Biſhopricks 14.

In New Spain	S. DOMINGO.	Quito	In Peru
MEXICO	in I. Hiſpani-	Arequipa	Popayan †
Guatimala	ola	Truxillo	LA PLATA
Mechoacan	S. Jago in Cuba	Guamanga	Paz or Chuquiaca
Puebla de los Angelos	Iſle	Panama in Terra-firma	S. Migvel
Merida	St. Juan in I. Porto Rico		S. Cruz
Guaxaca	Coro or Venezuela in Terra-firma	In Chili	Aſſumption in Paraguay.
Nicoragua		S. Jago	
Guadalajara		Conception	
Chiapia	Honduras in New Spain		In Braſil
Vera Paz		In Terra-firma	S. SALVADOR
Durango	LIMA or LOS-	S. Fe de Bogot	Olinda
Santa Fe in New Mexico	REYES	S. Martha	S. Sebaſtian
	Cuſco	Cartagena	S. Luis †.

Quebec in New France is a Biſhop's See, immediately under the Pope.

Hitherto

Hitherto have been mentioned the ſeveral Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks (yet remaining) of the Weſtern Church, together with ſuch as have been Planted or Erected by the Members thereof in Aſia, Africk and America. As for the preſent State of the Eaſtern Church, it is very little known to us; ſo that an exact Account thereof, or ſuch as may be relied upon, is not to be expected; and therefore it ſhall only be obſerv'd, that its Chief Eccleſiaſticks are,

In Europe, the Patriarch of Conſtantinople in Turkey, and the Patriarch of Moſcow in Muſcovy.

In Aſia, the Patriarch of Jeruſalem, and the Patriarch of Antioch, both in Syria. To which ſome add two Armenian Patriarchs, one reſiding at Ecmeaſin a Monaſtery in Georgia; the other at Sis in Aladulia in Aſiatick Turkey.

In Africk, or more peculiarly in Egypt, the Patriarch of Alexandria.

X

A Cata-

A

Catalogue of UNIVERSITIES IN EUROPE.

In ENGLAND.

OXFORD,

Wherein are now 19 Colleges and 6 Halls.

Colleges	Founders.	A. D.
University	Founded by King Alfred about 870, and reſtor'd by William Archdeacon of Durham, who in 1249 leaving 310 Marks, a Society was therewith eſtabliſh'd, 1280.	870
Baliol	Founded by John Baliol, and his Wife Devorgill, in *Theſe were the Parents of Sir* John Baliol, *afterwards King of Scotland.*	1263 1266
Merton	Founded by Walter de Merton, Biſhop of Rocheſter, about	1274
Exeter	Founded by Walter Stapylton Biſhop of Exeter, about	1316
Oriel	Founded by King Edward II. about	1388
Queen's	Founded by Robert Egleſfield, Chaplain to Queen Philippa, Wife of Edward III.	1340
New College	Founded by William of Wickham Biſhop of Wincheſter.	1377
Lincoln	Founded by Richard Fleming B. of Lin. Tho. Rotheram	1427 1478
All Souls	Founded by Henry Chicheley Archbiſhop of Canterbury.	1437

Magdalen

Magdalen	Founded by William of Wainfleet Bishop of Winchester	1458
Brazen-Nose	Founded by William Smith Bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton Esq;	1512
Corpus-Christi	Founded by Richard Fox Bishop of Winchester	1516
Christ's Church	Founded by King Henry VIII.	1546
Trinity	Founded by Sir Thomas Pope	1555
S. John's	Founded by Sir Thomas White Alderman of London	1557
Jesus	Founded by Queen Elizabeth	1571
Wadham	Founded by Nicholas Wadham Esq; and Dorothy his Wife	1613
Pembroke	Founded by Thomas Tisdale Esq; and Rob. Wightwick	1624
Worcester	Afore call'd Glouceſter Hall, endow'd by the Benefaction of the late Sir Thomas Cookes Bar. of Worcestershire, and so erected into a College	1714

Magdalen Hall	Edmund Hall	Hart Hall	St. Mary Hall
	Alban Hall		New-Inn Hall

CAMBRIDGE.

Wherein are 16 Colleges and Halls, *viz.*

Peter-House	Founded by Hugo de Balsham Bishop of Ely	1256 / 1284
Clare-Hall	Founded by Richard Badew Chancellor of the University	1326
Pembroke-Hall	Founded by M. de S. Paul Co. of Pembroke	1343
Bennet or Corpus Christi College	Founded by Henry of Monmouth Duke of Lancaster, and of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi, and the Blessed Virgin	1351
Trinity-Hall	Founded by Edmund Bateman Bishop of Norwich	1350
Gonevil & Caius College	Founded by Edmund de Gonevil, and Caius afterwards	1348
King's College	Founded by King Henry VI.	1441
Queen's College	Founded by Queen Margaret Wife to King Henry VI.	1448
Catharine-Hall	Founded by Robert Woodlark Chancellour of the University	1475
Jesus College	Founded by John Alcock Lord Chancellor of England and Bishop of Ely	1496

Christ's Col. and S. John's College	Founded by Lady Margaret Mother to King Henry VII.	1505 1508
Magdalen College	F. by Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham, and Tho. Audley Ld. Chancellor of England	1519 1542
Trinity College	Founded by King Henry VIII.	1546
Emanuel College	Founded by Sir Walter Mildway Chancellor and Treasurer of the Exchequer	1584
Sussex-Sidney College	Founded by Frances Sidney Countess of Sussex, Aunt to the Famous Sir Philip Sidney	1598

N. B. That the *Halls* in Cambridge are endow'd as well as *Colleges*, whereas in Oxford those Societies only are called *Halls*, which are not Endow'd.

In SCOTLAND.

Edenburg Founded by King James VI. and though the latest, and consisting but of one College; yet for the number of its Students, &c. is reckon'd the Chief in the Kingdom of Scotland.

Aberdeen, or rather the University of Charles, consisting of two Colleges, *viz.*

King's College in Old Aberdeen, Founded by Bishop Elphinston about 1500, but denominated from King James IV. who assum'd the Patronage of it.

Marshall or Mareschallian College in New Aberdeen, so call'd as being founded by George Keith Earl Marshal, in the Year 1593.

S. Andrews erected by James I. in 1426, and consisting of three Colleges, *viz.*

St. Salvator, commonly call'd the Old College, Founded by James Kennedy Bishop of St. Andrews.

St. Leonard's College Founded by James Hepburn, Prior of St. Andrews.

New-College Founded by Archbishop Beaton.

Glascow, consisting of one College built by Bishop Turnbull about the Year 1554.

In IRELAND.

Dublin consisting only of one College call'd Trinity College, and in 1591 endow'd by Queen Elizabeth with the Privileges of an University. This was attempted before by Alexander Bicknor Archbishop of Dublin, who in the Reign of Edward II. about 1320, obtain'd a Bull from the Pope for it: But the Design was then obstructed by the troublesome Times that follow'd.

In

In NETHERLANDS.

In the *Dutch Netherlands.*

Leyden by the States of Holland	1575
Utrecht	1616
Franeker	1585
Groeninghen	1684
Harderwick.	1648

In the *Spanish Netherlands.*

Louvain by John Duke of Brabant	1426

In the *French Netherlands.*

Doway.

In FRANCE.

Paris, by Charlemagne consisting of 64 Colleges, whereof the chief is called the Sorbonne,	720
Toulouse by Pope Gregory XI.	1233
Bourdeaux by Lewis XI.	1473
Poictiers by Charles VII.	1431
Orleans by P. Clement V.	1305
Bourges by Lewis XI.	1465
Angers	1346
Caen by Charles VII.	1452
Montpellier by Pope Nicholas IV.	1289
Cahors by P. John XXII.	1332
Nantes	1460
Rheims by Charles Cardinal of Lorrain	1548
Valence by L. the Dauphin afterwards L. XI.	1458
Aix by P. Alexander V.	1409
Perpignan by Peter, King of Arragon	1349
Besancon by the Emperor Ferdinand I.	1564
Orange	1365
Arles	
Avignon by Pope Boniface VIII.	1303
Dole by Philip Duke of Burgundy	1426
Fleche by K. H. IV.	
Montauban	
Pont-a-Mousson † by C. Cardinal of Lorrain	1573
Richelieu by Lewis XIII.	1640
Soissons	
Tournon † by Francis Cardinal of Tournon.	

In SPAIN.

Salamanca by Alphonsus IX. King of Leon	1200
Alcala de Henares or *Complutum*, by Cardinal Ximenes	1517
Sevill	
Toledo	
Granada by the Emperor Charles V.	1537
Valencia	1470
Avila	
Baeza	1538
Compostella	
Lerida before Pope Calisthus III.	
Gandia	
Huesca	
Onate †	1543
Ossuna	1549
Oviedo by Ferdinand Valdes	1536
Palencia	
Pampelon	1608
Saragoza by Emp. Charles V.	
Signenza by Card. Ximenes	
Taragona under Philip II.	
Tudela	
Valladolid by Pope Clement VI.	1345
Murcia	

In PORTUGAL.

Coimbra by King John III.	
Lisbon by Pope Nicholas IV.	1290
Evora by Cardinal Henry.	

In

In ITALY.

Rome
Bologna
Padua by Emperor Frederick II. 1222
Ferrara by Emperor Frederick 1316
Florence by Cosmo de Medicis
Pavia
Siena 1387
Pisa 1339
Turin by P. Benedict XII. 1405
Naples, Salerno } by Emperor Frederick II.
Venice
Verona
Mantua
Milan
Perugia by P. Clement V.
Macerata by P. Paul III.
Catania in Sicily
Cagliari in Sardinia

In SWITZERLAND.

Basil 1459
Geneva or *Col. Allobrogum*, by Emp. Char. IV. 1365

In GERMANY.

Cologne or *Col. Agrippina*, by P. Urban VI. 1388
Lipsich by Elector Frederick I. 1408
Francfort upon Oder by Joachim El. of Brand. 1506
Strasburg 1538
Erfurt 1391
Heidelberg by Rupert II. El. Pal. 1346
Jena by John Frederick El. Sax. 1558
Ingolstad by Lewis Duke of Bavaria 1472
Liege before 1129
Tubingen by Eberhard Count of Wurtemberg 1477
Vienna by Albert III. Arch-Duke of Austria 1365
Wittemberg by Frederick III. El. Sax. 1502
Mentz 1482
Triers or Treves 1558
Friburg in Brisgaw by Albert D. of Austria 1463
Rostock 1490
Marpurgh by Philip, Landgrave
Giessen by Lewis † Landgrave of Hesse 1607
Gripswald † by Philip D. of Pomeren 1547
Dillinghen by Otho Card. Truchses
Kiel by Albert Duke of Holstein 1669
Altorf † by Emp. Ferdinand II. 1622
Helmstad by Julius D. of Brunswick 1576
Paderborn 1592
Sigen † by John Count of Nassau 1589
Lawengen † by Wolfgangus Count Pal.
Gratz
Wurtzburg
Duisburg

In BOHEMIA.

Prague by Emp. Charles V. 1358

In POLAND.

Cracow 1364
Wilna in Lithuania 1579
Koningsberg and Elbing in Prussia by Albert Duke of Prussia 1544

In SWEDELAND.

Upsal
Lunden or *Londinum Scanorum* by K. Charles IX.
Abo by Queen Christina 1640

Dept by Gustavus Adolphus in Livonia } 1632

In DENMARK.

Copenhagen. 1497

In TRANSILVANIA.

Alba Julia or Weissemburg, by Prince Ragotzi.

In ASIA.

Goa in W. Peninsula of the E. Indies, by the K. of Portugal.

In AMERICA.

In New England.

Cambridge having two Colleges.

In New Spain.

Mexico by Emp. Charles V. 1551
Guatimala by Philip IV. King of Spain. } 1628

In Peru.

Lima by Philip III. K. of Spain. } 1614
Quito by Philip II. K. of Spain. } 1586

In Hispaniola.

S. Domingo by Philip II. King of Spain. } 1558

In Greece, instead of Universities there are said to be 24 Monasteries of Caloyers or Greek Monks of the Order of St. Basil, who live in a Collegiate manner on the Mountain antiently called *Athos*, but now term'd from these Colleges the Holy Mountain, where the Younger sort are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, and the various Rites of the Greek Church; and out of these Colleges are usually chosen those Bishops who are Suffragans to the Patriarch of Constantinople.

Of

Of Finding the Latitude and Longitude of Places.

I. Of finding the Latitude of a Place.

METHOD I.

IN order to find the Latitude of a Place by this Method, there muſt be given the *Sun's Declination*, its *Meridian Altitude*, and alſo its Poſition or Situation upon the Meridian Northwards or Southwards in reſpect of the Zenith of the ſaid Place. The former may be taken from the Table of the Sun's Declination, the ſecond by the Quadrant of Altitude, and the laſt by the Needle or Compaſs.

Beſides the forementionn'd Particulars, there are alſo requiſite to be known theſe following *Præcognita*, *viz.*

I. The Zenith is always in the Meridian, and always 90 degrees diſtant from the Horizon: therefore 2. If the Meridian Altitude of the Sun be ſubſtracted from 90, the Remainder is the Sun's Diſtance from the Zenith: 3. If the Meridian Altitude of the Sun be 90 Degrees, then the Sun is in the Zenith.

II. The diſtance of the Zenith from the Equator is the Latitude of the Place, and is always equal to the Elevation of the Pole: 2. If the Equator croſs the Zenith, then the Place lies under the Equator, and ſo has no Latitude: 3. If the Equator be North of the Zenith, then the Place is in Southern Latitude: 4. If the Equator be South of the Zenith, then the Place is in Northern Latitude; and *vice verſa* in each Particular.

III. When the Sun is in the Equator, it hath no Declination: 2. When it is North of the Equator, it is in Northern Declination: 3. When South of the Equator, in Southern Declination; and *vice verſa* in each Particular.

Theſe Præcognita being well underſtood, and the Sun's Declination, Meridian Altitude, and Poſition in reſpect of the Zenith being known, the Reaſon of this Method will clearly appear in all the Variety of Caſes, which can happen, being 14 in Number, and compriz'd in the following Scheme, wherein ⊙ denotes the Sun, Z the Diſtance of the * Zenith from the Sun, Æ the

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* *Though it be the more proper way of Speaking to ſay the Sun's Diſtance from the Equator or Zenith, than the Equator's or Zenith's Diſtance from the Sun; yet the latter form is here made uſe of, as rendering the Scheme more eaſy to be apprehended.*

Diſtance

Distance of the Equator from the Sun, L Latitude, L N. Northern Latitude, L S. Southern Latitude, = equal, < greater, > lesser.

Case

1. Z and Æ = o, the L = o, ——— ———

2, Æ = o, and Z { Northward, then Z = L N ——

3. { Southward, then Z = L S ———

4. Z = o, and Æ { Southward, then Æ = L N ——

5. { Northward, then Æ = L S ———

6. Z and Æ both Southw. and Z { = Æ, then L = o ——— ——

7. { < Æ, then Z — Æ = L S ———

8. { > Æ, then Æ — Z = L N ——

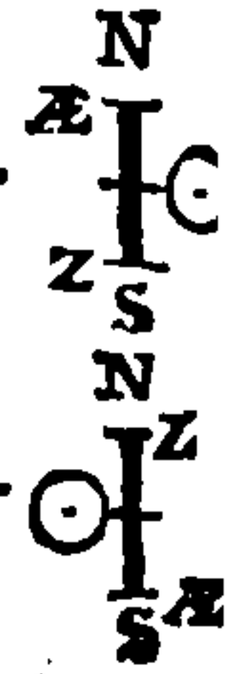
9. Z and Æ both Northward and Z { = Æ, then L = o ——— ——

10. { < Æ, then Z — Æ = L N ——

11. { > Æ, then Æ — Z = L S ———



12. Z Southw. and Æ Northw. then Z × Æ = L S —

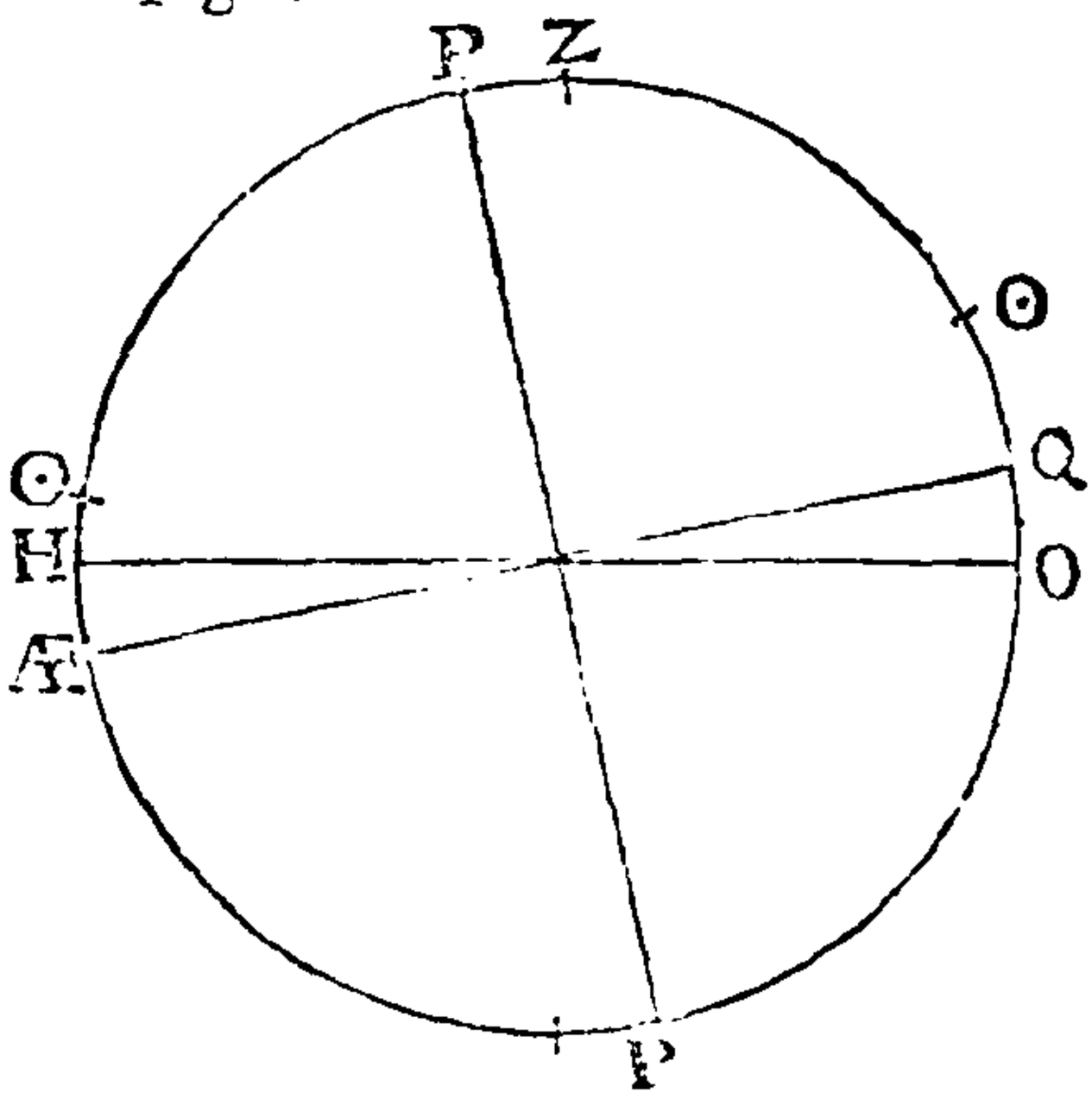


13. Z Northw. and Æ Southw. then Z × Æ = L N —



14. If the Place is so very near to the (N. or S.) Pole, that the Sun may be seen upon its Meridian twice in 24 hours, and the Altitude of the Sun is taken upon the lower part of the Meridian (that is, the Pole being between the Sun and the Zenith, then 180 — $\overline{Z \times Æ}$ = L (N or S as the Pole is.) See Fig. I.

Fig. I.



METHOD II.

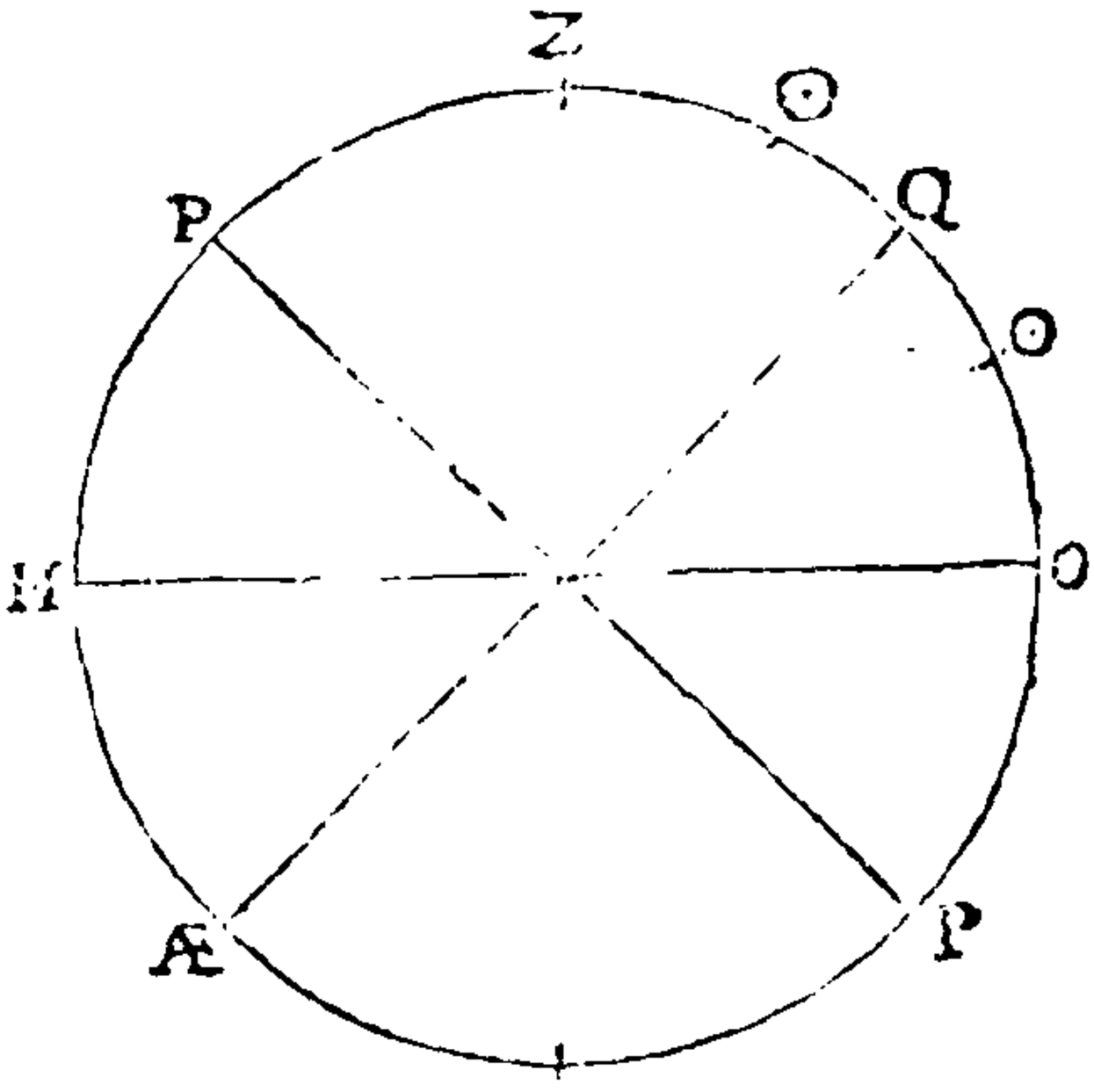
1. If the Sun's Declination be towards the Elevated Pole, substract it from the Meridian Altitude, and the Remainder is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. I. or II.)

2. If the Place be so near to the Pole, that the Meridian Altitude of the Sun may be taken upon the lower part of the Meridian (as in case the 14th, Method I.) substract the Meridian Altitude from the Declination, and the Remainder is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. I.)

3. If the Declination of the Sun be towards the depressed Pole, let it be added to the Meridian Altitude, and the Sum is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. II.

Which Pole is Elevated, may be known by observing what Stars are conspicuous above the Horizon of the Place.

Fig. II.



II. Of finding the Longitude of any Place.

Præcognita.

I. The whole Compaſs of the Heavens, which is reckon'd to be 360 Degrees, paſſes from Eaſt to Weſt through the Meridian of any Place in 24 Hours, and conſequently by proportion 15 Degrees paſs in one hour, one Degree in 4 minutes of an hour, &c.

II. The Longitude of any Place (being the Diſtance of its Meridian from the Firſt Meridian, which in the Tables and Maps hereunto belonging is the Meridian of London,) is found, by finding the Difference of Time between the coming of any Point of the Heavens or any Cœleſtial Body to one Meridian and to the other. For the Difference of Time turn'd into Degrees according to the Proportion mention'd in Præcogn. I. is the Longitude.

III. If the Cœleſtial Body comes ſooner or earlier to the Firſt Meridian, than it does to the Meridian of the Place whoſe Longitude is ſought, then that Place lies in Weſtern Longitude; 2. If later, then in Eaſtern.

Now the Difference of Time, between the coming of any Cœleſtial Body to the Firſt Meridian, and to the Meridian of any other Place, and conſequently the Longitude of that other Place, is found out by theſe following Methods.

METHOD I.

To find the Longitude of a Place by an Eclipſe of the Moon.

By a Clock duly rectified, obſerve at what time the Moon or any remarkable Spot thereof enters into or comes out of the Shade of the Earth, and compare the Time when any of theſe Circumſtances happen at the Place where you make the Obſervation, with the Time of their happening at the Firſt Meridian, the Difference between theſe two Times being turn'd into Degrees and Minutes, is by Præcogn. II. the Longitude ſought.

METHOD II.

To find the Longitude of a Place by the Satellites of Jupiter.

By a Clock duly rectify'd obſerve the Time of the Immerſion or Emerſion of any of the Satellites, which being compar'd with the Time of Immerſion or Emerſion of the ſame Satelles at the

First Meridian, the Difference of Time reduced into Degrees gives the Longitude Sought.

METHOD III.

To find the Longitude of any Place by a Clock, or any other Automaton, ſo contriv'd and made, as to keep the ſame Uniform, Juſt, or Regular Motion in all Parts of the Earth.

The Clock being rectify'd to the Time at the Firſt Meridian (or any other Place from whence you depart,) ſhall (if duly attended afterwards) ſhew in any Part of the World the true Time at the Firſt Meridian (or the Place from whence you departed.) Wherefore having found likewiſe (either by the Sun's Altitude in the day, or by ſome Star's Altitude in the night) the true Time at that Place, to which you are come, the Difference between the Time thus found and the Time of the Clock, being converted into Degrees and Minutes, ſhews the Longitude of the Place where you are.

An Example in reſpect of Latitude.

The Sun is in 23d. 30'. N. Declination, and is obſerv'd upon the Meridian to be 62 d. high, and S. of the Zenith. What is the Latitude of the Place of Obſervation? Anſwer, 51 d. 30'.

For the Example belongs to Caſe 13 of Method I. wherein Z × Æ = L N. *i. e.* 28 d. (=90 d. —62 d. = Z by Præcogn. I.) × 23 d. 30' = 51 d. 30': And likewiſe to Caſe 1. of Method the Second, wherein Alt.—Declin.=Comp. of Lat. *i. e.* 62 d. 00' — 23 d. 30' = 38 d. 30' Compl. of Lat. Therefore 51 d. 30' (=90—38. 30)=Lat.

An Example in reſpect of Longitude.

The Beginning or End of an Eclipſe of the Moon, the Immerſion or Emerſion of a Satelles of Jupiter, is obſerv'd at Vienna to be at eleven at night, at London to be 52' paſt nine. What therefore is the Longitude of Vienna from London? Anſwer 17' Eaſtw.

For 11 h. 00—9 h. 52 = 1 h. 8', which by Præcogn. I. is equal to 17 d. and by Præcogn. II. is the Longitude of the Place, and by Præcogn. III. is 2' Eaſtward.

In like manner the Index of a regular Clock or Antomaton rectified to the Meridian at London, and carried to Vienna, would poine to 52' paſt nine, when the Hour of the night being found at Vienna by taking the Altitude of a Star, would be Eleven.

A Ta-

A TABLE of thoſe Places, whoſe Latitudes and Longitudes may be moſt relied upon.

	Lat. ° ′		Long. ° ′	
Abbeville in France	50	05	1 37	
Agra in the Mogul's Emp.	28	30	83 7	†
Aix in France	43	31	5 12	
Aloy in France	43	44	1 19	
Alencon in France	48	29	0 15	
Aleppo in Syria	36	15	38 45	
Alexandria in Ægypt	31	00	34 22	†
Amiens in France	49	54	2 04	
Amſterdam in Holland	52	21	4 40	
Ancona in Italy	43	54	14 02	
Angers in France	47	27	0 56	W
Antibe in France	43	34	6 55	
Antwerp in Flanders	51	10	4 15	
Archangel in Muſcovy	64	30		
Arles in France	43	34	4 12	
Arras in Artois	50	16	2 32	
Athens in Turkey	38	5	25 22	
Augsburg in Germany	48	24	11 0	
Avignon in France	43	51	4 23	
Autun in Burgundy	46	48	4 2	
Aux in France	47	35	3 15	
Baieux in Normandy	49	16	0 55	
Barcelona in Spain	41	26	1 07	
Baſil in Switzerland	47	40	7 55	
Batavia in Java, in the Eaſt Indies	6	15 S	100 44	†
Bayonne in France	43	30	1 41	W
Beauvais in France	49	24	1 49	†
Bengal in the Eaſt Indies	21	56	95 7	
Bergamo in Italy	45	43	9 45	
Beſancon in France	47	18	6 17	
Blois in France	47	35	0 57	
Bologne in Picardy	50	44	1 22	
Bologna in Italy	44	30	11 37	
Bourdeaux in France	44	50	0 45	W
Brandenburg in Germany	52	16	13 7	
Breſt in France	48	22	4 45	W
Brunſwick in Germany	52	15	9 45	
Bruſſels in the Netherlands	50	48	4 15	
Buda in Hungary	47	46	20 0	

Cadiz

	Lat.		Long.	
Cadiz in Spain	36 16		7 35	W
Caen in France	49 10		0 37	W
Calais in France	50 56		1 35	
Camboia in the Fa.t Indies	11 20		104 0	†
Cambray in the Netherlands	50 11		3 10	
Candia in the Isle of Candie	34 40		28 37	†
Caors or Cahors in France	44 30		0 30	
Cape Corientes in Mexico or New Spain	20 28		128 50	W
Cape of Good Hope in Africk	34 15	S	17 00	
Cape Verde in Africk	14 43		17 22	
Cayro in Egypt	29 50		35 7	†
Challon in France	46 45		4 52	
Chartres in France	48 30		1 21	W
Cherbourgh in France	49 38		1 52	W
Clermont in France	45 51		2 52	
Cologne in Germany	50 50		7 7	
Compostelle in Spain	42 58		9 52	W
Constance in Normandy	49 6		1 51	W
Constantinople in Turkey	41 6		31 30	
Copenhagen in Denmark	55 40		12 32	
Cracow in Poland	50 10		20 7	
Cusco in Peru	12 25	S	73 52	†
Dantzick in Prussia	54 22		18 52	
Dieppe in France	49 56		0 57	W
Dijon in France	47 20		4 57	
Dublin in Ireland	53 11		7 37	W
Dunkirk in the Netherlands	51 1		2 6	
Edenburg in Scotland	55 47		2 57	W
Embrun in France	44 30		6 52	
Evreux in France	49 00		0 55	W
Fez in Africk	33 10		6 7	W
Ferrara in Italy	44 54		11 52	
Florence in Italy	43 41		11 45	
Francfort on the Main in Germany	50 4		9 0	
Ferro Isle among the Canaries	28 5		18 22	W
Gaunt or Ghent in the Netherlands	51 1		3 37	
Geneva in Switzerland	46 22		6 27	
Genoua in Italy	44 27		9 37	†
Goa in the East Indies	15 30		72 7	
Grenoble in France	45 16		6 22	W
Havre de Grace in France	49 31		0 2	
Hamburg in Germany	53 41		10 22	
Heidelberg in Germany	49 20		8 52	
St. Helens Isle	15 55	S	7 0	W
Langres in France	47 45		5 22	
Laon in France	49 31		3 27	
Liege in Germany	50 40		5 52	
Lima in Peru	12 20	S	85 22	† W
Limoges in France	45 45		0 56	

	Lat.	Long.	
Lipſick in Germany	51 19	12 15	
Liſbon in Portugal	38 40	10 52	W.
Liſieux in France	49 8	0 0	
Liſle in the Netherlands	50 33	2 52	
Lions in France	45 45	4 57	
LONDON	51 32	0 00	
Macao in the Eaſt Indies	22 13	113 52	†
Madrid in Spain	40 10	3 37	W.
Maſtricht in the Netherlands	50 50	5 40	
Malacca in the Eaſt Indies	2 42	99 57	†
St. Malo in France	48 36	1 57	W.
Malta in the Iſle of Malta	35 40	14 52	
Mans in France	48 3	0 5	W.
Mantua in Italy	45 11	10 57	
Marſeilles in France	43 19	5 15	
Martineco Iſle in the Weſt Indies	14 44	61 33	† W.
Mayence or Mentz in Germany	50 2	7 57	
Meaux in France	48 56	2 41	
Meſſina in Sicily	38 21	16 35	
Metz in Lorrain	49 14	6 22	
Mexico in the Weſt Indies	20 10	105 22	† W.
Milan in Italy	45 20	9 26	
Modena in Italy	44 38	11 13	
Montpellier in France	43 36	3 40	
Moſcow in Muſcovy	55 34	38 45	
Moulins in France	46 28	3 11	
Munchen or Munick in Germany	48 58	11 40	
Namur in the Netherlands	50 25	5 5	
Nancy in Lorrain	48 39	6 42	
Nants in France	47 13	1 45	W.
Naples in Italy	41 5	15 37	
Narbon in France	43 15	2 7	
Nivers in France	46 54	2 52	
Nurimberg in Germany	49 29	11 00	
Olinda in Braſil	7 48 S	34 52	† W
Orlears in France	47 54	1 40	
Ormuz in Perſia	27 30	61 30	†
Oxford in England	51 46	1 17	W
Padua in Italy	45 31	11 7	
Paris in France	48 50	2 7	
Parma in Italy	44 44	10 35	
Pau in France	43 10	0 22	W
Pequin in China	40 00	117 45	†
Perigueux in France	45 14	0 37	
Perpignan in France	42 44	2 22	
Poictiers in France	46 34	0 16	
Pompelone in Spain	42 52	1 52	W.
Prague in Bohemia	50 40	14 30	
Raguſa in Dalmatia	42 33	18 25	

Ratisbon

	Lat.	Long.
Ratisbon in Germany	48 59	12 33
Rennes in France	48 3	2 7 W
Rheims *ibid.*	49 12	3 55
Rhodes in the I. of Rhodes	37 50	32 47 +
Rochelle in France	46 10	1 27 W
Rodez *ibid.*	44 10	1 56
Rome in Italy	41 51	12 37
Roterdam in the United Netherlands	51 55	4 17
Rouen in France	49 27	1 55
Saints *ibid.*	45 45	2 52 W
Samur in France	47 14	0 38 W
Saragoza in Spain	41 38	0 52 W
Sedan in France	49 46	4 57
Sens *ibid.*	48 4	3 2
Siam in the East Indies	14 10	100 41 +
Soissons in France	49 26	3 7
Stockholm in Sweden	59 30	18 22
Syracuse in Sicily	37 4	15 12
Strasburg in Germany	48 32	7 46
Toledo in Spain	39 46	4 52 W
Toulon in France	43 7	5 42
Toulouse *ibid.*	43 30	0 27
Tours *ibid.*	47 23	0 27
Treves or Triers in Germany	49 50	6 37
Troyes in France	48 8	3 55
Tubingen in Germany	48 34	9 7
Turin in Italy	44 50	8 12
Venice in Italy	45 33	12 17
Vennes in France	47 36	2 46 W
Verdun in Lorrain	49 17	5 37
Vienna in Germany	48 22	17 7
Vienne in Dauph.	45 28	5 0
Urbino in Italy	43 53	13 0
Utrecht in the United Netherlands	52 5	4 57
Warsaw in Poland	52 14	21 22

The Latitudes and Longitudes here mention'd are taken from Monsieur *Hire*'s Table (published in *An. Dom.* 1687. in a Book entituled *Tabularum Astronomicarum pars prima*) the Observations published by the Academy at Paris in 1688, the *Philosophical Transactions*, Mr. *Dampier*'s Voyages, *&c.* but especially from the former. Now since it would be too tedious, to take notice of all the minute Alterations in respect of Latitude and Longitude, that have been made in the Maps hereunto pertaining, I shall therefore content my self to observe only the greatest and most considerable of them.

And

And first in respect of Latitude it is to be known, that Constantinople is plac'd by *Sanson* and others in 43d. Rhodes not quite in 36d. whereas Mr. *Greaves* sometime Professor of Astronomy in *Oxford*, found by Observation the former (see *Phil. Transact.* N. 152.) to be in 41 d. 6', the latter (see *Phil. Transact.* N. 178) in 37 d. 50 m. so that the Extent from North to South of Natolia or Asia Minor is contracted above 3 d. in the Maps now published. Again the Latitude of Athens was found by Mr. *Vernon* (see *Wheeler*'s Travels page 346. to be 38 d. 5 m. whereas according to *Sanson*, &c. it is but 37 d. 28. m. so Syracuse in Sicily is placed by *Sanson* somewhat above 36d. Barcelona in Spain about 40 d. 30 m. whereas according to *Hire*'s Table the former is in 37 d. 4 m. the latter in 41 d. 26 m. From which (together with the Alteration of the Coast of France to be seen in the Map of France) the South Coast of Europe, as well as Asia Minor, may be well suppos'd to be generally if not wholly drawn too low in *Sanson*'s, &c. Maps. I shall mention but one place more upon the Continent, and that is Focheu in China, which by *Sanson* is placed in 25 d. whereas according to the Observations printed by the Royal *Academy* of Paris in 1688, it is in 29 d. 41 m. As for the Islands, it has been usual to place the third part of the Isle, call'd Iceland or Iseland over-against Norway, above the Artick Circle, whereas we are inform'd by one who made a considerable stay there, that it lies in a manner wholly below the said Circle.

In respect of Longitude, *Sanson* makes Aleppo 50 d. distant from London Eastward, whereas according to Mr. *Hire*'s Table it is not above 43 d. 40 m. and according to the *Phil. Transact.* Numb. 192. still less, *viz.* about 40 d. Again Guam, one of the Ladrone Isles, is placed by *Sanson* about 164 d. Eastward from London; whereas according to Mr. *Hire*, it is distant but about 136, and according to Mr. *Dampier*'s Account (see Vol. I. p. 288.) but between 103 and

104. From this Isle Guam to Cape Corientes on the S. W. Point of Mexico in America, is reckon'd by *Sanson* (&c.) about 77 d. whereas according to the Observations of the Royal *Academy* of Paris aforemention'd, the Distance from the said Isle (to Cape St. Lucas in California is 100 d. 35 m. and consequently) to Cape Corientes (which by *Sanson* is placed 5 or 6 d. E. of C. Lucas, and therefore so much farther from the Isle Guam) about 105 or 106 d.; and according to Mr. *Dampier* (see Vol. I. p. 288.) still further, *viz.* 125 d. 11 m. Lastly from Cape Corientes Eastward to London are reckon'd by *Sanson* 119 d. which is one or two degrees above the distance according to the Observations aforemention'd, but agreeably to Mr. *Dampier*'s Computation (see Vol. I. p. 255.) the Distance is about 127 or 128 d.

From the Longitudes here specified it is evident, that (according to the latest Observations and Calculations made both by Sea and Land) as much of the Terraqueous Globe as lies from London Eastward to the Isle of Guam (that is, most of the Old Continent) is a great deal too much extended in *Sanson*'s and other Maps; as much as lies from the Isle of Guam Eastward to Cape Corientes in Mexico (that is, most of the South Sea or Pacifick Ocean) is a great deal too much contracted in the same Maps. As for what lies from Cape Corientes Eastward to London (that is, America and the Atlantick Ocean) according to the Observations of the Academy already cited, it is commonly over reckon'd by two or three minutes, but according to Mr. *Dampier*'s Calculation it is under reckon'd about nine or ten minutes. Again, though according to the Modern Observations it is agreed in general, that the South Sea has been hitherto too much contracted, the Old Continent too much extended; yet as to the exact number of Degrees which are under reckon'd in the former, or over reckon'd in the latter, there is a considerable

ſiderable Diverſity to be met with upon comparing theſe Lateſt Calculations one with the other. Further it may be obſerv'd, that the Difference between the Antient and Modern Calculations in this reſpect generally increaſes ſomewhat in proportion to the Diſtance of Places from theſe Weſtern Parts of Europe. Thus Rome is diſtant from London according to *Sanſon* about 15 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 12; Aleppo is diſtant according to *Sanſon* about 50 degrees, according to our *Philoſophical Tranſactions* N. 119. about 38; Goa according to *Sanſon* about 92 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 72; laſtly the Iſle of Guam according to *Sanſon* about 164 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 137, and according to Mr. *Dampier* about 113. In the firſt Caſe the Difference is about 3 degrees, in the ſecond about 12, in the third about 20, and in the laſt about 27 according to Mr. *Hire*, but 51 according to Mr. *Dampier*. Now upon account of the aforemention'd Diverſities even in the lateſt Calculations, I have not confined my ſelf ſtrictly and wholly to any one of the aforecited Authors, but have kept ſuch a Proportion as ſeem'd proper between the Extremities of the different Calculations, eſpecially in determining the Longitudes of the moſt remote Places, as admitting of greateſt Uncertainty. However it was judg'd beſt to ſet down in the Table the Latitudes and Longitudes exactly according to the Calculations of the aforemention'd Authors, only prefixing this Mark (†) to ſuch as were not followed in the Maps. And here it is to be noted further, that in the ſaid Table S. denotes Southern Latitude, W. Weſtern Longitude; Such Latitudes and Longitudes as have no letter affixt to them, being Northern Latitudes and Eaſtern Longitudes.

An INDEX of the ſeveral Places mention'd in the foregoing Treatiſe, together with a ſhort Account of what is moſt remarkable concerning them.

N. B. The Words in Roman Letters are the Preſent Names, thoſe in Italick are the Antient Names, and the Scripture Names are in Roman Capitals.

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FINIS.



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COMMERCIA MUNDO

R. Sproforth Sculp:

A

TREATISE

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Antient and Present GEOGRAPHY,

Shewing the Difference between each, by bare Inspection of the Maps, and design'd for the Use of Young Students in the Universities.

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The Fourth Edition, with such Alterations *and* Additions, *as have been chiefly occasion'd by the* Change *of Affairs, as to the Government of Countries,* &c. *since the Third Edition.*

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MDCCXXVI.



THE PREFACE.

THE *Particulars now requiſite to be here taken Notice of, are only theſe two in general,* viz. *The* ſpecial Deſign *of this* Treatiſe, *with the* Sett of Maps *thereunto belonging*; *and the* particular Alterations *or* Additions, *that are made in this* Fourth *Edition.*

As to the ſpecial Deſign *of this Work, 'tis to be known, that the Perſons, for whoſe ſake it was undertaken, are chiefly Young Students at the Univerſities, who by the Courſe of their Studies being oblig'd to converſe as much (if not more) with Old Authors as with New, it becomes hereupon requiſite for them to have a conſiderable Inſight into Antient as well as Preſent Geography.*

And accordingly I have given them the distinct Limitations, principal Divisions, and more remarkable Cities, &c. of the several Antient as well as Present Countries of the World.

Further, because it is of excellent Use, not only to be able to reckon up all the Antient and Present Countries, &c. by themselves, but also to know how they stand in relation one to the other; I have therefore throughout the whole Treatise first compar'd in general the Present *Country or Countries treated of in each Chapter, with the respective* Antient *Country or Countries, which formerly took up the same extent of ground. After which I have proceeded particularly to enumerate the Principal Divisions of the said Present Countries, and then have done the like in reference to the Antient Countries; casting both sorts of Divisions (that they might lie under one view, and so be the better apprehended and remembred) into Tables, and placing moreover opposite to the Old Divisions, the New answering thereunto. To each Division, whether Old or New, I have added its chief or more remarkable Cities or Towns, adjoining to the Old ones, whereof there be any Remains yet extant, the Name whereby they are now call'd, if certainly known. The latter part of each Chapter is taken up with an account of the Remarkable Mountains, Rivers and Lakes; as also of the adjoining Seas, Gulfs, or Straits; all expressed both by their Antient and Present Denominations, as often as they are different, and might be obtain'd with any Certainty.*

Again,

Again, whereas there were ſeveral things, which could not be inſerted into their reſpective Chapters, without interrupting and perplexing the aforemention'd Method, and yet ſeem'd too material to be wholly omitted; I have therefore choſen to ſubjoin them to the ſaid Chapters by way of Notes.

The aforemention'd Expedients for rendring the Parallel Part of Geography eaſy to the Apprehenſions of Young Students, were all I could call to mind, that were capable of being made uſe of in the Treatiſe. But that which moſt highly contributes to this Purpoſe, is the Sett of Maps, *wherein the* Paralleliſm *or* Agreement *(and conſequently* Diſagreement*) of* Old *and* New Geography *is repreſented in the* moſt natural *manner to the Eye it ſelf; the Old and New Countries being exactly drawn alike as to the Latitude, Longitude, and (excepting ſome few Differences, which have here and there happen'd in proceſs of Time) their Shape in reſpect of their Coaſts,* &c. *So that the meaneſt Capacity may eaſily perceive the Difference of Old and New Geography, by barely inſpecting and comparing correſpondent Maps.*

Now that an entire Sett of Maps, both of Antient and Preſent Geography, contriv'd after the Method already deſcrib'd, had been before publiſh'd; as it was what I never heard of, when I firſt undertook this Work, ſo have I not ſince met with any Information to the contrary. The only

Maps, wherein there ſeems to have been made any Attempt this way, are thoſe of Brietius; *but (beſides the Smallneſs of them, which renders them in a manner uſeleſs, and their being incompleat, as containing only the Deſcription of* Europe*) the Likeneſs in Extent, Shape,* &c. *between the correſpondent Old and New Countries is not carefully obſerv'd: ſo that this Author ſeems not to have deſign'd his Maps, ſo much as his Treatiſe, for ſhewing the* Parallela veteris & novæ Geographiæ, *which is the Title he gives his Work; or if he did, not to have well adapted them to the Uſe of young Beginners. As for other Maps of Old and New Geography that are extant, they being done by different Hands, (the former ſort by* Ortelius, Blancard, *&c. the latter by* Viſchar, Wit, Sanſon;) *hence they are drawn very different in all Reſpects, according to the various Calculations and Informations followed by the ſeveral Deſigners, inſomuch that it often proves very difficult, if poſſible, for a Young Student to find out thereby, what Antient and Preſent Places anſwer one to the other. I have not taken particular notice of the Maps inſerted into ſome Editions of* Cluver's *Introduction, as not being deſign'd by the Author himſelf, but added ſince by others, who have taken no farther pains, than to have the Old Maps copied from* Ortelius's, *and the New from ſome of the aforemention'd Maps.*

As for what was the genuine Work of Cluver *himſelf (I mean his Introduction to Old and New Geography, as it was firſt publiſhed, without that vaſt*

vaſt Heap of Notes ſince added to it) it is in the main very well fitted to the Uſe of Beginners in the Study of Geography, the Author having in my Opinion ſhewn a great deal of Judgment, in making choice of what was material to be inſerted into an Introduction, and what was not ſo. But then the Method he has made uſe of throughout his whole Treatiſe is (I think) very liable to Exception, and capable of being altered for the better. To inſtance in two of the chief Particulars relating thereunto. The firſt whereof is, that he conſtantly proceeds ſo far as to lay down the particular Diviſions of the Old Countries, and to refer them (as he goes along) to the reſpective Diviſions of the Preſent Countries anſwering thereunto, before ever he hath given the Reader any diſtinct Idea of the ſaid Preſent Diviſions by acquainting him with their Number and Situation; whereas it appears much more natural, and conſequently more eaſy for the Young Student's Apprehenſion, in the firſt place to be inform'd what be the Diviſions of the Preſent Countries, and how theſe are ſituated; and then what Diviſions of correſponding Old Countries anſwer thereunto. The other Particular is, that the Diviſions are not caſt into Tables, for want of which a great deal of Trouble is occaſion'd in ſeveral Reſpects. There are ſome others, but theſe already mention'd, are the moſt conſiderable Particulars, wherein I have thought it requiſite to differ from this Author as to his Method.

As for the reſt that have written of Old and New

New Geography, I think there is no need to take notice here of any of their Works, as either being Dictionaries, or else so long as not to be fit for the Perusal of a Young Student. Thus what is publish'd by Brietius, *although it goes not beyond the Description of* Europe, *yet takes up three Volumes in Quarto; and Dr.* Heylin's *Cosmography is still much larger, making a very bulky Volume in Folio. However the Foundation of Geography being once laid, the Books last mention'd are of good Use by way of Superstructure, especially the latter, as being a Treasury containing together with Geography, a pleasant Variety of other useful Learning.*

There are two Particulars more which highly deserve to be taken notice of in reference to this Work: One whereof is, that herein an account is given of the Sacred *or* Bible-Geography, *and that with respect to the several Alterations made in the* Geography *of the* Holy Land *and Parts adjoining, during the Times of the* Old *and* New *Testament, and in comparing the different* Geography *of the* Holy Land *in relation to the two aforesaid different Periods of Time, I have (as near as I could) imitated the Method observed by me in comparing the Antient and Present Common Geography, by shewing what* Correspondency *the Geographical Divisions of the Holy Land mentioned in the* New *Testament have to the Old Divisions mention'd in the* Old *Testament: So that by perusing the three Maps which contain the Bible-Geography, and the Chapter which treats of the same, the Young*

Student

Student may easily attain to a good insight into the Geographical Part of the Sacred History.

The other Particular is, that in this Work the Longitude *of Places is accommodated to the Meridian of* London, *which though it cost me a great deal of Pains, and was the most considerable Difficulty to be struggled with, that attended the whole Enterprize; yet I was very willing to undergo the Drugery of it (for such Calculations have but Little of Pleasure in them) on account of two signal Advantages, which I knew would thence arise to the Young Students of this Science within our Nation. One whereof is, that by this means the very* Notion of the Longitude *is better adapted and render'd more easy to their Apprehensions. For to tell a Young Student, that the Longitude of a Place is its distance from the* Pike of Teneriff *or* Isle of Fer, *or the like, is not a whit more edifying to him, than to tell him, it is the distance of a Place from the* First Meridian; *the* Pike of Teneriff *and the* Isle of Fer *(and any other such like foreign and remote place) being in all probability as much Unknown to him at his first Entrance upon these Studies, as what is termed or called the first Meridian. Whereas there being (I believe I may venture to say) none of All our Youth, but who some way or other are well enough acquainted with* London, *or at least* what London is, *by the time they are fit to enter on these Studies; hence they very readily apprehend, what is meant by the Longitude of a Place, when they are told, that 'tis nothing else but its* Distance from Lon-

London *Eaſtward or Weſtward. The other Advantage is, that hereby is taken away the Trouble of* Adjuſting Longitudes, *reckon'd from other Meridians to the Meridian of* London. *For in perſuſing other Maps, before our Young Students can have the Longitude of any Place from* London; *and by conſequence a juſt and clear Apprehenſion of the diſtance of the ſaid Place from themſelves; they muſt add or ſubſtract (as Occaſion requires) the Longitudinal Difference between* London *and the Firſt Meridian of ſuch other Maps they make uſe of (viz.* Pike of Teneriff *in the Maps of* Viſchar, Wit, &c. *and the* Iſle of Fer *in the Maps of* Sanſon, &c.) *But now this trouble is wholly ſaved them by the Maps belonging to this Treatiſe, foraſmuch as they ſhew them at the very firſt view the Longitude of Places from* London *by the Degrees affixed at* Top *and* Bottom.

And now I am upon the Subject of Longitude, before I diſmiſs it, I judge it convenient further to advertiſe the Reader, that I have added a ſhort Account of the Method of taking Longitudes, *and alſo* Latitudes, *in favour of thoſe who have a Genius to the Mathematical Sciences. After which follows a* Table *of thoſe Places, whoſe Latitudes and Longitudes may be* moſt relied upon. *And there is an Account given of the* great Alterations *(from other Maps) made in the Maps hereunto belonging, according to the* Lateſt Diſcoveries *and moſt* Accurate Obſervations *in reſpect to the Longitudes and Latitudes of Places.*

Laſt

Laſt of all, there is added at the very End of this Treatiſe an Index, *by means whereof the ſaid Treatiſe is render'd capable of performing in great meaſure the part of a* Geographical Dictionary. *For any Geographical Name being found in the Index, the Number affixed thereunto refers to the Page, and ſo to the Chapter, whence may be learnt whether it be the name of a Country, or City, River, Mountain,* &c. *and if it be an Antient name, what is the Preſent name thereof, if Certainly known, or the Place it ſelf be yet Extant; as alſo what General Diviſion of the Earth, as Continent, Country, or Kingdom,* &c. *and what more particular Diviſion of the ſaid Country or Kingdom, as Province, Country or Shire,* &c. *the Place ſo named belongs to; and laſtly, if the Place be remarkable by reaſon of any Hiſtorical Circumſtance, a ſhort Account is given of it in the* Index *it ſelf.*

I muſt now take the Freedom further to obſerve, that what may poſſibly be looked on at firſt ſight as Defects *in this Work, will ('tis thought) be found to deſerve a* Better Name, *after that the ſeveral Particulars have been* as maturely *conſidered of by others, as they have been by me. Thus it may perhaps be thought at firſt a Deficiency, becauſe there is mention made in* Ch. I. *of the Æquator, Meridian, and other Parts of the Sphere, without giving their Definitions. But it is to be remembered, that this Treatiſe is deſign'd for Young Students at the Univerſities, who are to be ſuppos'd to*

proceed

proceed regularly in the Course of their Studies, and consequently to have gone thro' the Doctrine of the Sphere (so far at least as is common to Geography with Astronomy) before they enter upon Geography in particular. Certain I am, that as the Method of learning Sciences in their Natural order, as they depend one on the other, is the best way to make Proficiency therein; so the contrary Method is inconvenient on several Accounts, and therefore ought to be discourag'd by making no Allowances for it, and by giving no Assistance which may contribute thereunto. Again, upon the first View it may be imagin'd, that there are not Towns, &c. enough inserted into the Maps and Treatise, and that there is too scanty an Account given of the remote Parts of the Earth. But there will be Reason (I suppose) to entertain other Thoughts, when it has been consider'd, that one way of rendering this Work the more beneficial to Young Students, was by separating to their Hands what was *first requisite to be known by them from* what was not; *and therefore by inserting into it only the* chief *and* more remarkable *Cities, Towns, Rivers, and the like, namely those of the first or second Rank; and by taking notice of no more of the remote Parts of the World, than could be relied on with some tolerable Certainty. In short the* Maps *as well as the Treatise were design'd, not so much to be* turn'd to *upon occasion, as to be in a manner* learnt; *and therefore it was judg'd proper to let nothing have a Place either in the one or the other, but what should deserve likewise a constant Place in the Memory.*

The PREFACE.

These are the several Particulars, which are most material to be taken notice of here in reference to the Design *of this Work; for to mention every minute Circumstance, which tends to render it more beneficial to Young Students, would be too tedious.*

It remains therefore, only to take Notice of the Alterations *or* Additions *made in this* Fourth *Edition. And they are chiefly such as have been occasion'd by the* Change *of Affairs as to the* Government *of Countries or Towns, either by War and Conquest, or other Political Transactions (which have an Influence on Geography) since the* Third *Edition of this Treatise was Published. Such is the Change as to the Sovereignty of the two Isles of* Sicily *and* Sardinia; *and the Conquests made by the late Czar of* Muscovy *from the* Swedes *in* Europe, *and from the* Persians *in* Asia.

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B. Biſhoprick or Biſhop.
C. Cape, and in Germany Circle.
D. Duchy.
E. Eaſt or Eaſtward.
G. Gulf.
I. Iſle or *Inſula.*
K. Kingdom.
L. Lake or *Lacus.*
M. Mountains or *Mons*, and alſo *Mare.*
N. North or Northward, and ſometimes New.
O. Old.
R. River.
S. South or Southward, and ſometimes *Sinus.*
W. Weſt or Weſtward.
A. B. Archbiſhopricks.
Ch. T. Chief or Remarkable Cities and Towns.
Co. Country or County.
El. Electorate.
Pal. Palatinate.
Prov. Province.

Degr. or d. or (°) Degrees.
Min. or m. or (') Minutes.

(†) This mark adjoin'd to the Name of any Place, ſhews, that the ſaid Place is only a Village, or of no Note, or not in being Now, tho' mention'd for ſome other Reaſon.

A TREA-

A

TREATISE

OF

ANTIENT and PRESENT

GEOGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.

Of LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, *and other* GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

GEOGRAPHY (*a*) is a Deſcription of the Terraqueous Globe, ſhewing more eſpecially the Situation of Countries, and their ſeveral Cities, Towns, and other remarkable Places.

The Situation of Places is determin'd as to North and South by their *Latitude*, as to Eaſt and Weſt by their *Longitude*: For

(*a*) Geography, according to the Etymology and ſtrict Signification of the Word, denotes no more than the Deſcription of the Earth only, in which ſenſe it is to be underſtood as often as it is oppoſed to Hydrography, which imports the Deſcription of the Water or Sea: But becauſe both Earth and Sea are generally conſidered by Geographers as they make up one Globe, called the *Terraqueous Globe*; hence the Deſcription of both, is moſt frequently comprehended under the Name of Geography. In either ſenſe Geography differs from Coſmography (or the Deſcription of the Univerſe) as a Part from the Whole; from Chorography and Topography (that is, the Deſcription of a particular Country, or Place) as the Whole from a greater and leſſer Part.

The *Latitude* of a Place is its distance (measured upon its Meridian) from the Equator either toward the North-Pole, and then 'tis called *Northern Latitude*; or toward the South-Pole, and then 'tis called *Southern Latitude*. And because each Pole is distant from the Equator but 90 Degrees, hence the greatest *Latitude* any Place can have, doth not exceed that number of Degrees.

The *Longitude* of a Place is its distance (measured upon the Equator, or some Parallel to it) from the first Meridian (which may be taken at pleasure (*b*), and in the Maps hereunto belonging is the Meridian of *London*) either Eastward, and then 'tis term'd *Eastern Longitude*; or Westward, and then 'tis term'd *Western Longitude* (*c*). And because the Meridian of any Place (as of *London*) divides the Globe (whose whole Circumference is reckon'd 360 Degrees) into two equal Parts, called Hemispheres, the one Eastern, the other Western; hence the greatest *Longitude* a Place can have, is that of $\frac{360}{2}°$ =) 180 Degrees.

(*b*) *Ptolemy* placed his first Meridian about a Degree Westward of the Fortunate Islands, which are supposed to be those called now the *Canary* Islands. One of which is *Teneriff*, remarkable for a very high Mountain called the Pike of *Teneriff*, where the first Meridian is placed in most *Dutch* Maps; as in *Sanson*'s Maps, it is on the West part of the Isle *Fer*, another of the *Canary* Isles; and in some among the *Azore* Isles; in others among the Isles of *Cape Verde*, *&c.* And such Maps as differ only in placing their first Meridians may be easily reconciled, by adding the Difference of the first Meridians to the lesser *Longitude*, or substracting it from the greater. But if this being done, the Maps compared do not yet agree, then they differ not only in fixing their first Meridians, but also in their Distances of Places from them.

(*c*) *Longitude* has been generally reckon'd by Geographers from the first Meridian Eastward, quite round the Globe; but since every Meridian divides the Globe into an East and West Hemisphere, hence it is more natural, and less tedious to reckon *Longitude* both Eastward and Westward to 180 Degrees, or half round the Globe. Which Method has therefore of late Years prevailed.

In order to find the Degrees of *Latitude* and *Longitude* in Maps, it is to be known, that the four Sides of a Map uſually repreſent the four Quarters of the World; and which Quarter is repreſented by each Side, is ſhewn, either by affixing the Name of the Quarter, or elſe by placing in ſome convenient Part of the Map the Figure (in the Margin) called the *Compaſs*, with a Flower-de-Luce pointing to the North Pole. For the North ſide being known, the others are known of courſe, the South ſide being directly oppoſite, the Eaſt ſide on the right Hand, and the Weſt ſide on the left Hand.



This being premiſed, foraſmuch as *Latitude* reſpects the Situation of a Place Northward or Southward, *Longitude* Eaſtward or Weſtward, hence the Degrees of *Latitude* are ſet down in Maps (on the Eaſt and Weſt ſides) running from North to South; and the Degrees of *Longitude* (on the North and South ſides) running from Eaſt to Weſt. And for the more readily diſcovering what Degree of *Latitude* or *Longitude* any Place belongs to, there are uſually drawn Circles or Lines from the Degrees of *Latitude* or *Longitude* on one ſide to the Degrees of *Latitude* or *Longitude* on the other ſide; of which, one ſort is called *Parallels* or *Circles* of *Latitude*, the other *Meridians* or *Circles* of *Longitude*.

If the Degrees of {*Latitude* / *Longitude*} increaſe from the {South / Weſt} ſide to the {North / Eaſt} ſide of the Map, all the Places therein contain'd lie in {North *Latitude*; / Eaſt *Longitude*;} if on the contrary, in {Southern *Latitude*: / Weſtern *Longitude*:} ſome increaſe {North- / Eaſt-} wards, ſome {South- / Weſt-} wards, then the Places lie partly in {Northern *Latitude* / Eaſtern *Longitude*} partly

partly in {Southern *Latitude*, / Western *Longitude*,} accordingly as they are ſituated with reſpect to that Line, from which the Degrees begin to increaſe on each hand: For that Line repreſents the {Equator, / Firſt Meridian,} and ſuch Places as ſtand on it in the Map, do lie under the {Equator, / Firſt Meridian,} and conſequently have no {*Latitude.* / *Longitude.*}

Farther, becauſe the *Latitude* of Places is meaſured upon their Meridians, which are all of them great Circles, hence all Degrees of *Latitude* are *equal in extent* one to the other, each being commonly eſteem'd proportional to 60 Geometrical or *Italian* Miles, or (which is ſtill the ſame, allowing 5000 *Engliſh* Feet to a Mile) 60 *Engliſh* Miles (*d*). Ac-

(*d*) In order to remove ſome Confuſion which may ariſe from reading different *Engliſh* Treatiſes of Geography, it may not be unuſeful to obſerve, that there are two ſorts of *Engliſh* Miles mentioned in them, one conſiſting of 5280 *Engliſh* Feet, which may be called the Statute or Civil Mile, being that in common uſe; the other conſiſting exactly of 5000 *Engliſh* Feet, which may be called a Geometrical *Engliſh* Mile; becauſe five *Engliſh* Feet being commonly eſteemed equal to a Geometrical Pace, of which 1000 make a Geometrical Mile, hence an *Engliſh* Mile conſiſting of 5000 *Engliſh* Feet, is the ſame with a Geometrical or *Italian* Mile, whereof 60 are commonly reckon'd proportional to a Degree. According to which Suppoſition the Circumference of the Earth will be 21600 Miles; this being the Product of 60 multiplied into 360, the number of Degrees in a Circle. Now as to the Miles affix'd to the Scale in the Maps, the upper Miles are to be underſtood of the *Engliſh* Geometrical Mile, the lower of the Civil or Statute Mile. And then *Norwood*'s Proportion of 69 Statute Miles, will be much the ſame with *Picart*'s Proportion of 73 Geometrical Miles. It ſeems material only to obſerve farther, that 60 Geometrical Miles are eſteem'd equal (and conſequently a Degree is proportional) to 15 *German* Miles, 25 common *French* Leagues, 480 *Greek Stadia*, 16 *Perſian Paraſangs*, 12, or as others, eight *Egyptian Schœni*.

cording to which Proportion one Minute (*i. e.* 60th part of a Degree) will be exactly equal to one ſuch Mile. Which being known, 'tis obvious, that the *Latitude* of any Place is turn'd into ſuch Miles by multiplying the whole Degrees of *Latitude* by 60, and adding the number of Minutes to the Product. Thus the *Latitude* of *London* is found to be 51 Degrees 32 Minutes, therefore its diſtance in Miles from the Equator is $(\overline{51 \times 60} + 32 =)$ 3092 Miles.

But becauſe the *Longitude* of Places is meaſured not only on the Equator, but alſo on its Parallels, which continually decreaſe toward the Poles, and yet are each of them divided into 360 Degrees; hence the Degrees of *Longitude* are *not equal in extent* every where one to another, and do therefore vary in their Proportion to the ſame ſort of Miles, as the Parallels (on which they are meaſured) are more or leſs diſtant from the Equator, according to the following TABLE.

Latitude.		*Miles.*	*Minutes.*	*Latitude.*	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*
Equator	0	60	00	22	55	36
Parallel	1	59	56	23	55	12
	2	59	54	24	54	48
	3	59	52	25	54	24
	4	59	50	26	54	00
	5	59	46	27	53	28
	6	59	40	28	53	00
	7	59	37	29	52	28
	8	59	24	30	51	56
	9	59	10	31	51	24
	10	59	00	32	50	52
	11	58	52	33	50	20
	12	58	40	34	49	44
	13	58	28	35	49	08
	14	58	12	36	48	32
	15	58	00	37	47	56
	16	57	40	38	47	16
	17	57	20	39	46	36
	18	57	04	40	46	00
	19	56	44	41	45	16
	20	56	24	42	44	36
	21	56	00	43	43	52

Latitude.	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*
44	43	08
45	42	24
46	41	40
47	41	00
48	40	08
49	39	20
50	38	32
51	37	44
52	37	00
53	36	08
54	35	26
55	34	24
56	33	32
57	32	40
58	31	48
59	31	00
60	30	00
61	29	04
62	28	08
63	27	12
64	26	16
65	25	20
66	24	24
67	23	28
68	22	32
69	21	32
70	20	32
71	19	32
72	18	32
73	17	32
74	16	32
75	15	32
76	14	32
77	13	32
78	12	32
79	11	28
80	10	24
81	09	20
82	08	20
83	07	20
84	06	12
85	05	12
86	04	12
87	03	12
88	02	04
89	01	04
90	00	00

'Tis obvious, that by this Table, the *Longitude* of a Place (its *Latitude* being alſo known) may be turn'd into Miles by multiplying the Degrees of *Longitude* given, into the numbêr of Miles proportional to one Degree in the *Latitude* given. Thus the *Longitude* of *Buda* being 20 Degrees, and its *Latitude* near 48, at which diſtance from the Equator one Degree of *Longitude* is eſteem'd equal to 40 Miles 8 Minutes, or 60th parts of a Mile; therefore its diſtance from the firſt Meridian is (40 Miles × 20 + 8 Minutes × 20 =) 802 + $\frac{2}{3}$ Miles.

Again, on account of the aforemention'd *Equality in extent* between all Degrees of *Latitude* (but *Inequality in extent* between Degrees of *Longitude*) it comes to paſs that the *diſtance in Miles* of any two Places, howſoever ſituated in a Map, may be found by

by applying the Distance taken with a pair of Compasses to the Degrees of *Latitude* (but not of *Longitude*, except on the Equator) appertaining to the same Map, and by allowing 60 Miles for each Degree. And by this Method may easily be supplied the Shortness or entire Defect of a Scale of Miles; forasmuch as such a Scale is nothing else, but the Extent of more or less Degrees of *Latitude* (or *Longitude* measured on the Equator) with their proportional number of Miles put to them. Thus in the Map of present *Europe*, the distance from *London* to *Stockholm* being taken with a pair of Compasses and applied to the Degrees of *Latitude*, 'twill appear that these two Cities are distant somewhat above (14 Degrees, *i. e.*) 840 Miles.

Whether 60 *Italian* Miles do exactly answer to a Degree of a great Circle, hath been much question'd of latter Years; and such as have made more accurate Enquiries into the Matter, do indeed all agree in rejecting the aforemention'd Proportion, as not allowing Miles enough; yet since they are not so fortunate as to agree likewise in assigning any other Proportion (one allowing 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, another 73, a third 82 $\frac{1}{3}$, which Diversity seems to be occasion'd by the want of Exactness in the Methods made use of by them, in order to find out and ascertain the Proportion sought) and since we are assur'd by an (*e*) experienced Seaman of the best Note, that the Proportion of 60 *Italian* Miles to a Degree of a great Circle is not so ill stated, but that it doth serve well enough for regulating Sea Calculations, and is therefore still made use of by Seamen; for these Reasons I have chosen to make use also of the same Proportion rather than any other, and shall here subjoyn a short Table, wherewith Degrees of *Latitude*, and also *Longitude*, measured on the Equa-

(*e*) See Captain *Dampier*'s Voyages, *Vol.* 1. *pag.* 288, 289, 290.

tor, may be reduced into Miles, according to the aforesaid Proportion, only by Addition.

Degrees of a great Circle		Italian *or Geometrical Miles.*
1		60
2		120
3		180
4		240
5	answer to	300
6		360
7		420
8		480
9		540

Degrees of a great Circle		Italian *or Geometrical Miles.*
10		600
20		1200
30		1800
40		2400
50	answer to	3000
60		3600
70		4200
80		4800
90		5400

Degrees of a great Circle		Italian *or Geometrical Miles.*
100		6000
200	answer to	12000
300		18000

For instance, Let it be propos'd to reduce 279 Degrees into Miles; the foregoing Table shews, that

200		12000		
70		4200		
9	Degrees answer to	540	Miles.	
279		16740		

In like manner it will be found, that the whole Circumference of the Earth (forasmuch as it answers to the whole number of Degrees that are counted in a great Circle, that is, to 360 Degrees) is equal to 21600 Miles. For by the foregoing Table it appears, that

300		18000		
60	Degrees answer to	3600	Miles.	
360		21600		

Moreover, 'tis to be observ'd, that the diurnal Motion of the Sun being from East to West (at least according to the vulgar Opinion) and consequently the Sun coming sooner or later to the Meridians of Places,

Places, as they lie more East or West; hence the *difference in Time* between any two Places may be found by knowing their difference in *Longitude*, forasmuch as this shews their different Situation in respect of East and West: (but not so by knowing their difference in *Latitude*, forasmuch as this shews their different Situation in respect of North and South, which of it self makes no difference in Time.) For the difference in *Longitude* may be turn'd into difference in Time, by allowing an Hour to every 15 Degrees, and four Minutes of an Hour for every single Degree. Thus *Vienna* in *Germany* lying East of *London* 17 Degrees, the Time of Day there precedes the Time of Day at *London* by 1 Hour 8 Minutes. Whereas Cape *Verde* lying West of *London* about 17 Degrees, the Time of Day at *London* precedes the Time of Day at Cape *Verde*, by 1 Hour 8 Minutes. Wherefore when 'tis 12 a Clock at *Vienna*, 'tis but 10 a Clock 52 Minutes at *London*, and but 9 a Clock 44 Minutes at Cape *Verde*.

Lastly, In respect of *Longitude* and *Latitude*, the Inhabitants of the Earth are distinguish'd into the *Periæci*, *Antæci*, and *Antipodes*. The *Periæci* are such as dwell in the same *Latitude*, but directly opposite *Longitude*: The *Antæci* are such as dwell in the same *Longitude*, and equal *Latitude*, but one North of the Equator, and the other South: The *Antipodes* have both *Longitude* and *Latitude* diametrically opposite to each other.

And thus much for *Longitude* and *Latitude*; besides which the Situation of Places is frequently described in the Writings of antient Geographers by their *Zones* and *Climates*.

The Earth is divided in respect of the various Degrees of Heat and Cold into five *Zones*, *viz.* two *Frigid*, two *Temperate*, and one *Torrid*. The Torrid lies between the two Tropicks; the two Temperate between the two Tropicks and Polar Circles; the two Frigid

Frigid between the Polar Circles and the Poles. The Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone are called *Aſcii*, becauſe the Noon-Sun being ſome time exactly over their Heads, they have no Noon-ſhade on either ſide of them; the ſame are called *Amphiſcii*, becauſe the Noon-ſhade falls ſome time of the Year North of them, ſometimes South. The Inhabitants of the Temperate Zones are called *Heteroſcii*, having their Noon-ſhade only on one ſide of them, North or South, throughout the whole Year. Such as live in the Frigid Zone are called *Periſcii*, becauſe ſome Time of the Year their Shadow hath a Circular Motion in 24 Hours, the Sun not ſetting to them within that ſpace, but continuing above their Horizon for one, two, &c. or ſix Months together, according as they are farther or nearer to the Pole.

The Earth is divided in reſpect of the various Quantity of the longeſt Day into *Climates*. A *Climate* is a ſpace of Earth, whoſe longeſt Day exceeds the longeſt Day of the precedent Climate by Half an Hour. And whereas the Antients reckon'd but ſeven (*f*) Climates on each ſide of the Equator, *viz.* to 50 Degrees 30′ *Latitude*, there are now reckon'd twenty four, even up to the Polar Circles, according to the following Table, wherein the Degrees of *Latitude* ſhew the

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(*f*) The Antients began to reckon their ſeven Climates not from the Equator it ſelf, but at the diſtance of 12 Degrees 45 Minutes from it, and impos'd Names upon the Northern Climes from the more remarkable Place through which the middle of the Climate ran: Thus the firſt Northern Climate was called *διὰ Μερόης*, ſecond *διὰ Συήνης*, third *δι' Ἀλεξανδρείας*, fourth *διὰ Ῥόδου*, fifth *διὰ Ῥώμης*, ſixth *διὰ Βορυσθένους*, ſeventh *διὰ Ῥιπαίων ὀρέων*: The Southern Climates lying on the other ſide of the Equator, oppoſite againſt the Northern, took their Names from them, the Prepoſition *ἀντὶ* being prefixed: Thus the firſt Southern Clime was called *ἀντὶ διὰ Μερόης*, ſecond *ἀντὶ διὰ Συήνης*, &c.

Ends

Ends (g) of the Climates they are ſet oppoſite to, and conſequently the Beginnings of the Climates immediately following. Thus the firſt Climate beginning at the Equator, ends at 8 Degrees 25 Minutes *Latitude*, where the ſecond Climate begins, and ends at 16 Degrees 25 Minutes *Latitude*, &c.

Quantity of Latitude.					*Quantity of* Latitude.				
	Longeſt Day.					*Longeſt Day.*			
Clim.	Hour.	Min.	Deg.	Min.	Clim.	Hour.	Min	Deg.	Min.
0	12	00	00	00	13	18	30	59	58
1	12	30	08	25	14	19	00	61	18
2	13	00	16	25	15	19	30	62	25
3	13	30	23	50	16	20	00	63	22
4	14	00	30	20	17	20	30	64	06
5	14	30	36	28	18	21	00	64	49
6	15	00	41	22	19	21	30	65	21
7	15	30	45	29	20	22	00	65	47
8	16	00	49	01	21	22	30	66	06
9	16	30	51	58	22	23	00	66	20
10	17	00	54	27	23	23	30	66	28
11	17	30	56	37	24	24	00	66	21
12	18	00	58	29					

In the Frigid Zone the Continuance of Day-light encreaſes by Months thus:

Month	1		2		3		4		5		6
	Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Min	Deg.	Min	Deg.
Lat.	67	15	69	30	73	20	78	20	84	10	90

(g) Each Climate was ſuppoſed by the Antients to be bounded at the beginning and ending with a Line or Circle Parallel to the Equator, and a third Parallel to paſs through the Middle (not in reference to Quantity of Space but Time) of the Climate, which laſt divided the Climate into two unequal Parts, called alſo Parallels, the latter exceeding the former by a Quarter of an Hour. And this Remark will prevent that Confuſion, which is apt otherwiſe to ariſe upon finding ſome Geographers to attribute three, others but two Parallels to a Clime, whereas the former are to be underſtood of the three Parallel Circles or Lines, the latter of the two Spaces included within them. The Parallels are omitted in the Table of Climates for brevity-ſake, they being of little uſe in Geography, and to be known only for the underſtanding ſome antient Writers.

It is apparent, that by the foregoing Table the Quantity of the longeſt Day in any Place may be very nearly known, its *Latitude* being given: For Example, the *Latitude* of *Madrid* being 40 Degrees 10 Minutes, it appears by the Table that it lies within the ſixth Climate, and that the Quantity of its longeſt Day is very near fifteen Hours: Whereas *Stockholm* lying in the *Latitude* of 59 Degree 30 Minutes, is contain'd within the 13th Climate, and its longeſt Day is very near 18 Hours and a Half.

It now remains to explain ſome Terms given to the different Parts of *Land* and *Water*.

A *Continent* is a vaſt continued ſpace of Land, containing many Countries and Kingdoms, and conſequently not eaſily diſcernible to be ſurrounded with the Sea. It is alſo called the *Main* or *Firm Land*.

An *Iſland* is a ſmaller Tract of *Land*, which more plainly appears to lie (in *Salo*, that is) in the Sea.

A *Cherſoneſe*, or *Peninſula*, is a Part of Land which is almoſt an Iſland, being encompaſſed with the Sea; but where 'tis joyn'd to the Continent by ſome narrow Neck of Land, called an *Iſthmus*.

A *Promontory*, or *Cape*, is a Mountain, or ſome conſiderable Eminence (*Prominens*, i. e.) ſhooting out into the Sea. If the Land ſhooting out be level, or hath no conſiderable riſing, it is called a *Point*.

All the vaſt Collection or Body of Salt Water is in general called *Sea*, which Name is alſo promiſcuouſly applied to any of its following Parts.

The *Ocean* is the wide open Part of the Sea, lying without the Land.

A *Gulf* is an Arm or Branch of the Sea, receiv'd as it were into the Boſom of the Earth; whence 'tis called by the Latins *Sinus*, and by the Greeks Κόλπος: Leſſer Gulfs are term'd *Creeks*, *Bays*, or *Roads*.

A *Streight* is a narrow Part of the Sea, pent up for the moſt part between two Promontories, and joyning ſome Gulph to the Ocean.

A *Lake*

A *Lake* is a great Collection of Water, which hath no Communication with the Sea, but by ſome River or ſubterraneous Paſſages. A *Moraſs* differs from a Lake, in that it is not always full of Water, or at leaſt may be drained.

As for *Rocks*, *Hills*, *Mountains*, *Valleys*, &c. as alſo (the Terms of freſh Water) *Rivers*, *Brooks*, *Springs*, &c. they are too well known to need Explanation.

CHAP. II.

Of the general Diviſions of the TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE, *more eſpecially of the* OLD CONTINENT.

THE *Terraqueous Globe* is made up of two general Parts, the *Earth* or *Land*, *Terra*, and *Sea* or *Water*, *Aqua*. I ſhall begin with the Deſcription of the latter, as encompaſſing and bounding the former.

It was diſtinguiſhed by the Antients, according to the four Quarters of the World, into the Northern, Southern, Eaſtern, and Weſtern Oceans. And although the ſame Diſtinction might ſtill ſerve, yet another Continent, beſides that antiently known, having been ſince diſcover'd, which is ſo ſituated, that the old Weſtern Ocean is its Eaſtern Ocean, and on the contrary; hence to avoid Ambiguity, it ſeems more commodious to call the Sea lying between the Weſtern Coaſt of the Old Continent, and the Eaſtern Coaſt of the New Continent, by the Name of the *Atlantick* Ocean, the ſame being taken from the famous Mount *Atlas* on the Weſtern Shore of *Africk*, and given by the Antients themſelves to as much as they knew of the Weſtern Ocean; and in like manner to call the Sea lying between the Eaſtern Coaſt of the Old Continent and the Weſtern Coaſt of the New Continent, by the Name either of the *Pacifick* Ocean,

Ocean, (in reſpect of the Calmneſs continually obſerved by Seamen (*b*) in great Part of it) or of the *Indian* Ocean, foraſmuch as it lies between the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*.

Now as it would be a very great Help and Eaſe both in writing and reading Voyages, to have the Extent of the four general Seas, as they ſtand now diſcover'd, univerſally ſettled and agreed on; ſo it might eaſily be done, by aſſigning to the Northern and Southern Oceans, all the Extent from their reſpective Poles to ſome certain (ſuppoſe 43) Degree of their reſpective *Latitude*, quite round the Globe, and all the intermediate Space to the *Atlantick* and *Pacifick* Oceans, in their reſpective Situations.

I mention the Parallel of 43 Degrees, becauſe near that Degree in North *Latitude* lies *Cape Finiſter*, called antiently *Artabrum*, or *Nerium Promontorium*, and made by *Ptolemy* the middle Boundary between the Northern and *Atlantick* Oceans, as the Eaſtern Promontory near the Mouth of the *Perſian* Gulf ſeems to have been between the Southern and Eaſtern Oceans; whereas it being formerly unknown how far the Sea extended, not only to the North-Eaſt, but alſo to the South-Weſt, no determin'd Boundaries were antiently aſſign'd between the North and Eaſt, or South and Weſt Oceans.

Each Ocean, or general Sea, (as formerly, ſo now) is diſtinguiſh'd into leſſer Seas or Gulfs, *&c.* by ſeveral Denominations, taken (for the moſt part) from Countries lying upon them. For which reaſon their Situation will be moſt eaſily learnt from the Situation of their adjacent Countries; as alſo what is remarkable of them, will be more commodiouſly taken notice of, in the Deſcription of the ſaid Countries.

(*b*) Namely, from 30 to about 4 Degrees South *Latitude*, and from the *American* Shore Weſtward indefinitely, according to Capt. *Dampier*, Vol. I. p. 94.

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THE *Earth*, the other Part of the *Terraqueous Globe*, may be divided into four Parts, two whereof are known, the one antiently, lying Eaſtward in reſpect of our Hemiſphere, called therefore the *Eaſtern* or *Old Continent*: The other lately, lying Weſtward, and from thence called the *Weſtern* or *New Continent*: The two remaining Parts being but little diſcover'd are ſaid to be unknown, and from their particular Situation, one is called the *Northern*, the other the *Southern unknown Continent*.

I ſhall in the firſt Place treat of the *Eaſtern* or *Old Continent*, the Diviſion whereof into three Parts has been (*i*) generally receiv'd from the earlieſt Times

(*i*) Of thoſe Antients that were not pleaſed with the Diviſion of the *Old Continent* into three Parts, ſome divided it only into two, others into four. Of the former there were three different Opinions, ſome making *Africk* a Part of *Aſia* (as may be ſeen, *Plin. l.* 3. *c.* 1. and *Silius Italicus*, *l.* 3) others comprehending it under *Europe* (as in *Saluſt de bello Jugurthino*, and *Lucan*, *Pharſal.* 9.) whilſt a third ſort thought it more natural (by taking as is probable the *Mediterranean* Sea, and Mount *Taurus*, or ſome other Line drawn from the Eaſtern Extremity of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the utmoſt Parts Eaſtward of the known World, for a middle Boundary, thereby) to divide the *Old Continent* into a Northern Part, which they called *Europe*, and a Southern Part, which they called *Aſia*; See *Varro*, *l.* 1. *de re ruſtica*, who there fathers this Opinion upon *Eratoſthenes*.

Among thoſe that would have the *Old Continent* divided into four Parts, there were alſo two different Opinions, ſome making them to be *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africk*, and *Egypt*; others reckoning *Greece* as a diſtinct Part inſtead of *Egypt*. The former Opinion is taken notice of by *Ortelius* and *Cluverius*, without citing any antient Authors for it: But it ſeems to be very much favoured by *Pliny*, *l.* 5. *c.* 9. where he ſeparates *Egypt* from *Aſia* by the *Oſtium Peluſiacum* of the *Nile*, and from *Africk* by the *Oſtium Canopicum*. The latter Opinion is gathered out of *Herodotus* in his *Melpomene*, where he ſeparates *Crete* (a Part of *Greece*) from *Europe*; but more evidently from *Ariſtotle*, *l.* 7. *Republ.* who there diſtinguiſheth the *Greeks* both from the *Europeans* and *Aſiaticks*.

There are ſome other Diviſions taken notice of by *Brietius*, *Part* I. *l.* 5. *c.* 5. but they cannot be ſo properly eſteem'd Diſtinctions of the old World it ſelf, as of its Inhabitants or People; which were primarily diſtinguiſh'd into *Greeks* and *Barbarians*, the latter being again diſtinguiſh'd into *Scythæ* Northwards, *Indi* Eaſtwards, *Æthiopes* Southwards, and *Celtæ* Weſtwards.

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of Antiquity mention'd by heathen Authors, it being in all probability made, as ſoon as the Antients came to have a competent Knowledge of the Courſe of the *Mediterranean* and *Red Seas*, by the Interflux of which two, Nature hath given ſufficient Directions for ſuch a Tripartition.

As to the Names of *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Lybia*, or *Africk*, given to the three Parts of the *Old Continent*, there is not enough left us in the Writings of the Antients, for to make a tolerable Conjecture concerning the true Etymology or Occaſion of them. Only there ſeems to be ſome Reaſon to think, that each Name was originally given but to ſome ſmall Portion of that vaſt Tract of Land, to the whole of which it hath been ſince extended by Degrees.

And here it may not be unuſeful to obſerve, that whereas *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africk*, may now a days moſt properly be look'd on as making one *Continent*, the Antients eſteem'd them as three diſtinct *Continents*, giving to all three conſider'd together, the Name of *World*; foraſmuch as all they knew of the World, comprehended no more, than what they knew of theſe three, (*k*) which was much leſs than what now goes under the ſame Names, and ſcarce a fourth Part of what is at preſent known of the whole World, as may be beſt ſeen and underſtood by comparing the antient and preſent Maps of the *Terraqueous Globe*.

And thus much for the general Diviſions of the *Terraqueous Globe*, as alſo of the *Old Continent*; I now proceed to a more particular Deſcription of the three Parts of the latter, beginning with that Part which is called *Europe*.

(*k*) He that would be more particularly ſatisfied in reference to this Matter, let him conſult *pag.* XXXIII, *&c.* and *pag.* LXI. of the Introductory Diſcourſe containing the Hiſtory of Navigation, *&c.* at the Beginning of *Vol.* I. of Voyages and Travels, lately printed for *J. Churchill* in *Pater-Noſter-Row*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of ANTIENT *and* PRESENT EUROPE *in general.*

EUROPE is as to its Extent the leaſt, as to its Situation the North-Weſt part of the Old Continent, and is bounded Northward with the Northern Ocean; Weſtward partly with the Northern, and partly with the *Atlantick* Oceans; Southward with the *Atlantick* Ocean, Strait of *Gibraltar* or *Fretum Gaditanum*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea, by which it is parted from *Africk*; as it is Eaſtward from *Aſia* by the *Archipelago* or *Mare Ægæum*, Strait of the *Dardanells* or *Helleſpontus*, Sea of *Marmora* or *Propontis*, Strait of *Conſtantinople* or *Boſphorus Thracicus*, Black Sea or *Pontus Euxinus*, Strait of *Caffa* or *Boſphorus Cimmerius*, Sea of *Zabach* or *Palus Mæotis*, the River *Don* or *Tanais*, which laſt from its Mouth to its Riſing (ſuppoſed to be at the Bottom of the *Riphean* Mountains) was antiently eſteem'd the upper part of the Eaſtern Boundary between *Europe* and *Aſia*. But larger Diſcoveries having been ſince made of thoſe Countries, the Eaſtern Boundary there ſeems now moſt naturally to be made up partly by the River *Don*, partly by the River *Wolga*, and partly by the River *Oby*, as may be more eaſily apprehended by looking upon the Map of preſent *Europe* than by a multitude of Words.

The European Continent (for the more eaſily carrying in Mind its ſeveral Countries, whether preſent or antient, and their reſpective Situations in groſs) may be (*l*) diſtinguiſhed into three general Parts, *viz.*

1. Northern

(*l*) In diſtributing the antient Countries of *Europe* into the three general Diviſions above-mention'd, an Accommodation of the old Geography to the preſent (as much as might be) was peculiarly aim'd

1. Northern *Europe* containing,

At present { Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Muſcovy } Chief Towns { Copenhagen. Chriſtiana (*m*). Stockholm. Muſcow.

Antiently { *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, a part of Old Germany. *Codanonia inſula*, with the adjoyning Iſles. *Scandinavia*, *Feningia* } ſuppos'd to be two large Iſlands. Part of *Sarmatia Europæa*.

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at. Whereas if antient *Europe* be conſider'd abſolutely without any reſpect to the preſent, the Diſtribution of its Countries may be made more agreeable to the Knowledge the Antients had of it (which wanted very much of extending ſo far Northwards as is now known) by aſſigning to North *Europe* all the Countries North of the *Danube*, viz. *Sarmatia*, *Dacia*, and Old *Germania*, together with the ſuppos'd Iſlands of *Scandinavia* and *Feningia*; to Middle *Europe*, *Mœſia*, *Thracia*, *Illyricum*, *Pannonia*, *Noricum*, *Vindelicia*, *Rhœcia*, and Old *Gallia*; to South *Europe*, *Iberia*, *Italia*, and *Græcia*

Farther, each of theſe old Countries being (at leaſt 'till ſubdu'd by the Romans) inhabited by ſeveral independent Nations or People, hence there was not in each of them, ſome one Capital City of the Whole, but as many Capitals as there were People. Now as an Enumeration of all the Capitals in each Country, properly appertains to the particular Deſcription of that Country; ſo 'tis very difficult, if not impoſſible, to aſſign with any Certainty, what one was (or might be here juſtly eſteem'd) the Chief or Principal of all the Capitals in each Country. For theſe Reaſons it is, that the antient Countries have not each a Capital City ſet down by them in this Chapter (as the preſent have) ſave only Old *Greece* and *Italy*, *Athens* and *Lacedæmon*, being without all Controverſy (if not the Capital, yet) the moſt celebrated Cities of the former, and *Rome* the Capital not only of the latter, but of all the Roman Empire. As for the other Places in the Map of Antient *Europe*, they are to be look'd on only as one or more of the moſt remarkable Cities or Towns in their reſpective Countries, ſet down as Room would admit, or Ornament did ſeem to require.

(*m*) *Dronthem* was the Seat of the Antient Kings of *Norway*, and therefore is ſtill reckon'd by ſome as the Capital of that Kingdom, (which occaſion'd its being inſerted as ſuch into the Map of preſent *Europe*) but it being now ſo decay'd as to be little better than a Village, hence *Chriſtiana*, or *Opſlo*, is look'd on as the Capital Town, foraſmuch as this is the Place where the Sovereign Council of the Nation is held, and the uſual Reſidence of the Viceroy; though others eſteem *Bergen* for the Capital upon account of its Trading and Largeneſs.

2. Middle

2. Middle *Europe*, comprehending

At Present	Little Tartary	}	Ch. T.	Caffa, Baccasar.
	Poland			Cracow and Warsaw.
	Walachia			Jazy.
	Moldavia			Targovisco.
	Transylvania			Hermanstat.
	Hungary			Buda.
	Germany			Vienna.
	Netherlands { Dutch / Austrian }			Amsterdam, Hague. / Brussels.
	France			Paris.
	Switzerland			Basil and Geneva.

Antiently
- The rest of *Sarmatia Europæa.*
- *Dacia*, Part of *Pannonia*
- *Germania* except the *Cimbrica Chersonesus.*
- *Noricum*, *Vindelicia*, *Rhœcia.*
- *Celtogalatia* or *Gallia Transalpina*

3. Southern *Europe* including

At Present	Portugal	Chief Towns	Lisbon.
	Spain		Madrid.
	Italy		Rome.
	Turky		Constantinople.

Antiently
- *Iberia* (otherwise called *Celtiberia*) or Old Spain.
- *Italia*, Chief Town, *Roma.*
- *Illyricum*, *Mœsia*, *Thracia*, and the rest of *Pannonia.*
- *Græcia*, Chief Town, *Athenæ* and *Lacedæmon* or *Sparta.*

Which of the Antient and Present Countries of *Europe* answer the one to the other, may be best learn'd by comparing the Maps of Antient and Present *Europe*, and shall be more fully taken notice of in the particular Description of the several Countries.

Of the European Islands, the chief and most considerable are,

In the Northern Ocean.
- Iceland, Chief Towns, Skalholt and Hola, suppos'd by some to be the *Thule* of the Antients.
- Great Britain, antiently *Albion*, Chief Town, London.
- Ireland, antiently *Ierne*, or *Hibernia*, Chief Town, Dublin.

In the Baltick Sea, Zealand, antiently *Codanonia*, Chief Town, Copenhagen.

In the Mediterranean Sea.	Sardinia *Sardinia*	Chief Towns	Cagliari.
	Corsica *Corsica*		Bastia
	Sicily *Sicilia*		Palermo.

Candie (antiently *Creta*) Chief Town, Candia.

The moſt remarkable Peninſula's in *Europe* are the *Morea*, formerly called *Peloponneſus*; that of *Little Tartary*, formerly *Taurica Cherſoneſus*; and *Jutland* or Old *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*. The three Iſthmus's, by which the afore-mention'd Peninſula's are joyn'd to the Continent, are the moſt obſervable of their kind in *Europe*; and the moſt celebrated of them is that which belongs to the *Morea*, called the Iſthmus of *Corinth*.

The moſt remarkable Mountains are the *Pyrenean*, which divide *France* from *Spain*; the *Alpes* between *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*; the *Appennine* Mountains along the midſt of *Italy*; *Crapack* between *Poland* and *Hungary*; the *Dofrine* between *Norway* and *Sweden*. To theſe may be added the Volcano's or Burning Mountains, *viz.* *Gibel* or *Ætna* in *Sicily*, *Soma* or *Veſuvius* in *Italy*, and *Hecla* in *Iceland*.

The moſt famous Capes are, the North Cape in *Norway*, Cape *Scagen* in *Denmark*, Cape *Finiſter* in *Spain*, Cape *Vincent* in *Portugal*, and Cape *Matapan* in the *Morea*. To which may be added the *Lizzard Point* in *England*.

The moſt obſervable Straits are thoſe of the *Sound*, between *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweeden*; of *Dover*, between *England* and *France*; of *Meſſina*, between *Italy* and *Sicily*; of the *Dardanelles* or *Helleſpont*; as alſo that of *Conſtantinople*, and that of *Caffa*, the former being very famous among the Antients under the Name of *Boſphorus Thracicus*, the latter under the Name of *Boſphorus Cimmerius*, and both (together with the *Helleſpont*) lying between *Europe* and *Aſia*. But the Straits of *Gibraltar* or *Fretum Herculeum*, between *Spain* and *Africk*, both antiently was, and ſtill is, the moſt celebrated of all, inſomuch that it is commonly called by way of Eminency (*n*) *The Straits*.

The Chief Gulf is that of *Venice*, formerly called *Sinus Adriaticus*; to which may be added *Sinus Corinthiacus* or Gulf of *Lepanto*, and *Sinus Salaminius* or Gulf of *Engia*, very much ſpoken of by Greek Writers.

(*n*) It was in like manner called by the Greeks ὁ πορθμός.

The

The principal Lakes are, that of *Ladoga* and of *Onega* in *Muſcovy*, of *Geneva* between *Switzerland* and *Savoy*, of *Conſtance* in *Germany*, of *Como* together with the Lake *Maggiore* and Lake *Guarda* in *Italy*.

The moſt remarkable Rivers are, the *Wolga* and *Dwina* in *Muſcovy*; the *Don* or *Tanais* in Little *Tartary*; the *Nieper* (or *Boryſthenes*) and the *Weyſſel* in *Poland*; the *Danube*, *Rhine* and *Elbe*, with the *Oder* in *Germany*; the *Thames* and *Severn* in *England*; the *Loire*, *Garonne*, and *Roſne* in *France*; the *Po* and *Tiber* in *Italy*; the *Ebro* and *Taio* (or *Tagus*) in *Spain* and *Portugal*.

CHAP. IV.

Of Ancient and Preſent SPAIN *with* PORTUGAL.

ALL that large Tract of Land, which takes up the moſt South-Weſt part of *Europe*, and reſembles a Peninſula, being encompaſſed by the Sea, excepting ſome part of it to the North-Eaſt, was called by the Greeks moſt commonly *Iberia*, (and by ſome of them, to diſtinguiſh it from *Iberia* in *Aſia*, *Celtiberia*) by the Latins moſt commonly *Hiſpania*. Under which laſt Denomination, ſomewhat differently varied according to the ſeveral Dialects of the Modern Languages, the whole forementioned Country was comprehended, 'till *Portugal* was erected into a diſtinct Kingdom from that of *Spain*. Since which time the Name of *Spain* is generally reſtrain'd to denote no more than what continues under the Spaniſh Monarchy or the Preſent Kingdom of *Spain*, which therefore ſhall be ſpoken of ſeparately in the firſt Place.

Preſent *Spain* is bounded Northward by the Sea of *Biſcay* a part of the Main Ocean; Weſtward by another part of the Main Ocean and by *Portugal*; Southward by the Main Ocean again, the Straits of *Gibraltar*

and the *Mediterranean* Sea; Eaſtward likewiſe by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and to the North-Eaſt by the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereby 'tis joyn'd to *France*, and ſo to the reſt of the European Continent.

It may be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, the Northern and Southern.

The Northern Part of *Spain* contains eight Provinces, *viz.*

On the Sea of Biſcay	Gallicia	Ch. T.	St. Jago de Compoſtella, Corunna, or the Groyne.	
	Aſturia		Oviedo, Santillana, Llanes.	
	Biſcay		Bilboa, St. Sebaſtian, Fontarabia.	
Along the Pyrenean Mountains from Biſcay to the Mediter. Sea	Navarre	Ch. T.	Pampelun, Eſtella, Olite.	
	Arragon		Saragoſa, Tarracon, Balbaſtro.	
	Catalonia		Barcelona, Gironne, Tarragon	
In the Inland S. of Biſcay and W. of Aragon	Leon	Ch. T.	Leon, Salamanca, Aſtorga.	
	Old Caſtile		Burgos, Valladolid, Segovia.	

The Southern Part of *Spain* contains five (*o*) Provinces, *viz.*

In the Inland S. of Old Caſtile	New Caſtile	Ch. T.	MADRID, Toledo.
			Alcala de Henares, Badajos.
Upon the Mediterranean Sea	Valencia	Ch. T.	Valencia, Alicant.
	Murcia		Murcia, Cartagena.
	Granada		Granada, Malaga, Almeria.
	Andaluſia		Sevill, Corduba.

PORTUGAL is ſituated between *Gallicia* to the North; *Leon*, the two *Caſtiles*, and *Andaluſia* to the Eaſt; and the Atlantick Ocean to the South and Weſt.

It is divided into Two general Parts, *Portugal* ſtrictly taken to the North, and *Algarve* to the South.

(*o*) *Eſtremadura*, which was wont to be reckon'd a diſtinct Province of Preſent *Spain*, its Capital being *Badajos*, is now laid partly to Old and partly to New *Caſtile*.

Portugal

Portugal ſtrictly taken contains five Provinces, *viz.*

On the Atlantick Ocean, the Province	Entre-Minho-Duro or between Minius and Durius.	Ch. T.	Braga, Porto, Viana.	
	Beira		Coimbra, Aveiro, Lamego	
	Eſtremadura		LISBON, St. Ubes.	
	Alentaio, or beyond Tagus		Evora, Portalegre, Elvas.	
In the Inland towards Spain the Province	Tra-los Montes or beyond the Mountains	Ch. T.	Braganza, Miranda, Villa Real.	

Algarve is divided into two Countries, both lying on the Atlantick Ocean, *viz.*

The Country of	Tavira	Chief Towns	Tavira, Faro.
	Lagos		Lagos, Silves.

THE Diviſions of Preſent *Spain* and *Portugal* being laid down, next follow the Diviſions of *Iberia* (*p*) or Antient *Spain*, which was diſtinguiſh'd by the Romans, either into two general Parts, *viz. Citerior* and *Ulterior*, (theſe, as all other Provinces of the like Denominations, being ſo called upon account of their Situation in reſpect of *Rome*) or elſe into three, *viz. Tarraconenſis*, *Bætica*, and *Luſitanica*. Of which the former was the ſame with *Citerior*, and the two latter made up *Ulterior*.

Hiſpania Tarraconenſis was ſo named from its principal City *Tarraco*, now *Tarragon*, on the Sea Coaſt, and was divided from *Bætica* by a Line drawn from another Maritime Town *Murgis*, now *Almeria*, to that part of the River *Anas* (or *Guadiana*) where *Cividad Real* now ſtands; as it was from *Luſitania* by a Line continu'd from the Town laſt mention'd, to that part of the River *Durius* where *Sentica* (now *Zamora*) ſtands, and

(*p*) Another Name given to Antient *Spain* was *Heſperia*, common to it with *Italy*. Upon which account for diſtinction-ſake, *Spain* was term'd *Heſperia Ultima*, as being the moſt Weſt of the two.

afterwards by the River *Durius* itſelf quite to the Ocean. So that this Province comprehended not only very nigh all the North part of Preſent *Spain*, excepting the Weſt parts of *Leon* and Old *Caſtile*; but alſo a conſiderable Tract of the South part of Preſent *Spain*, *viz.* all *Valencia*, and *Murcia*, and the Eaſtern parts of *Granada*, *Andaluſia*, and New *Caſtile*; together with as much of the Provinces of *Entre-Minho-Duro* and of *Tra-los-Montes* in *Portugal*, as lies North of the River *Durius* or *Duro*.

The Chief People of this Province were

In E. Caſtiles and Aragon.	*Celtiberi*		Ch. T.	*Segobriga* Segorbe.
In Navarre	*Vaſcones*			*Pompelon* Pampelun.
In Biſcay	*Cantabri*			*Juliobriga* Val de Viece †, *Flaviobriga* Bilbao.
In Aſturia and N. Leon	*Aſtures*			*Aſturica* Aſtorga.
In Gallicia	*Gallæci*	*Lucenſes*		*Lucus Auguſti* Lugo.
In Entre-Minh. and Tralos-M.		*Bracarii*		*Bracara Auguſta* Braga. *Brigantia* Braganza.
In Old Caſtile	*Vaccæi*			*Pallantia* Palencia.
In New Caſtile	*Carpetani*			*Toletum* Toledo, *Complutum* Alcala de Henares.

Beſides the Towns already mention'd, there were in this Province theſe remarkable, *viz.* *Cæſarea Auguſta* Saragoza, *Numantia* Garan † nigh Soria, *Carthago nova* Cartagena, *Saguntus* Morvedro.

Hiſpania Bætica (*q*) was ſo nam'd from the River *Bætis*, running through the midſt of it, and was divided from *Luſitania* by the River *Anas*, from *Tarraconenſis* as hath been already ſaid. So that it comprehended of the Southern part of Preſent *Spain* the two Provinces, *Granada* and *Andaluſia*, all but ſome little part of them

(*q*) This Province is called by *Strabo*, *Interior*, and in *Goltzius*'s Inſcriptions, *Superior*; as the other Province is by the former, *Exterior*, in the latter, *Inferior*. By *Stephanus* one is called *Major*, the other *Minor* In reſpect of theſe Provinces it is that *Hiſpania* is frequently us'd in the Plural.

Eaſtwards;

Eaſtwards; as alſo as much of New *Caſtile* as lies South of the River *Guadiana*, together with ſome ſmall part of the Province *Alentaio* in *Portugal* lying Eaſt of the *Guadiana*.

Its People were

- In Granada and Andaluſia
  - To the E. — *Turduli*
  - To the S. — *Pœni*
  - To the W. — *Turdetani* partly, *Celtici* partly.
- C. T.
  - *Corduba* Cordova, *Illiberis* Granada.
  - *Calpe* Gibraltar.
  - *Hiſpalis* Sevil, *Tarteſſus* †, *Aſtigi* Ecija.

As much of this Province, as was included between the two Rivers *Bætis* and *Anas*, was by a peculiar Name called *Bæturia*.

Luſitania was ſo called from its principal Inhabitants the *Luſitani*. 'Tis obvious, from what hath been already ſaid, which were its Bounds, and that it comprehended (beſides the Weſt parts of *Leon* and the two *Caſtiles* in Preſent *Spain*) as much of *Portugal* as lies between the River *Guadiana* and *Duro*, *i. e.* very nigh all of it. Upon which account it is, that *Portugal* is even now-a-days generally ſtyled *Luſitania* by Latin Writers.

Its People were theſe, *viz.*

- In Beira, Eſtremadura and Alent with W. Caſtiles — *Luſitani*
- In Tralos-Montes and Weſt Leon — *Vettones*
- In Alentaio and S. Eſtremadura — *Celtici*
- In Algarve and S. Alentaio — *Turdetani*
- Ch. T.
  - *Auguſta Emerita* Merida, *Olyſſipo* Liſbon, *Pax Auguſta* Badajos.
  - *Salmantica* Salamanca.
  - *Cœtobrix* Setuval.
  - *Pax Julia* Beja.

The Chief Mountains to be here taken notice of (beſides the *Pyrenees* already mention'd) are the *Sierra d'Aſturias*, called by *Pliny*, *Juga Aſturum*, which overſpread *Biſcay*, *Aſturia*, and *Gallicia*; *Sierra Morina* (called by

by *Cæsar*, *Saltus Castulonensis*, and by *Ptolemy*, *Mons Marianus)* in New *Castile* and *Andalusia*; *Sierra Novada*, or the *Mountains* of *Alpuxaras* (called *Mons Illipulus* by *Ptolemy*, and *Orospeda* by *Strabo)* in *Granada*.

The Chief *Rivers* are the *Ebro* or *Iberus*, *Guadalquivir* or *Bætis*, *Guadiana* or *Anas*, *Taio* or *Tagus*, *Duro* or *Durius*, *Minho* or *Minius*. The first falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, the rest into the *Atlantick* Ocean. Again, the two former belong only to Present *Spain*, the others both to Present *Spain* and *Portugal*, forasmuch as they rise in *Spain*, but fall into the Ocean, either in *Portugal*, or between it and *Spain*.

The Sea that washes *Spain* and *Portugal*, is either the Main Ocean or the *Mediterranean*. That part of the former, which lies on the Northern Coast of *Spain*, is called at present the Sea of *Biscay*, from the adjacent Province of *Biscay*, as it was formerly called *Mare Cantabricum*, from the *Cantabri*, the antient Inhabitants of the aforesaid Province. The Strait, which joyneth the Ocean and the *Mediterranean*, is now-a-days called the Strait of *Gibraltar*, from a Town of that Name lying at the East end of it in *Andalusia*. This Town has a good Harbour and is well fortify'd, and is one of those important Places for the securing of our Commerce in the *Mediterranean* Sea, which *Spain* by the late Treaty of *Utrecht*, was oblig'd to yield up to *Great-Britain*. The adjoyning Strait, which takes its Present Name from this Town of *Gibraltar*, was antiently called *Fretum Gaditanum*, from the Isle of *Gades*, now *Cadiz*, lying not far from it in the West Ocean; as also *Fretum Herculeum* (*r*) from some fabulous Stories

(*r*) This Strait had several other Denominations, as *Fretum Columnarum*, in respect of *Hercules*'s Pillars, said to be erected on each side of it; *Fretum Ibericum* or *Hispanicum*, in respect of the adjoyning Country; *Fretum Oceani*, and *Limen Maris Interni*, as being the Inlet of the Ocean into the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the middle Boundary between them, the former being called *Mare Externum*, the latter *Mare Internum*, in respect of their Situation without or within this Strait, or (which is much the same) *Hercules*'s Pillars, or the Main Land.

of

of *Hercules*. The *Mare Ibericum* of the Antients was that part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, which washes the South and East Coasts of *Spain*, called now in like manner the *Spanish* Sea, tho' this Name is sometimes extended also to any part of the Ocean lying on any other part of *Spain*.

Besides the very small but celebrated Isle of *Cadiz* already spoken of, which hath a famous City and Port of the same Name, (both Isle and City being called by the Latines *Cades*, by the Greeks *Gadira*,) there are remarkable in the *Mediterranean* Sea these three Isles, opposite to the Provinces of *Catalonia* and *Valencia* in Present *Spain*, *viz.* Isle of *Majorca*, Chief Towns *Majorca* and *Alcudia*; Isle of *Minorca*, Chief Towns *Maon* and *Cittadella*; and Isle of *Yvica*, Chief Town *Ivica*. The two former were antiently called *Insulæ Baleares* or *Gymnesiæ*, the one *Major*, the other *Minor*, from whence their Modern Names are taken; the last was the *Ebusus* of the Antients, reckon'd one of the two *Insulæ Pityusæ*, the other being that formerly nam'd *Ophiusa*, now *Formentera*. All these Isles, as they lie near to, so did they likewise belong to *Spain* before the late Treaty of *Utrecht*; whereby the Isle of *Minorca* was yielded to *Great-Britain*, as being of great Importance to the securing of our Commerce in the *Mediterranean* Sea, not only on the account of the Situation of the Isle in general; but also on account of the excellent Port of *Maon* or *Mahon*, esteem'd one of the best Ports in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

CHAP. V.

Of Antient GAUL *and Present* FRANCE, *with the* NETHERLANDS, LORRAIN, SWITZERLAND *and* SAVOY.

TO the North of *Spain* lay Old *Gaul*, called by the Greeks *Galatia*, and by some of them *Celtogalatia*, to distinguish it from the Asiatick *Galatia*; by the Romans

mans *Gallia*, and ſometimes *Gallia* (*s*) *Tranſalpina*, by way of Diſtinction from *Gallia* (*t*) *Ciſalpina* in *Italy*. It took up all the Extent of Ground between the Ocean, the *Rhine*, the *Alpes*, the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the *Pyrenean* Mountains. Within which Compaſs is now comprehended *France*, *Lorrain*, *Savoy*, with great part of *Switzerland*, of *Germany*, and of the *Netherlands*.

FRANCE is bounded on the North with the Engliſh Channel and the *Netherlands*; on the Eaſt with *Lorrain*, *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, and the *Alpes*, which parts it from *Italy*; on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and *Pyrenean* Mountains; on the Weſt with the Main Ocean.

It may be diſtinguiſh'd into three general Parts, Northern, Middle, and Southern, each comprehending four general (*u*) Governments.

The North part of *France* comprehends the four Governments of

Picardy on the Chann.	High / Low	Ch. T.	Amiens, Guiſe, St. Quintin, Peronne. / Calais, Boulogne, Abbeville.
Normandy on the Channel	High	C. T.	Rouen, Caudebec, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Evreux, Liſieux.
	Low	Ch. T.	Caen, Bayeux, Coutances, Carentan, Cherburg, Auranches, Alençon, Sees.

(*s*) So called, as lying in reſpect of *Rome*, *trans Alpes*, beyond the *Alps*.

(*t*) So called, as lying *cis Alpes*, or on the ſame ſide of the *Alps* as *Rome* doth.

(*u*) The Diviſion of *France* into twelve general Governments, was made in the Year 1614, and tho' it continued but ſome few Months in Civil Uſe among the French, yet it has been ever ſince retain'd by moſt Geographers, as conſiſting of a few Members, and therefore the more eaſy to be remember'd. At preſent *France* with its Conqueſts is divided into 37 Military Governments, whereof there are to the North 12, *viz.* The Government of *Paris*, *Iſle of France*, *Normandy*, *Havre de Grace*, *Picardy* and *Artois*, *Dunkirk*, *Flanders*, *Champagne*, *Metz* and *Verdun*, *Toul*, *de la Sarre*, and *Alſace*; in the Middle 15, *viz.* *Franche* or *Burgundy* County, *Burgundy* Duchy, *Nivernois*, *Bourbonnois*, *Marche*, *Berry*, *Orleanois*, *Touraine*, *Main* and *Perche*, *Bretagne*, *Anjou*, *Saumur*, *Poictou*, *Aunis* and *Pays Brovageais*, *Saintonge* and *Angoumois*; to the South 10, *viz.* *Guienne*, *Limoſin*, *Auvergne*, *Lionnois*, *Dauphiny*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, *Rouſſillon*, *Foix*, *Low Navarre* and *Bearn*.

Iſle

Isle of France } Ch. T. { PARIS, Laon, Soissons, Beauvais, Senlis, Pontoise, Melun, with the Royal Seats of Versailles, Marli, and Fountainbleau.

Champagne E. of the Isle of France { High, Low, Brie } Ch. T. { Rheimes, Chalons sur Marne, Sedan. / Troyes, Sens, Langres. / Meaux, Provins.

The Middle Part of *France* contains the four Governments of

Bretagne on the Ocean } Ch. T. { High { Rennes, Brieux, S. Malo, Nantes, Dol. / Low { Brest, S. Pol de Leon, Vannes, Port-Louis.

Orleanois most of it inland, E. and S. of Bretagne } C. T. { Orleans, Blois; Mans and Meyenne in Main; Nogent in Perche, Chartres in La Beauce; Tours in Tourain, Poictiers in Poictou, Angiers in Anjou; Vendosme, Nevers, Angoulesme; Bourges in Berry, Rochel in Aunis.

Burgogne E of Orl. and S. of Chaalon { Burgundy proper, Bresse } C. T. { Dijon, Auxerre, Semur, Chaalon sur Soane, Autun, Charolls, Mascon. / Bourg en Bresse, Belley, Trevaux.

Lionnois E. of Orl. S. of Burg } Chief Towns { Lions, Beaujeau, Bourbon; Feurs in Forez; Clermont and S. Flour in Avergne; Gueret in Marche.

The South part of *France* contains the four Governments of

Guienne on the Ocean divided into { Guienne Northwards } C. T. { Bourdeaux; Rhodes in Rovergne; Cahors, Montauban in Quercy; Santes in Santonge; Periguez in Parigort; Limoges in Limosin; Bazas, Agen. / Gascoigne Southwards } C. T. { Aire, Dax, Albert in Pays des Landes; Condom; Aux in Armagnac, Lombes in Cominges, Tarbes in Bigorre, Pau and Oleron in Bearn, S. Palais in Low Navarre, Bayonne in Labourd.

Languedoc on the Mediterranean Sea, { High, Low, Cevennes } C. T. { Toulouse, Alby, Foix, S. Papoul. / Narbon, Beziers, Montpelier Nismes. / Puy, Viviers, Mende.

Dauphiny { High, Low } Ch. T. { Grenoble, Gap, Embrun, Briançon. / Vienne, Valence, Montelimart, Die.

Provence

Provence on the Mediter Sea	Low	Ch. T.	Aix, Arles, Toulon, Marseille, Antibbe, Grace.	
	High		Sisteron, Apt, Forcalquier and Digne.	

Within this Province lies the Principality of *Orange*, Chief Town *Orange*, restor'd to our late King *William* by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, but upon his Death seiz'd again by the French, and by the late Treaty of *Utrecht*, yielded up for ever to *France*, by the King of *Prussia*, in Behalf of Himself and the Heirs of the late Prince of *Nassau-Friesland*. Also within *Provence* lies the County of *Venaissin*, together with the City of *Avignon* belonging to the Pope.

To the aforesaid twelve Governments may be added the

French Conquest, *viz.*
- Rouffillon South of Languedoc, Chief T. Perpignan.
- Burgogne or Franche Compte, East of Burgundy Duchy, Chief Towns, Besançon, Dole.
- Alsace, N. E. of Franche Compte, Chief T. Strasburg.
- Artois, North of Picardy, Chief T. Arras, S. Omers.

Of these Conquests *Alsace* did belong to the Emperor, the other three to the King of *Spain*, but now they belong in a manner wholly to the French, notwithstanding which *Alsace* is still reckon'd as a part of *Germany*, *Artois* of the *Netherlands*, and (by some) *Rousillon* of *Catalonia* in *Spain*. The other lesser Conquests of *France* shall be taken notice of in their respective Places.

As for the other Countries (besides *France* already describ'd) now comprehended within the Compass of Old *Gaul*,

SAVOY lies between *France* to the South and West, *Switzerland* to the North, and *Italy* to the East. Its Chief Towns are *Chambery*, *Pignerol*, and *Monstiers*. It is under its own Duke, who is likewise Prince of *Piedmont*, the adjoyning part of *Italy*; for which reason *Savoy* is often ascrib'd to *Italy* by Geographers. The Duke of *Savoy* is likewise now King of *Sardinia*.

SWITZER-

SWITZERLAND lies between *France* to the Weſt, *Germany* to the North and Eaſt, *Italy* and *Savoy* to the South. It is made up of two principal Parts, *viz.*

Switzerland proper, or the thirteen Cantons, *viz.* of — Zurick, Bern, Lucern, Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, Baſil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schafhauſen, Appenzel; Chief Towns, the ſame, excepting Altorf Chief Town of the Canton of Uri, and Stantz Chief Town of the Canton of Underwald.

Confederates, the Chief being the — Griſons, Chief Town Coire, Chiavenna; Sundrio and Bornio in the Valtoline, Sion in Valais. Republick of Geneva.

LORRAIN lies between *France*, the *Netherlands*, and *Germany*, Chief Towns, *Nancy* in *Lorräin* proper, *Barleduc* and *Clermont* in the Duchy of *Bar*; *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*, three Epiſcopal Cities, which with their Territories belong now to the French.

THE *Netherlands*, or Low Countries, are bounded to the North and Eaſt with *Germany*, to the South with *Lorrain* and *France*; to the Weſt with the German Ocean.

They are uſually diſtinguiſh'd into the *Spaniſh*, now *Auſtrian Netherlands*, lying to the South next to *France*; and the *United* or *Dutch Netherlands*, lying to the North. The former frequently go under the Name of *Flanders*, the latter of *Holland*, which are properly the Names only of the moſt known or remarkable Province in each.

The *Auſtrian Netherlands* are uſually divided into theſe ten Provinces, *viz.*

Flanders on the German Ocean ſubdivided into — Dutch Chief T. Hulſt, Axel, Sluys.

Auſtrian Chief T. Gaunt, Bruges, Oſtend, Newport, Courtray, Oudenarde, Dendermond, Tournay, Ypres, Menin.

French or Wallone Chief T. Dunkirk, Armentiers, Liſle, Doway.

Brabant

Brabant E. of Flanders, divided into
- Dutch Ch. T. — Bergen op Zoom, Boiſleduc, Grave, with Breda belonging to our late K.W. Maeſtricht reckon'd by ſome in the B. of Liege.
- Auſtrian Ch. T. — BRUSSELS, Louvain, Tillemont, Landen, Nivelle, Gemblours,

Marquiſate of the Empire within Brabant, Chief Town Antwerp.
Seigniory of Malines within Brabant, Chief Town Malines.

Gelderland N. E. of Brabant divided into
- Dutch, now with Zutphen reckon'd one of the ſeven United Provinces.
- Auſtrian, Chief Town Ruremond, Venlo.
- Pruſſian, Chief Town Gelders, yielded to the King of *Pruſſia* by the late Treaty of *Utrecht*.

Province of Limburg S. of Geld
- Auſtrian, Chief Town Limburg
- Dutch, Chief Towns Rolduc, Valkenburg, Dalem.

Province of Luxemburg S. of Limburg Province.
- Auſtrian, Chief Towns Luxemburg, Baſtogne, La Roche.
- French, Chief Towns Thionville, Bouillon.

Province of Namur S. of Brabant
- Auſtrian, Ch. T. Namur, Charleroy, Flerus.
- French, Ch. T. Charlemont, Walcourt.

Hainault W. of Namur Provence.
- Auſtrian, Ch. T. Mons, Aeth, Enghein, Hall, Steenkirk.
- French, Ch. T. Cambray, Valenciennes, Maubeuge.

Artois (W. of Hainault) of which already in the French Conqueſts.

The *United* or *Dutch Netherlands* are uſually divided into theſe ſeven Provinces, *viz.*

Holland on the German Ocean divided into
- N Holland or W. Friſeland, Ch. T. — Horn, Alchmar, Enchuyſen.
- S. Holland, Ch. T. — AMSTERDAM, Harlem, Leyden, Hague, Delf, Rotterdam, Dort, Gorcum, Goude, Naerden. To which may be added Ryſwick, famous for the Treaty of Peace, which concluded the laſt War between the Confederates and France.
- Iſles of
  - N. Holland. — Iſle Texel, Iſle Flieland.
  - S. Holland. — Iſle Worme, Ch. T. Brille, Helvoetſluys; Iſle Overflacke, Ch. T. Sommerdike; Iſle Goree, Ch. T. Goree.

Zealand

Zealand, S. of Holland, made up of ſeven Iſles, *viz.*	Iſle Walcheren, Chief Town Middleburg, Flúſhing, Veer; Iſle of South Beverland, Chief Town Goes; Iſle Scowen, Chief Town Zyriczee, Broverſhaven; Iſle Tolen, Chief Town Tolen; Iſle of North Beverland, Iſle Duiveland and Iſle Wolferdick have only Villages.
Province of Utrecht E. of Holland, Ch. T.	Utrecht, Amersfort, Wyckteduerſtede.
Gelderland (E of Utrecht Provi: ce) including	Zutphen, once a diſtinct Province, Chief Town Zutphen, Grol, Doeſburg. Gelderland proper, Chief Town Nimeguen, Arnhem, Harderwick with Loo, a Seat of the late King *William*.
Overyſſel N. of Gelderland, Chief Town	Deventer, Zwoll, Campen, Covorden.
Province of Groninghen N. of Overyſſel, Ch. T.	Groninghen, Dam.
Frieſeland, or E Frieſeland, W. of Groninghen Provence, Ch. T.	Lewarden, Haerlinghen, Franeker.

What remains (within the Compaſs of Old *Gaul)* to be yet deſcrib'd, is now reckon'd part of *Germany*, and therefore the particular Deſcription thereof will be more properly deferr'd till *Germany* comes to be treated of; only it will be convenient to obſerve here in general, that within this Tract there lies (beſides *Alſace* already mention'd in the French Conqueſts) the three Electoral Archbiſhopricks of *Mentz*, *Triers*, or *Treves*, and *Cologne*, with the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; which laſt is ſo intermingled with the *Netherlands*, that by ſome it is made a Part of them.

Having gone through the principal Diviſions of all the ſeveral Countries lying at preſent within the Limits of Old *Gaul*, I now proceed to the Diviſions of Old *Gaul* itſelf, which was divided by *Auguſtus* into four Parts or Provinces, *viz.* *Gallia Narbonenſis*, *Aquitanica*, *Celtica* or *Lugdunenſis*, and *Belgica*.

Gallia Narbonenſis, ſo nam'd from its Capital City *Narbo* Narbonne, lay on the *Mediterranean* Sea, being bounded by the *Alpes* and the River *Varus* from *Italy*; by the *Pyrenean* Mountains from *Spain*; and by the Ri-

ver *Garumna* Garonne, M. *Gebenna* Cevenne, and the River *Rhodanus* Rhoſne, from *Gallia Acquitanica* and *Gallia Celtica.* So that it comprehended preſent *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Dauphiny*, and *Savoy*.

Its chief People were,

In Savoy and Part of Dauphiny	*Allobroges*	C. T.	*Geneva* Geneva, *Vienna* Vienne.	
	Centrones		*Axima* Centron †, *Tarantaſia* Monſtiers.	
In Dauphiny	*Segalauni*		*Valencia* Valence.	
	Vocontii		*Dea* Die, *Vaſio* Vaiſon †.	
	Caturiges		*Caturigomagus* Corges †.	
In Provence.	*Gavares*		*Avenio* Avignon, *Arauſio* Orange, *Aquæ Sextiæ* Aix, *Arelate*, Arles.	
	Salyes		*Maſſiliæ* Marſeilles.	
In Rovergne	*Ruteni*		about Rodez.	
In Languedoc	*Gabali*		about Mende and Puy, *i. e.* in Velay,	
	Helvii		about Alby.	
	Volcæ *Tectoſagi*		*Narbo* Narbonne, *Toloſa* Toulouſe.	
	Volcæ *Arecomici.*		*Blitteræ* Beziers.	
			Nemauſus Niſmes.	

Gallia Aquitanica (ſo nam'd) becauſe Part of it was the old or proper *Aquitania*, lay between *Gallia Narbonenſis*, the Pyrenees, the Ocean, and the River *Ligeris* Loire, by which it was ſeparated from *Gallia Celtica.* So that it contain'd the Government of *Guienne*, with as much of the Governments of *Orleanois*, and *Lionnois*, as lies on the South and Weſt ſides of the *Loire*.

Its chief People were,

In Gaſcony	In Pays des Landes *Auſci*	Ch. T.	*Eluſaberris* Aux.	
	In Pays des Landes *Tarbelli*		*Aquæ Tarbellicæ* Dax.	
	In Bigorre *Bigerriones*			
In Guienne	In Bourdelois *Bituriges*	Ch. T.	*Burdigala* Bourdeaux.	
	In Bourdelois *Vibiſci*		about Bazas.	
	In Bazadois *Vaſates*		*Devena* Cahors.	
	In Quercy *Cadurci*		*Veſonna* Perigueux.	
	In Perigort *Petricorii*		*Auguſtoritum* Limoges.	
	In Limoſin *Limovices*		*Mediolanum* Santes.	
	In Santonge *Santones*			

In

In Orl. Govern. { In Poictou *Pictones* / In Breſle { *Bituriges* / *Cubi* } } C. T. { *Limonum* Poictiers. / *Avaricum* Bourges. }

In Lion. Govern. { In Auvergne *Arvenni* / In Marche *Boii* } C. T. { *Auguſtanemetum* S. Flour. }

The third Province, nam'd *Gallia Celtica* from its Inhabitants, being the *Celtæ* properly ſo call'd, and *Lugdunenſis* from its Capital *Lugdunum*, now Lions, was ſituated between the Ocean and the three Rivers, *Ligeris* Loire *Sequana* Seyne, and *Matrona* Marne, the two laſt dividing it from *Belgica*; ſo that it contain'd preſent *Bretagne* and *Normandy*, as much of the Government of *Orleanois* as lies North and Eaſt of the *Loire*, as much of the Iſle of *France* and *Champagne* as lies South of the *Seyne* and *Marne*, with the greateſt part of *Burgundy* Duchy, and ſome of the Government of *Lionnois*.

Its chief People were,

In Bretagne { *Oſiſmii* / *Veneti* / *Nannetes* / *Redones* / *Curioſelites* } Ch. T. { *Vorganium* Guigvan †. / *Vindana* Vannes. / *Condivincum* Nantes. / *Condate* Rennes. / about Quimper-Carantin. }

In Normandy { *Unelli* / *Lexobii* }

In Maine { *Aulerci* { *Eburovices* / *Diablintæ* / *Cenomani* } }

In Govern. of Orl. { In Beauce and Orl. proper { *Carnutes* } / In Tourain *Turones.* / In Anjou *Andegavi* }

Chief Towns, { *Crociatonum* Carentan. / *Noviomagus* Liſieux. / *Mediolanum* Eureux. / *Noviodunum* Mayenne. / *Vidunum* Mans. / *Autricum* Chartres, *Genabum* Orleans. / *Cæſarodunum* Tours. / *Juliomagus* Angiers. }

In Gov. of Lion { In Lion pr. and Foreſte. } *Seguſiani*

In Burgundy Duchy —— *Ædui*

In Champagne { *Tricaſſi* / *Senones* }

In the Iſle of France —— *Pariſii*

Chief Towns, { *Lugdunum* Lions. / *Forum Seguſianorum* Feurs. / *Auguſtodunum* Autun. / *Auguſtobona* Troyes. / *Agendicum* Sens. / *Lutetia* Paris. }

Gallia Belgica, ſo denominated from the *Belgæ*, its Inhabitants, lay between the *Rhine*, the *Rhoſne*, the *Marne*, the *Seyne*, and the Ocean; and conſequently comprehended as much of preſent *Normandy*, Iſle of *France*, and *Champagne*, as is on the North and Eaſt of the *Seyne* and *Marne*, the County of *Burgundy*, the greateſt part of *Switzerland*, all *Lorrain* and the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, with as much of the United *Netherlands* as lies South of the Old Channel of the *Rhine* paſſing by *Utrecht* and *Leiden*, and laſtly, as much of preſent *Germany* as lies Weſt of the *Rhine*.

Its chief People were,

In Normandy	*Caletes*	C. T.		*Juliobona* Dieppe.
	Velocaſſi			*Rotomagus* Rouen.
In Picardy	*Ambiani*			*Samarobriga* Amiens.
	Veromandui			*Auguſta Veromanduorum* Vermandois †.
	Bellovaci			*Cæſaromagus* Beauvois.
	Sueſſiones			*Auguſta Sueſſionum* Soiſſons.
	Sylvanectæ			*Auguſtomagus* Senlis.
In Champagne	*Remi*			*Durocortorum* Reims.
	Catalauni			about Chalons ſur Marne.
	Lingones			*Andomatunum* Langres.
In Burg. County	*Sequani*			*Veſontio* Beſançon.
In Switzerland proper	*Helvetii*			*Aventicum* Avances †, *Turigo* Zurick, *Tugio* Zug, *Urba* Orbe †.
	Rauraci			*Auguſta Rauracorum* Auguſt †.
In Germany	In Alſace *Trebocci*	C. T.		*Argentoratum* Straſburg.
	In B. of Spire *Nemetes*			*Noviomagus* Spire.
	In Archbiſh. of the ſame name *Vangiones*			*Moguntiacum* Mentz.
	Treviri			*Auguſta Trevirorum* Triers.
	Ubii			*Colonia Agrippina* Cologne.
	In Liege Limb & Luxem. *Tungri*			*Atuatica* Tongres.
	In Lor. *Mediomatrices*			*Divodurum* Metz.
	Leuci			*Tullium* Toul, *Naſium* Nancy.

In the Netherlands
- In S. Holl. and part of Geld. — *Batavi*
- In Geld. & Brabant — *Menapii*
- In Hainault — *Nervii*
- In Fland. & N. W. Picardy — *Morini*
- In Artois — *Atrebates*
- In Zealand — *Taxandri*

C.T.
- *Batavodurum* Wyckte Duerstede, *Lugdunum* Leyden, *Arenacum* Arnhem, *Noviomagus* Nimeguen.
- *Caſtellum Menapiorum* Keſſel.
- *Bagacum* Bavay, *Camberacum* Cambray.
- *Tervanna* Tervanne, *Caſtellum Morinorum* Caſſel, *Portus Geſſoriacus* Boulogne.
- *Nemetacum* Arras.

From the (*u*) foregoing antient and preſent Diviſions it is apparent, that *France* takes up above three Fourths of Old Gaul, for which Reaſon the Name of *Gallia* is now appropriated to it by Latin Writers. The *Netherlands* are ſtyled by Modern Latiniſts *Belgium*, as taking up a conſiderable Quantity of *G. Belgica*, or the Country of the Old *Belgæ*, and more peculiarly ſome Portion of that Part of *Belgica*, which is called (*x*) *Belgium* by *Julius Cæſar* in his Commentaries. The *Spaniſh*, now *Auſtrian* Netherlands, have been uſed to be ſtyled *Belgium*

(*u*) It is obſervable that more Provinces and Towns in *France*, than in any other Country, ſtill preſerve ſome Remains of the Names of their antient Inhabitants, *viz.* *Poictou* and *Poictiers* of the *Pictones*, *Anjou* and *Angiers* of the *Andegavi*, *Santonge* and *Santes* of the *Santones*, *Quercy* and *Cahors* of the *Cadurci*, *Limoſin* and *Limoges* of the *Limovices*, *Perigort* and *Perigeux* of the *Petricorii*, *Tourain* and *Tours* of the *Turones*, &c. *Begorri* of the *Bigerriones*, *Auvergne* of the *Arvenni*, *Rodez* of the *Ruteni*, &c *Paris* of the *Pariſii*, *Sens* of the *Senones*, *Troyes* of the *Tricaſſii*, *Reimes* of the *Remi*, *Senlis* of the *Sylvanectæ*, *Soiſſons* of the *Sueſſiones*, *Langres* of the *Lingones*, *Beauvais* of the *Bellovaci*, *Amiens* of the *Ambiani*, *Vermandois* of the *Veromandui*, *Chartres* of the *Carnutes*, *Evereux* of the *Eburovices*, *Liſieux* of the *Lexobii*, *Nantes* of the *Namnetes*, *Rennes* of the *Redones*, *Vennes* of the *Veneti*, *Aux* of the *Auſci*, *Baſas* of the *Vaſates*, &c.

(*x*) Concerning *Cæſar*'s *Belgium* there are ſeveral different Opinions, which may be reduc'd to four, of which one takes it only for a City, a ſecond for the Diſtrict of the *Bellovaci* and *Atrebates*, together (probably) with thoſe of the *Ambiani*, *Sylvanectæ* and *Veromandui*;

Belgium Regium in Latin, on account of their belonging to the King of *Spain*, the United *Belgium Fœderatum*. The Inhabitants of the latter, commonly called the *Dutch* or *Hollanders*, have by Latin Writers the Name of *Batavi* given to them, from the antient *Batavi*, who inhabited (the Iſland, made by the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, with the adjoyning Parts, that is) the South Part of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht*, with the neighbouring Parts of *Gelderland*. Upon the like Account the *Switzers*, properly ſo called, are ſtill denominated by Latiniſts *Helvetii*, and their Country *Helvetia*, and the *Savoyards Allobroges*.

But before the Diviſion above laid down was made by *Auguſtus*, *Gaul* was divided into Three Parts, *Belgica* between the Ocean, the *Rhine*, the *Seyne*, and the *Marne*; *Celtica* between the Ocean, the *Seyne*, the *Marne*, the *Rhine*, the *Rhoſne*, M. *Cevenne*, and the *Garonne*; and *Aquitania* between the *Garonne*, the Ocean, and the *Pyrenean* Mountains. All the reſt (afterwards called *Gallia Narbonenſis*) was by a peculiar Name ſtyled *Provincia Romanorum*, and was not reckon'd as a Part of Gaul. And this is the Diviſion follow'd by *Julius Cæſar* in his Commentaries, and expreſs'd by the ſmall Draught in one Corner of the Map of Gaul.

Again, there was another Diviſion of Gaul into *Gallia Comata*, which (compriſing the *Belgica* and *Celtica* of *Auguſtus*) was ſo nam'd from the long Hair worn by the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts; and *Gallia Braccata*, which was the ſame with *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and was ſo

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romandui; a third for all the lower Part of G. *Belgica* ſituated on the Sea; a fourth for the ſame as G. *Belgica*. Of theſe the firſt and the laſt ſeem the moſt abſurd; and altho' it is likely that the third Opinion was embraced by thoſe that firſt impos'd that Name of *Belgium* upon the Netherlands; yet after all, the ſecond ſeems to be built on the beſt Foundation, as may be ſeen in *Brietus's Geogr.* Tom. I. p. 2. l. 6. c. 7. or rather in *Cæſar's Comm.* Lib. 5. & 8. *de bello Gallico*. And if ſo, then the *Atrebates* only, and conſequently a ſmall Portion of *Cæſar's Belgium*, lay within the preſent *Netherlands*, the reſt lying in *France*, as will appear upon reviewing the Table of the People of *Gallia Belgica*.

term'd

term'd from the *Braccæ*, a ſort of Habit worn by its People. *Gallia Togata* was the ſame with *Gallia Italica*, of which hereafter in *Italy*.

The chief Mountains to be here taken notice of are the *Gebenna* Cevenne on the North of *Languedoc*; the *Jura* Jour on the Borders of *France*, *Savoy*, and *Switzerland*; the *Vogeſus* Vauge, between *France* and *Lorrain*.

The chief Rivers are, the *Scaldis* Schelde, or Eſcaut, *Moſa* Maes or Meuſe, both riſing in *France* and running through the *Netherlands* into the *German* Ocean; the *Rhodanus* Rhoſne, which riſing in the Borders of *Switzerland*, and running through the *Lacus Lemanus* Lake of *Geneva*, receives at *Lions* the *Arar* Soane, and at laſt falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea; the *Garumna* Garonne iſſuing out of the *Pyrenees*, and the *Ligeris* Loire riſing out of the *Cevenne* Mountain, and both falling into the main Ocean; the *Sequana* Seyne riſing in *Burgundy*, and at *Paris* receiving the *Matrona* Marne, and afterwards emptying itſelf into the *Engliſh* Channel.

The *Mare Gallicum* of the Antients was that Part of the *Mediterranean* Sea which waſhes *Languedoc* and *Provence*, and is now diſtinguiſh'd by two Names; that which waſhes *Languedoc* being called the *Gulf of Lions*; that which waſhes *Provence*, the Sea of *Marſeilles*, or *Provence*. The *Oceanus Gallicus* was that Part of the main Ocean which waſhes the Weſtern Coaſt of *France*, where lay the Province of *Aquitania*; whence it was frequently called alſo *Oceanus Aquitanicus*, as it is now-a-days the Sea of *Guienna* or *Gaſcony*, from the Provinces of thoſe Names lying in old *Aquitania*. The *Fretum Gallicum* was that, which is now called the *Straits* of *Calais* by the *French*, of *Dover* by the *Engliſh*, as lying between thoſe two Towns. It was alſo called *Fretum Morinorum* from the *Morini* a neighbouring People of *Gallia Belgica*, and *Fretum Britannicum* from the Iſle *Britannia* lying on the oppoſite Side of it; which together with the reſt of the *Britiſh* Iſles comes next to be deſcribed.

CHAP. VI.

Of the BRITISH ISLES.

IN the Northern Ocean over-againſt *France* and *Germany* lies a Body of Iſlands, which, as they were antiently called *Inſulæ Britannicæ*, ſo ſtill go under the common Name of the *Britiſh Iſles*. Among theſe there are two much larger than any of the reſt, one known now by the Name of *Great-Britain*, lying neareſt to the European Continent; the other by the Name of *Ireland*, lying Weſt of the former.

Great-Britain (antiently called *Albion*, *Britannia Magna*, and by way of Eminency ſimply *Britannia*) may now be beſt diſtinguiſh'd into three general Parts, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*; of theſe *England* and *Scotland* were two diſtinct Kingdoms before the late Union into one Kingdom. The Principality of *Wales* was ſeveral Ages afore united to the Kingdom of *England*. *England* is bounded Northward with *Scotland*, Eaſtward with the *German Ocean*, which parts it from *Germany*; Southward with the *Engliſh Channel*, which divides it from *France*; and Weſtward with *Wales* and the *Iriſh Sea*, by which it is ſeparated from *Ireland*.

England may be divided into (*y*) three general Parts, Northern, Middle, and Southern, which all together contain 40 Counties or Shires.

(*y*) There is another general Diviſion of *England* into ſix Judiciary Circuits, *viz.* Home Circuit, containing the Counties of Hertfordſhire, Eſſex, Kent, Surrey and Suſſex; Weſtern Circuit, containing Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Dorſetſhire, Somerſetſhire, Devonſhire and Cornwall; Oxford Circuit, containing Berkſhire, Oxfordſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Monmouthſhire, Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, Worceſterſhire; Norfolk Circuit, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire; Midland Circuit, containing Warwickſhire, Northamptonſhire, Lincolnſhire, Rutlandſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Nottinghamſhire,

ſhire, Derbyſhire; Northern Circuit, containing Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, Biſhoprick of Durham and Northumberland: Middleſex and Cheſhire are not included within any Circuit, the former on account of the Nearneſs of its Parts to *London*, which is ſeated within it, the latter as being a County Palatine.

There is another Diviſion of *England* in reſpect of its Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction into Provinces and Dioceſſes. The Provinces are two, namely

The Province of Canterbury in which are contained 22 Dioceſes or Biſhopricks, *viz.*

The Dioceſe of	Canterbury	E. part of Kent.
	Rocheſter	W. part of Kent.
	London	Eſſex, Middleſex, and part of Hertfordſhire.
	Chicheſter	Suſſex.
	Wincheſter	Hampſhire, Surrey, and Iſle of Wight, with Guernſey and Jerſey.
	Saliſbury	Wiltſhire and Berkſhire.
	Briſtol	Dorſetſhire with Briſtol.
	Exeter	Devonſhire and Cornwall.
	Bath and Wells	Somerſetſhire.
	Glouceſter	Glouceſterſhire.
	Worceſter	Worceſterſhire and part of Warwickſhire.
	Hereford	Herefordſhire and part of Shropſhire, Radnorſhire and Montgomeryſhire.
	Litchfield and Coventry	Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, and the other part of Warwickſhire, with part of Shropſhire.
	Lincoln	Lincolnſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, and the other part of Hertfordſhire.
	Ely	Cambridgeſhire with the Iſle of Ely.
	Norwich	Norfolk and Suffolk.
	Oxford	Oxfordſhire.
	Peterburrough	Northamptonſhire and Rutlandſhire.
	St. Aſaph	Part of Flintſhire, Denbighſhire, Merionethſhire, Montgomeryſhire, and Shropſhire.
	Bangor	Caernarvonſhire, Angleſey, part of Denbighſhire, and Merionethſhire.
	Meneu or St. Davids	Pembrokeſhire, Caerdiganſhire, Caermarthenſhire.
	Landaff	Glamorganſhire, Monmouthſhire, Brecknockſhire, and ſome part of Radnorſhire.

The

The Province of York, within which are five Dioceſes.

The Dioceſe of { York, Chester, Durham, Carliſle, Sodor or Man } Containing { Yorkſhire (all but the N. W. part of it, called Richmondſhire) and Nottinghamſhire. / Cheſhire, Richmondſhire, Lancaſhire, part of Cumberland, Flintſhire, Denbighſhire. / The Biſhoprick of Durham, and Northumberland. / Part of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland. / The Iſle of Man. }

It may not be unuſeful to ſubjoyn alſo in this Place the Extent of each of the ſeven Kingdoms erected here by the Saxons, commonly ſtyled the Saxon Heptarchy.

The Kingdom of Kent contain'd Kent.

The Kingdom of South-Saxons contain'd Suſſex and Surrey.

The Kingdom of Eaſt-Saxons contain'd { Eſſex, Middleſex, Part of Hertfordſhire. }

The Kingdom of Eaſt-Angles contain'd { Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire. }

The Kingdom of Mercia contain'd { The reſt of Hertfordſh. | Bedfordſhire, | Huntingdonſhire, | Northamptonſhire, | Buckinghamſhire, | Oxfordſhire, | Glouceſterſh. | Hereford ſh. | Worceſterſh. | Warwickſh. | Leiceſterſh. | Rutlandſh. | Lincolnſhire, | Nottinghamſh. | Derbyſhire, | Staffordſhire, | Shropſhire, | Cheſhire. }

The K. of Northumberland contain'd { Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, | Northumberland, South Scotland to the Fryth of Edenburgh. }

The K. of W. Saxons contain'd { Berkſhire, Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, | Dorſetſhire, Devonſhire, Cornwall. }

It

It may not be unacceptable to add here a Catalogue of the Towns in *England* and *Wales* that ſend Members to the Engliſh Parliament, *viz.*

In Bedfordſhire,
Bedford.
In Berks,
Windſor,
Reading,
Wallingford,
Abingdon.
In Bucks,
Buckingham,
Chipping Wincomb,
Aileſbury,
Agmondeſham,
Wendover,
Great Marlow,
In Cambridgeſhire,
Univerſity of Cambridge,
Town of Cambridge.
In Cheſhire,
Cheſter City.
In Cornwall,
Lanceſton,
Leſkard,
Leſtwithiel,
Truro,
Bodmin,
Helſton,
Saltaſh,
Camelford,
Weſtlow,
Grampound,
Eaſtlow,
Penryn,
Tregony,
Boſſigney,
St. Ives,
Foway,
St. German,
St. Michael,
Newport,
St. Mawes,
Callington.
Cumberland,
Carliſle,
Cockermouth,

Derbyſhire.
Derby Town.
Devonſhire,
Exeter City,
Totneſs,
Plymouth,
Okehampton,
Barnſtaple,
Plympton,
Honiton,
Taviſtock,
Aſhburton,
{ Clifton,
{ Dartmouth,
{ Hardnes,
Beralſton,
Tiverton.
Dorſetſhire,
Poule,
Dorcheſter,
Lyme-Regis,
Weymouth,
Melcomb-Regis,
Bridport,
Shaftſbury,
Wareham,
Corfe-Caſtle.
Durham,
Durham City.
Eſſex,
Colcheſter,
Malden,
Harwich.
Glouceſterſhire,
Glouceſter City,
Cirenceſter,
Tewkſbury.
Herefordſhire,
Hereford City,
Lemſter,
Weobly.
Hertfordſhire,
St. Albans,
Hertford.
Huntingdonſhire,

Huntingdon.
Kent,
Canterbury City,
Rocheſter City,
Maidſtone,
Queenborough.
Lancaſhire,
Lancaſter,
Preſton,
Newton,
Wigan,
Clithero,
Leverpoole.
Leiceſterſhire,
Leiceſter.
Lincolnſhire,
Lincoln City,
Boſton,
Great Grimſby,
Stamford,
Grantham.
Middleſex,
Weſtminſter City,
London City,
Monmouthſhire,
Monmouth.
Norfolk,
Norwich City,
Lyn-Regis,
Great Yarmouth,
Thetford,
Caſtleriſing.
Northamptonſhire,
Peterborough City,
Northampton,
Brackley,
Higham-Ferrars.
Northumberland,
New-Caſtle on Tyne,
Morpeth,
Berwick on Tweed.
Nottinghamſhire,
Nottingham,
Eaſt-Retford,
Newark on Trent.

Oxon,
University of Oxon,
City of Oxon,
New Woodstock,
Banbury.
Salop,
Salop Town,
Bridgnorth,
Ludlow,
Great Wenlock,
Bishop's Castle.
Somersetshire.
Bristol City,
Bath City,
Wells City,
Taunton,
Bridgwater,
Minehead,
Ilcester,
Milburn-Port.
Southamptonshire,
Winchester City,
Southampron,
Portsmouth,
Yarmouth,
Petersfield,
Medena,
Stockbridge,
Newton,
Christ-Church,
Lymington,
Whitchurch,
Andover.
Staffordshire,
Litchfield City,
Stafford,
Newcastle under Lyne,
Tamworth.
Suffolk,
Ipswich,
Dunwich,
Orford,
Alborough,
Sudbury,
Fye,
St. Edmundsbury.

Surrey,
Southwark,
Blechingly,
Rygate,
Guilford,
Gatton,
Haslemere.
Sussex.
Chichester City,
Horsham,
Midhurst,
Lewes,
New Shoreham,
Bramber,
Steyning,
East-Grimsted,
Arundel.
Warwickshire,
Coventry City,
Warwick.
Westmoreland,
Appleby
Wiltshire,
New Sarum City,
Wilton,
Downeton,
Hindon,
Heytesbury,
Westbury,
Calne,
Devises,
Chippenham,
Malmesbury,
Cricklade,
Great Bedwin
Lurgershall,
Old Sarum,
Wooten Basset,
Marleborough.
Worcestershire,
Droitwich,
Worcester City,
Evesham,
Bewdley.
Yorkshire,
York City,

Kingston upon Hull,
Knaresborough,
Scarborough,
Rippon,
Richmond,
Heydon,
Boroughbrigg,
Malton,
Thirsk,
Aldborough,
Beverley,
Northallerton,
Pontefract.
Cinque-Ports,
Port of Hastings,
Winchelsea,
Rye,
New Rumney,
Port of Hyeth,
Port of Dover,
Port of Sandwick,
Port of Seaford.
Wales.
Anglesey,
Beaumaris.
Brecon,
Brecon Town.
Cardigan,
Cardigan Town.
Carmarthen,
Carmarthen Town.
Carnarvon,
Carnarvon Town.
Denbigh,
Denbigh Town.
Flint,
Flint Town.
Glamorgan,
Cardiffe Town.
Montgomery.
Montgomery Town.
Pembroke,
Haverford-West.
Pembroke Town.
Radnor,
New Radnor.

The Counties of Rutland in England, and Merioneth in Wales, have neither of them any Town that send Members to Parliament.

The

The whole Number of the foregoing Cities and Burroughs together with the two Univerſities, amounts to 218.

Of which London ſends Repreſentatives	4
Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdley, Higham-Ferrars, and Monmouth in England, together with the 12 Burroughs in Wales, ſend each of them one, which make up	17
The remaining 200 Places ſend each of them two, which make in all	400
Beſides which, the 40 Counties in England ſend each two Repreſentatives, and the 12 Counties in Wales ſend each one, which make in all	92
Therefore the whole Number of Members choſen by the Commons of *England* as their Repreſentatives, and which before the late Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, did compoſe the *Lower* Houſe of the *Engliſh* Parliament, amount to	513
To which Number, ſince the aforeſaid Union, there are added 45 Members choſen by the Commons of *Scotland* as their Repreſentatives	45
So that the whole Number of Members which now compoſe the *Lower* Houſe of Parliament of *Great-Britain* amount to	558

The Northern part of *England* contains ſix Counties or Shires.

On the E. Coaſt from N. to S.	Northumberland	C.T.	New-Caſtle, Berwick.
	Durham		Durham.
	Yorkſhire		York, Hull, Hallifax.
On the W. Coaſt from N. to S.	Cumberland	C.T.	Carliſle, Ierby.
	Weſtmoreland		Appleby, Kendal
	Lancaſhire		Lancaſter, Manchester, Leverpool.

The middle Part of *England* contains 24 Counties or Shires.

On the E. Coaſt from N. to S.	Lincolnſhire	C.T.	Lincoln, Stanford, Boſton.
	Norfolk		Norwich, Yarm. Lynn.
	Suffolk		Ipſwich, S. Edmundſbury.
	Eſſex		Colcheſt. Chelmsf. Mald.
On the W. joyning to Wales from N. to S.	Cheſhire	C.T.	Cheſter.
	Shropſhire		Shrewſbury, Ludlow.
	Herefordſhire		Hereford.
	Monmouthſhire		Monmouth, Chepſtow.

Between

Between Lincoln E. Cheſhire and Shropſhire W.	N	Nottinghamſhire	C.T.	Nottingham, Newark.
		Derbyſhire		Derby.
	S.	Staffordſhire		Litchfield, Stafford.
		Leiceſterſh.		Leiceſter.
		Rutlandſhire		Okeham.
Between Norfolk and Suffolk E. and Hereford ſhire W.		Cambridgeſhire		Cambridge, Ely.
		Huntingdonſhire		Huntingdon.
		Bedfordſhire		Bedford, Dunſtable.
		Northamptonſhire		Northampton, Peterbor.
		Warwickſhire		Coventry, Warwick.
		Worceſterſhire		Worceſter.

Between Eſſex E. Monmouth W. the four laſt upon Thames	Hertfordſhire	C.T.	Hertford, St. Albans.
	Middleſex		LONDON.
	Buckinghamſh.		Buckingham.
	Oxfordſhire		Oxford.
	Glouceſterſhire		Glouceſter.

The South Part of *England* contains 10 Counties or Shires,

Between the Channel and Thames	Kent	C.T.	Canterbury, Rocheſter, Dover.
	Surrey		Guildford.
	Suſſex		Chicheſter, Lewes.
	Berkſhire		Reading, Windſor.
	Hampſhire		Wincheſter, Southampton.
			Portſmouth.
	Wiltſhire		Saliſbury, Marlborough.
Between the Channel and Severn Sea.	Somerſetſhire		Briſtol, Bath, Wells.
	Dorſetſhire		Dorcheſter, Weymouth.
	Devonſhire		Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth.
	Cornwall		Launceſton, Falmouth.

WALES is bounded by the Sea, ſave only to the Eaſt, where it joyns to *England*. It is divided into two general Parts, containing together 12 Counties or Shires, *viz.*

N. Wales containing ſix Counties	Flintſhire	C.T.	Flint, S. Aſaph.
	Denbighſhire		Denbigh.
	Montgomeriſh.		Montgomery, Welſhpool.
	Angleſey Iſle		Beaumaris, Holyhead.
	Caernarvonſh.		Caernarvon, Conway, Bangor.
	Merionethſhire		Harlech

S. Wales containing six Counties	Radnorshire	C. T.	Radnor.
	Brecknockshire		Brecknock, Bualth.
	Glamorganshire		Caerdiff, Llandaff.
	Caerdiganshire		Caerdigan.
	Caermarthensh.		Caermarthen.
	Pembrokeshire		Pembroke, St. David.

SCOTLAND is washed by the Sea on all sides, excepting the South, where it borders on *England*. It is divided into two general Parts, North-*Scotland*, or Highland, beyond the River *Tay*, South-*Scotland*, or Lowland, behither the River *Tay*, both together containing 35 Counties.

North-*Scotland* contains 13 Counties, among which are *Caithness*, *Straithnavern*, *Ross*, *Murray*, *Perth*, (z) *Braid-Albin*. The most remarkable Places are Old and New *Aberdeen* in *Murray* County, *Wick* in *Caithness*, *Brechin* and *Dundee* in *Angus*.

South-*Scotland* contains 22 Counties, some of which are *Argile*, *Fife*, *Galloway*, *Lothien*. The Chief Towns are *Edenburg* (Capital of all *Scotland*, lying in the County of *Lothien*) St. *Andrews* in *Fife*, *Glascow* in *Glydesdale*, *Dunbarton* in *Lenox*, *Ayre* in *Kile*.

After the present Divisions of *Great Britain* follow the ancient Divisions thereof among its several People, *viz.*

In Cornwall and Devonsh.	*Danmonii* Ch. T.		*Isca Danmoniorum* Exeter, *Voluba* Falmouth, *Uzella* Lestuthiel, *Tamara* Tamerton, *Moridunum* Seaton.

(z) These Parts are inhabited by a sort of People commonly called Highlandmen, or Highlanders, who being the true Race of the antient Scots, speak Irish, and call themselves Albinnich. They wear Plaids, *i. e.* striped Mantles of divers Colours, with their Hair thick and long, living by Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, *&c.* They are divided into Families which they call Clanns. (See *Camb Brit.* p. 933, 934.) Further, it is commonly thought that from the aforemention'd Names of Albin and Albinnich or Albanic, the Name of *Albania* antiently given to the North Part of this Isle was deriv'd.

In

In Dorſetſhire	*Duro-triges* Ch. T.	*Durnovaria* Dorcheſter, *Vindogladia* Winborn.
In Somerſetſh. Wiltſ. and N. part of Hampſh.	*Belgæ* Ch. T.	*Aquæ Solis* Bath, *Iſchalis* Ivelcheſter, *Verlucio* Werminſter, *Cunetio* Marlborough, *Sorbiodunum* Old Sarum, *Brage* Broughton *Venta Belgarum* Wincheſter.
In Berks	*Atrebatii* Ch. T.	*Galleva* Wallingford, *Spinæ* Spene by Newbury.
In Surrey, Suſſex, and S. part of Hampſh.	*Regni* Ch. T.	*Noviomagus* † Woodcot, or Hollow-wood-hill in Kent, *Clauſentum* the old Town near Southampton, *Portus magnus* Portcheſter, *Portus Adurni* Ederington.
In Kent	*Cantii* Ch. T.	*Durovernum* Canterbury, *Vagniacæ* Maidſtone, *Durobrovæ* Rocheſter, *Durolenum* Leneham, *Regulbium* Reculver, *Rutupiæ* Richborough, *Dubris* Dover, *Portus Lemanis* Stutfall Caſtle near Hyth, *Anderida* Newenden.
In Middleſex and Eſſex.	*Trinobantes* Ch. T.	*Londinium* London, *Sulloniacæ* † Brockley-hill, *Durolitum* Leyton, *Cæſaromagus* Dunmow or Burghſted near Brentwood, *Canonium* Chelmsford or Writtle, *Camalodunum* Malden, *Colonia* Colcheſter, *Ad Anſam*, Wittam or nigh Coggeſhall, *Othonu* Ithanceſter †.
In Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonſh.	*Iceni* Ch. T.	*Venta Icenorum* Caſter, *Garianonum* Burg-Caſtle, *Sitomagus* Thetford, *Combretonium* Bretenham, *Villa Fauſtini* St. Edmundſbury, *Iciani* Ichborough, *Brannodunum* Brancaſter, *Durobrivæ* Dornford and Caſtor, *Duroſiponte* Godmancheſter, *Camboritum* Grantceſter.
In Bucks, Hartford and Bedfordſhire	*Cattieuchlani* Ch. T.	*Verulamium* † Verulam by St. Albans, *Pontes* Colebrook, *Durocobrivæ* † near Redborn below Flamſted, *Salinæ* Salnedy and Cheſterfield, *Magiovinium* Dunſtable, *Lactodorum* Stony-Stratford.
In Glocester and Oxford	*Dobuni* Ch. T.	*Glevum* Glouceſter, *Durocornovium* or *Corinium* Cyrenceſter, *Trajectus* Oldbury, *Albone* Alving.

In

In Heref. Monm. Radnor. Breckn. and Glamorgan	*Silures* Ch. T.	*Iſca Silurum* Caerleon, *Venta Silurum* Caerwent, *Bovium* Boverton, *Nidum* Neath, *Burrium* Uſke, *Gobannium* Abergavenny, *Bleſtium* Old Town, *Aricinium* Kenchester, *Magos* Old Radnor, *Bullæum* Bualth; *Leucarum* Lochor.
In Carm. Pembroke and Card.	*Dimetæ* Ch. T.	*Maridunum* Caermarthen; *Lovantium* Lhanio.
In Flint. Den. Mer. Montg. and Carnarv.	*Ordevices* C. T.	*Segontium* nigh Carnarvon, *Conovium* Caerhean nigh Conway, *Dictum* Diganvi Caſtle, *Varis* Bodvari, *Leonis Caſtrum* Holt, *Mediolanum* Meivod, *Maglona* Machynlheth.
In Cheſh. Shropſh. Staffordſh Warwick. and Worc.	*Cornavii* Ch. T.	*Deva* Cheſter, *Condate* Congleton, *Bonium* Bangor, *Rutunium* Routon, *Uriconium* Wroxeter, *Uſocona* Okenyate, *Pennocrucium* Penkridge or Stretton, ſomewhat lower on the old Road, *Etocetum* Wall, *Mandueſſedum* Manchester, *Præſidium* Warwick, *Branonium* Worceſter.
In Linc. Nottingh. Derbyſh. Leiceſt. Rutland. Northamptonſhire.	*Coritani* Ch. T.	*Lindum* Lincoln, *Agelocum* Littleburrow, *Crocolana* Ancaſter, *Ad pontem* Paunton, *Margidunum* Market-Overton, *Gauſennæ* Briggeaſterton, *Vernometum* Burrow-hill near Burrow, *Rate* Leiceſter, *Bennones* about High-Croſs and Cleybrook, *Bannavenna* Wedon, *Tripontium* Torceſter.
E. Riding of Yorkſh.	*Pariſi* Ch. T.	*Petuaria* Beverly. *Prætorium* Petrington.
In Yorkſhire, Lancaſh. Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, and Biſhopr. of Durham	*Brigantes* Ch. T.	*Eboracum* York, *Derventio* Auldby, *Delgovitia* Wighton, *Danum* Doncaſter, *Cambodunum* Almondbury, *Legeolium* Caſtleford, *Olicana* Ilkely, *Calcaria* Tadcaſter or Newtonkinie near the other, *Iſurium* Aldburrough, *Cataractanium* Caterick, *Lavatræ* about Bowes, *Mancunium* Manchester, *Ribodunum* Ribleſter, *Longovicum* Lancaſter, *Bremetonacum* Overburrow, *Aballaba* Appleby, *Veteræ* Burg under Stanmore, *Gallatum* Whelpcaſtle near Kerbythore, *Amboglana* Ambleſide, *Morbicum* Moreſby, *Volantium* Elenborough, *Arbia* Jerby, *Caſtra Exploratorum* Old Carliſle, *Luguvallium* Carliſle, *Blatum Bulgium* Bulneſs, *Olenacum* Linſtock, *Bremeturacum* Brampton, *Congavata* Roſe-Caſtle, *Petriana* Old Perith, *Vinovium* Binchester, *Condercum* Cheſter on the Street, *Gabroſentum* Gateſhead by New-Caſtle.

In Northumberland } *Ottadini* Ch. T. { *Axelodunum* Hexham, *Curia* Corbridg, *Protolitia* Prudbow, *Alone* Old Town, *Tinnocellum* Tinmouth, *Vindomora* Walls-end, *Segedanum* Seghill, *Glanoventa* † on R. Wensbeck not far rrom Morpeth, or Glenweit near Caervorran, *Vindolana* Old Winchester, *Silurnum* Scilcester, *Gallana* Wallwick, *Habitancum* Risingham, *Bremenium* Rochester, *Borcovicus* Berwick.

Between R. Tweed and Eden. Frith } *Gadeni* Ch. T. { *Alata Castra* Edenburg, *Colania* Coldingham, *Lindum* Linlithquo, *Victoria* Caer Guidi † in Inchkeith I.

Between Solw. and Clyde Fr } *Selgovæ* Ch. T. { *Corda* † on Lake Loughcure, *Carbantorigum* Caerlaverock, *Uzellum* † on R. Euse.

i. e. *Itunæ & Glottæ æstuaria* } *Novantes* Ch. T. { *Leucopibia* Withern, *Berigonium* Bargeny, *Vidogora* Ayre.

On the R. Giotta to Germ. Oc. } *Damnii* Ch. T. { *Coria* Camelot, *Alauna* Alway, *Randvara* Reinfraw.

In North-Scotland } *Caledonii* largely taken comprehended the { *Caledonii* properly so called in Braid-Albin and Argyle; *Vernicones* in Perth and Angus, Chief T. *Alectum* Dundee, *Orrhea* Fortair; *Taizalli* in Buquhan, Chief T. *Devana* Old Aberdeen; *Vacomagi* in Murray, Chief T. *Banatia* Bean-Castle; *Cantæ* in Rosse, *Gatini* in Caithness; *Cornabii* in Strathnavern; *Cerones* in Assintshire; *Creones* in Lochquaber; *Epidii* in Cantir.

These seem to have been the general Denominations under which (about the Time when Ptolemy writ his Geography) were comprehended all the People of this Isle, howsoever distinguish'd otherwise by more peculiar Names, some of which occur in Authors, as the *Ancalites*, *Bibroci*, and *Segontiaci*, &c. mention'd by Cæsar, the *Cangi*, &c. by Tacitus, of which the two last were comprehended under the *Belgæ*, the (*a*) *Cangi*

(*a*) See Dr. *Gibson*'s Edition of *Camden*'s *Britannia*, pag. 67. with the additional Notes.

being

being ſeated probably in part of Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, and the *Segontiaci* in the Hundred of Holeſhot on the North Edge of Hampſhire, their Chief Town being *Vendonum* now Silceſter. The *Bibroci* probably liv'd in the Hundred of Bray in Berkſhire, and ſo were comprehended under the *Atrebates*; as the *Ancalites* (commonly placed about Henly in Oxfordſhire) were under the *Dobuni*.

As for the *Picti* and *Scoti* mention'd by Roman Authors, under the former Denomination were comprehended all thoſe aforemention'd People, as inhabited the (*b*) North part of the Iſle, and never ſubmitted themſelves to the Roman Power. By the *Scoti* it hath been thought, that the Romans underſtood the Inhabitants of Ireland; but (*c*) Sir Robert Sibbald is of Opi-

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(*b*) That the Picts did in general inhabit the North Parts of this Iſle ſeems on all Hands to be agreed upon; but as to the particular Tract they were poſſeſſed of in thoſe Parts, there is not ſuch an Agreement among Authors. Mr. Camden makes the *Picti* to have been the ſame with the *Caledonii*, and accordingly confines them within the Northern Parts of Scotland lying above Graham's Dike, and underſtands the *Dicaledonii* and *Vecturiones* mention'd by Ammianus Marcellinus, to be a Diviſion of the Picts, the former denoting ſuch as liv'd in the Weſtern Parts of *Caledonia*, the latter ſuch as lived in the Eaſtern Parts, ſuppos'd by the forementionid Author to be the ſame that are corruptly called by Ptolemy *Vernicones*. Others ſeem to make the *Picti* a diſtinct People from the *Caledonii*, and place them in the South Parts of Scotland, wherein they ſuppoſe them to ſucceed the *Vecturiones*, who were a diſtinct People from the *Vernicones* of Ptolemy. Now (whatever becomes of the Original of the Picts) as to their Situation, both the foremention'd Opinions ſeem reconcileable, allowance being made for Diverſity of Time. For the Picts being on all Hands agreed to be ſuch as did not ſubmit themſelves to the Roman Power, Mr. Camden's Opinion will hold true, if conſider'd with reference to that time, when the Roman Conqueſts were carried as far as Graham's Dike; but when that Station was quitted by them, and the Romans retreated as far back as to the Picts Wall, it is highly probable that the Picts took immediate Poſſeſſion of what the Romans had relinquiſh'd; and conſequently the other Opinion will hold good, in reference to the time, when the Picts Wall was the Boundary of *Britannia Romana*.

(*c*) See Sir Robert Sibbald's Treatiſe on the *Thule* of the Antients, beginning *pag.* 1089. of the forementionid Edition of Camden's *Britannia*.

nion, that they ſo called the Inhabitants of the North-Weſt part of Scotland, and that this Tract was what they called *Juverna* or *Ierne*; as the North-Eaſt part of Scotland was their *Thule*.

But beſides the foregoing Diviſion of this Iſland among its ſeveral People, there were other Diviſions thereof made by the Romans, who diſtinguiſhed as much of it as was under them, and reduc'd into the Form of a Province, firſt into two Parts, *viz. Britannia* ſuperior to the South, and inferior to the North; then into three Parts, *viz. Maxima Cæſarienſis*, containing all (*d*) above the Humber; *Britannia Prima* containing all South of it, excepting *Britannia Secunda* containing Wales; and laſtly into five Parts, *Britannia Prima* between the Channel and the River Thames and Severn Sea; *Britannia Secunda* the ſame with Wales; *Flavia Cæſarienſis* between the Thames and the Humber; *Maxima Cæſarienſis* from the Humber to the Tine or (*e*) Picts Wall; *Valentia* from the Tine to Graham's Dike. All above Graham's Dike is called by Tacitus *Caledonia*.

Mountains of chief Note in this Iſland are, Snowden in Caernarvonſhire reckon'd the higheſt in all Wales, and M. *Grampius* Grantzbain-Hills in the North of Scotland.

The chief Rivers in England are, *Thameſis* the Thames, *Sabrina* the Severn, *Abus* the Humber; the laſt being rather an Arm of the Sea, into which many Rivers empty themſelves, the chief of which is the Trent. In Scotland *Deva* the Dee, *Taus* the Tay, *Glotta* the Clyde, *Nodius* the

(*d*) See Camden's *Britannia*, *pag.* 164, 165. of the Edition aforemention'd.

(*e*) This famous Wall, which was generally the Boundary of the Roman Conqueſts in this Iſland, was called by the antient Latin Writers, *Vallum Barbaricum*, *Prætentura* and *Clauſura*. 'Tis called by Dio Διαλείχισμα, by Herodian Χῶμα, by Antoninus, Caſſiodorus and others, ſimply *Vallum*, by Bede *Murus*, by the Britains *Gaul-ſever*, *Gal-ſever* and *Mur-ſever*, by the Scots *Scottiſh-waith*, by the Engliſh and thoſe that live about it the *Picts Wall*, or the *Pehits Wall*, alſo the *Keep Wall*, and by way of Eminence the *Wall*.

Nick.

Nid. Of theſe the Thames, Humber, Tay and Lee, empty themſelves into the German Ocean; the Severn into the *Sabrinæ Æſtuarium* Briſtol Channel; the Clyde and Nid into the Iriſh Sea.

IReland (antiently called *Iris*, *Ierne*, *Juverna*, *Hibernia*, and by Ptolemy *Britannia Parva* in reſpect of *Albion* call'd by him, as has been ſaid, *Britannia Magna*) is the ſecond in Extent among the Britiſh Iſles lying to the Weſt of Great-Britain, and divided into four larger Parts or Provinces, containing together thirty two Counties, *viz.*

Ulſter to the N. containing 10 Counties, Ch. T.	Londonderry, Knockfergus or Carickfergus, Belfaſt, Down or Down Patrick, Dunnagal on the Coaſt; Armagh, Dungannon, Iniſkilling in the inland Part.
Leinſter E. containing 11 Counties, Ch. T.	DUBLIN, Wicklo, Arcklo, Wexford or Weiſford on the Coaſt; Kildare, Longford, Kilkenny in the inland Part.
Connaught W. containing five Counties, Ch. T.	Galway, Slego on the Coaſt; Tuam, Roſcommon, Killelow, Athlone, in the inland Parts.
Munſter S. containing ſix Counties, Ch. T.	Limerick, Clare on the River Shannon; Cork, Kingſale, Youghill, Waterford on the Coaſt; Caſhel in the inland Part.

This Iſle in Ptolemy's Time was inhabited by theſe following People, *viz.*

In Ulſter	*Rhobogii* with the *Venicnii* along the N. Coaſt. *Erdini* to the N. W. below the *Venicnii*. *Darni* to the N. E. below the *Robogdii*. *Voluntii* below the *Darni*, down to the River *Bovinda* Boyne.
In Leinſter	*Blani* or *Eblani*, Chief Town, *Eblana* Dublin. *Cauci* W. of the *Eblani* and S. about Wicklo. *Menapii*, Chief Town *Menapia* Wexford. *Brigantes* (*f*) about the River *Burgus* Barrow.

(*f*) Mr. Camden ſeems to be of Opinion, that the true Name of theſe People was rather *Birgantes*, as being taken from the River *Birgus*, about which they were ſeated.

In Connaught
- *Nagnatæ* about Slego, Chief Town *Nagnata.*
- *Auteri* about Tuam, or middle Part of Connaught.
- *Gangani* about Galway and Clare.

In Munſter
- *Luceni*
- *Velabri*
- *Uterini* or *Inverni*, Chief Town *Ivernis*

} on Weſt Coaſt.

- *Vodiæ* } In the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick.
- *Coriondi* }

Beſides the antient Towns already ſet down, there are mention'd by Ptolemy theſe following, *viz.* In the Province of Leinſter *Regia*, ſuppos'd to have ſtood not far from the Lake *Lough-Regith*, through which the River *Senus* Shannon paſſes, *Macolicum* Malc higher on the ſame River, *Reba* Reban, *Laberus* Killair: In the Province of Ulſter *Dunum*-Down, *Rigia altera* ſuppos'd to have ſtood where now is St. Patrick's Purgatory. As for *Ivernis* mention'd above, as the Chief Town of the *Iverni* or *Uterini*, it was ſituated on the River *Ivernus* or *Iernus*, now thought to be the River *Maire*, and is judged to be the ſame with preſent Dunkeran.

The Rivers of chief Note in this Iſland are, *Senus* the Shannon, *Birgus* the Barrow, *Bovinda* the Boyne.

THE moſt remarkable of the leſſer Britiſh Iſles are theſe, *viz.*

On the Weſt of England
- Scilly Iſles over-againſt the Lands-end or *Prom. Bolerium* in Cornwal. Theſe are ſuppos'd to be the Iſle *Silures* of Solinus, the *Sigdeles* of Antoninus, and the *Caſſiterides* and *Heſperides* of the Greeks.
- Ramſey Iſle, *Silimnus* or *Limnus* over-againſt St. David's Point, called by the Romans *Promontorium Octopitarum* or *Verginium*, in Pembrokeſhire.
- Eardſey Iſle by Cape Lhyn or *Langanum Promontorium* in Caernarvonſhire. This Iſle ſeems to be the *Hedros* of Ptolemy, *Andros* of Pliny, and *Andium* of Antoninus.
- Angleſey Iſle, the *Mona* of Tacitus, which has been already mention'd in North-Wales.
- Iſle of Man over-againſt Lancaſhire. This is the *Mona* mention'd by Cæſar, and is by Ptolemy call'd *Monoœda*, by Pliny *Monapia*.

On

On the West of Scotland { The W. Isles *Ebude* Isle, (g) reckon'd about 300, the Chief of which are { Harray-Lewis / Wyst } suppos'd by Ortelius to be the old { *Ebuda Orientalis.* / *Ebuda Occidentalis.* }
Sky *Ricina* according to Ortelius, but according to Camden *Ebuda Orientalis*, as Harray-Lewis was *Ebuda Occidentalis.*
Mull *Meleos.*
Ila *Epidium.*
Arran *Glotta* reckoned among the Counties of Scotland. }

On the N. of Scotland { Orkney Isle (*h*) *Orcades*, of which there are but 26 inhabited, the Chief of them being { Mainland *Pomona.* / Hoy *Oretis.* / Faira *Dumna.* }
Schetland Isles, so called from the greatest of them, which is suppos'd by Mr Camden to be the *Thule* of the Antients, at least of Ptolemy. }

Near or at the Mouth of the River Thames { Canvey Isle, *Covennos* or *Caunos* in Essex. / Sheppy Isle, *Toliapis* / Thanet Isle, *Thanatos* } in Kent.

On the South of England { Wight Isle, *Vectis* South of Hampshire, of which it is reckoned a Part. / Guernsey Isle, *Sarnia* / Jersey Isle, *Cæsarea* } C. T. { S. Peters / S. Hilaries } on the Coast of Normandy.

In the last Place it is to be observ'd, that the Sea about the British Isles, and all along as far as to Spain, was sometimes comprehended by the Antients under the Name of *Oceanus Britannicus*, which properly taken was confin'd between the Rhine and *Prom. Gobæum*, or that Head of Land which shoots out into the Sea

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(g) These Isles are called also *Betioricæ*, and *Hebrides.* The Scotch call them *Inch-gall.* Pliny reckons them in all 30, and Solinus with Ptolemy, and some others five. Mr. Camden tells us, that in his time they were commonly, though erroneously, thought to be no more than 44. See Camd. Brit. p. 1070, 1071.

(*h*) Ptolemey reckons them to be 30 in Number, Pliny 40. See Camd. Brit. p. 1073, 1074.

Antient Names omitted in the Map for want of convenient room, *Æstica* Netherby in Cumberland, *Brovoniacum* Brougham in Westmorland, *Magna* Chester on the Wall, *Hunnum* Seavenshale, *Pons Ælii* Pont Eland, *Boricus* Borwick in Northumberland.

at the West End of Bretagne in France. The narrowest Part of this Ocean was the Old *Fretum Britannicum*, called by Tacitus *Fretum Oceani*; besides other Denominations taken notice of in the foregoing Chapter. *Oceanus Vergivius*, or *Verginius*, seems to have denoted antiently the Sea lying between the South Coast of Ireland, and the West Coast of England below St. David's Point, called antiently *Prom. Octopitarum*, and also *Verginium*; from which last Name this Sea took its Denomination. All that lies North of St. David's Point between England and Ireland, was more peculiarly called *Mare Hibernicum*. The Sea lying upon the North Coast of Ireland, and West Coast of Scotland, was called *Oceanus Caledonius* or *Deucaledonius*, from the *Caledonii* or *Deucaledonii* then living in the adjacent Parts of Scotland. *Oceanus Hyperboreus* lying to the North of the British Isles, and *Oceanus Germanicus* lying to the West of them, shall be spoken of hereafter in more proper Places.

CHAP. VII.

Of Antient GERMANY, RHOETIA, VINDELICIA, *and* NORICUM, *together with Present* GERMANY *and* BOHEMIA.

TO the East of the British Isles on the European Continent lies a large Country which both antiently was, and still is, called by the Name of *Germania*, or Germany. The most antient (*i*) Bounds thereof, besides the Sea, were three great Rivers, *viz.* the Rhine, the Danube, and the *Vistula* or Weyssel. Within which Extent there is now contain'd the greatest Part

(*i*) Cæsar makes the River *Mosa* or Maes to be the Boundary between Old Gaul and Germany; and Pliny makes the River *Scaldis* or Schelde to separate one from the other.

of

of Present Germany, with the Kingdom of Bohemia, Jutland in Denmark, as much of Poland as lies West of the Weyssel, and as much of the United Netherlands as lies North of the Old Channel of the Rhine. Now as Germany hath been lessened (in respect of its antient Extent) on the West of the Weyssel, so it hath been enlarg'd on the West part of the Rhine; and as it hath lost Jutland and Holland, so hath it got most of the Ground lying between the Danube and the Alpes, where were Old *Vindelicia*, *Noricum*, and part of *Rhætia*. For Germany is at present bounded Northward with the Baltick Sea and Jutland, Westward with the German Sea or Ocean, the Netherlands, Lorrain and France, Southward with Switzerland and Italy, Eastward with Turkey, Hungary, the Kingdom of Bohemia and Poland.

PResent Germany stands now divided into (*k*) nine general Parts called Circles, *viz.*

- Circle of Upper Saxony on the Baltick Sea to the N. E. containing
  - Pomerania
    - E. belonging to Brandenburgh, C. T.
      - Stetin, Stargart, Camin, Colberg.
    - W. belonging to Sweden, C. T.
      - Stralsund, Wolgast.
  - Elector of Brandenburg S. of Pomerania, Chief T.
    - Berlin, Brandenburgh, Francford on the Oder, in the Middle Marche; Custrin, Landsperg in the New Marche; Stendel in the Old Marche.
  - Saxony S. of Brandenburgh. Its chief Parts are
    - Elector Duke of Saxony, Ch. T. Wittemberg, Torgaw.
    - Misnia, Ch. T. Dresden, Lipsick, Missen.
    - Thuringia, Ch T. Erfurt, Eysenack, Jena, Gotha, Mansfeld.
  - Bishopr. of Mersburg and Naumburg, Ch. T. the same.

(*k*) Germany did some time ago contain a tenth Circle called the Circle of Burgundy, as comprehending Burgundy and all the Netherlands; which Countries are now a-days independent of the Empire of Germany.

Circle

Circle of L. Sax. W. of Up. Sax. and lying bet. the Baltick and German Sea. It contains many ſubdiviſions, of which the principal are theſe:

- Holſtein to the N. W. Ch. T.
  - Kiel belonging to the Duke of Holſtein. } In Holſtein proper.
  - Rendſburg belonging to the King of Denmark. } In Holſtein proper.
  - Gluckſtad belonging to the King of Denmark in Stormar.
  - Oldenſloe belonging to the Duke of Holſtein in Wagria.
  - Lunden belonging to the Duke of Holſtein Gottorp. } In Ditmarſe.
  - Meldorp belonging to the King of Denmark. } In Ditmarſe.
- Meckleburg E. of Holſtein on the Baltick, Ch. T. Wiſmar belonging to the Swedes, Swerin, Roſtock, Guſtrow.
- D. denominated from their Ch. Towns
  - Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Zell, Brunſwick, Wolfenbuttle, Hannover, Magdeburg.
- Princip. of Ferden } Duke of Bremen. } C. T.
  - Ferden (*l*).
  - Bremen an Imperial City.
- Biſhoprick of Hildeſheim and Principality of Halberſtad, Chief T. the ſame.
- Imperial Cities, the Chief being Hamburg on the Elbe, and Lubeck near the Baltick, both reckon'd to lie in Holſtein.

Circle of Weſtphalia South of Lower Saxony containing many ſubdiviſions, the Chief being

- Principality of Embden, Chief T. Embden.
- Counties of Oldenburg and Dalmenhorſt belonging to the King of Denmark, Chief T. the ſame.
- Principality of Minden belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg, Chief T. the ſame.
- Biſhopricks of Oſnaburgh, Munſter, Paderborn, Chief T. the ſame.
- Dukedom of Cleves belonging to the Elector of Brandenburgh, Ch T. Cleves, Weyſel on the Rhine, Duiſburg.
- D. of Berg. } bel. to El. Pal. of the Rhine, } Ch. T.
- D. of Julie's } bel. to El. Pal. of the Rhine, } Ch. T.
  - Duſſeldorp.
  - Juliers, Aix la Chapelle, or Aken an Imperial City.
- County of Marche, Chief Town Ham.
- County of Lippe, Chief Town Lippe or Lipſtad.
- Dukedom of Weſtphalia, Chief Town Arenſburg.
- Biſhoprick of Liege, reckon'd by ſome in the Netherlands, Chief Towns * Liege, Huy, Dinant. [* See the Map of the Netherlands.]

C. of

(*l*) The Territories of *Ferden* and *Bremen* did belong to the Swedes, but were taken from them in the late War, and now belong to the Elector of Hannover, tho' they ſtill ſtand with *Sweden* annext

C. of Lower Rhine S. of Westpha. C. containing these principal Parts, *viz.*

- El. Archbishopricks of
  - Mentz, Ch. T. Mentz, Bingen.
  - Triers or Treves, Ch. T. Triers or Treves, Coblentz.
  - Cologne, Ch. T. Cologne an Imperial City, Bonne.
- Electoral Palatinate of the Rhine, lying partly in the Circle of Upper, and partly in the Circle of Lower, Rhine, Ch. T. Heydelberg.

C. of Upper Rhine intermingled with the C. of Lower Rhine, and broken into many subdivisions, of which the Chief are

- Landgravi te of Hesse, Ch. T. Cassel, M rpurg.
- County of Waldeck and Principality of Hirschfeld, Ch. T. the same.
- County of Nassaw belonging to our late King William, and reckon'd by some in the Circle of Westphalia, Ch. T. Nassaw.
- County of Catzenellebogen, Ch. T. Darmstat, Catzenellebogen.
- Bishoprick of Worms, C. T. Worms an Imperial City but demolish'd.
- Bishoprick of Spire, Ch. T. Spire an Imperial City but demolished, Phi.psburgh.
- Alsace divided into { Lower, Higher, Suntgow } Ch. T. { Strasburg, Haguenaw. Colmar. Mulhausen.
- Bishoprick of Basil, so called from its once Ch. T. Basil, which now makes a Canton in Switzerland.

C. of Franconia E. of the Cs. of the Rhine. Its Chief Parts are

- Bishopricks of Wurtzburg, Bamberg, Aichstat, C. T. the same.
- Marq. of Culemback and Onspatch, C. T. the same.
- The States of the Great Master of the Teutonick Order, who (if I mistake not) is lately chosen Elector of *Treves* or *Triers*.
- Imperial Cities, the Chief being Frankford on the Neckar commonly reckon'd in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, and Nuremberg.

C. of Swabia South of Franconia, and containing these Principal Divisions

- D. of Wirtemberg, Ch. T. Stargard, Tubingen.
- Marq. of Baden, Ch. T. Baden.
- Marq. of Baden-Durlach, Ch. T. Durlach.
- Bishoprick of Constance so called from its once Chief City Constance now belonging to the Emperor.
- Bishoprick of Augsburg, Ch. T. Ausburg an Imperial City, Dillingen.
- Imperial Cities the Chief (besides Augsburg already mention'd) being Ulm, Heilbrun.
- Austrian Swabia belonging to the Emperor, Ch. T. Friburg, Brisack in Brisgaw, Nellenburg, Rhinfeld, and Constance already mention'd.

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annext to them in the Map of Sweden, *&c.* it being not worth while to prejudice the Plate to correct such small Matters, especially such notice being given otherwise of the Matter, as is sufficient.

C. of

- C. of Bavaria East to Swabia and Franconia. Its Chief Divisions are
  - Electoral
    - Dukedom of Newburg, Ch. T. the same.
    - D. of Bavaria, Ch. T. — Munick or Munchen, Ingolstad, Landshut, Straubing, Burchausen.
    - Palat. of Bavaria, Ch. T. Amberg. To which may be added the Villages of Hochstet and Blenheim, made remarkable by the Signal Victory obtained there by the Confederate Forces over the French and Bavarian Army.
    - Archbishoprick of Saltzburg, Ch. T. the same.
    - Bishopricks denominated from their Ch. T. — Ratisbon an Imperial City, Passaw, Frisingen.
- C. of Austria E. of the former divided into these Principal Parts.
  - Archduke of Austria, Ch. T. Vienna, Lintz, Newstad.
  - Stiria including — Stiria proper, Ch. T. Gratz, Pruck, Judenburg.
  - Cilley County, Ch. T. Cilley, Rain.
  - Carintha, C. T. Clagenfurt, St. Vit, Villach.
  - Carniola including — Carniola proper, Ch. T. Laubach.
  - Windishmark, Ch. T. Meuling.
  - Tyrol including — Tyrol proper, Ch. T. Inspruck, Hall.
  - Bishoprick of Brixen, Ch. T. the same.
  - Bishoprick of Trent, Ch. T. the same, reckon'd formerly in Italy.

THE Kingdom of Bohemia is bounded Northward with the Marquisate of Brandenburg and Poland, Eastward with Poland again, Southward with Hungary and Austria, Westward with the Circles of Bavaria and Upper Saxony.

It is distinguish'd into four General Parts, *viz.*

Bohemia proper,	Ch. T.	Prague, Koningratz, Leutmeritz or Leitomeritz.
Moravia,		Olmutz, Brin, Znaim.
Silesia,		Breslaw, Glogaw, Lignitz.
Lusatia,		Gorlitz, Bautzen, Soraw.

As for the remaining Countries that lie at present within the Compass of Old Germany, namely Jutland, and the West Provinces of Poland, the former shall be treated of in the Description of Denmark, the latter in the Description of the Kingdom of Poland.

THE

THE Inhabitants of Antient Germany (which was bounded by the Limits aforemention'd, and comes now to be deſcrib'd) are all comprehended by Pliny under (*m*) four general Denominations, *viz.*

Vindili or *Vandili*, or *Vandali*, or *Vanduli* comprehending:
- *Gutones* or *Gothi*, *Heruli* or *Lemovii*, *Carini*, all in Brandenburgh Pomerania.
- *Burgundiones*, in the North-Weſt Provinces of Great Poland.
- *Semnones* in part of Brandenburg Marquiſate, Miſnia, Luſatia, and Sileſia.
- *Longobardi*, in Middle Marche of Brandenburg, about Berlin and Brandenburg.
- *Duringi* in part of Brandenburg Marquiſate next to Weſtern Pomerania and Meckleburg.
- *Rugii* in Brandenburg and Weſtern Pomerania on each ſide the River *Viadrus* Oder, and in Rugen Iſle.
- *Angili* or *Angli*, *Varini*, *Eudoſes*, *Suardones*, *Niathones*, in Meckleburg D.
- *Civiones* in part of Lunenburg D. and Brand. Marq.

Ingevones comprising:
- *Cimbri* in Jutland.
- *Saxones* or *Foſi* in Holſtein.
- *Cauchi* in Eaſt Friſeland or Princ. of Emden, Counties of Oldenburg and Dukedom of Bremen, namely from the River *Amiſius* Ems to the River *Albis* Elbe.

Iſtevones comprehending:
- *Friſii*:
  - *Majores* in Friſeland, Province of Groningen, and part of Overyſſel, with ſome of North Gelderland.
  - *Minores* in part of the Province of Utrecht and as much of the Province of Holland (or Weſt Friſeland and Holland) as lies North of the Old Channel of the Rhine.
- *Marſi* firſt in the Province of Zutphen, afterward ſome ſettling themſelves in the D. of Weſtphalia, they that remain'd in Zutphen were called *Marſaci* or *Marſatii*.
- *Bructeri* in Overyſſel firſt, and afterwards between Cologne and Lippe.
- *Angrivarii* about Minden.
- *Chamavi* N. of the *Angrivarii*.

  These two poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Country of the *Bructeri*.

(*m*) Pliny reckons up five general Denominations, under which he comprehends all the People that were of German extract. But the *Baſtarnæ*, or *Peucini*, which make the fifth ſort, were ſeated on the Eaſt of the Weyſſel, and conſequently lying out of the Bounds of Old Germany are not mention'd above.

Iſtevones

Istævones comprehending

- *Dulgibini* between Paderborn and the River *Viſurgis* Weſer.
- *Tubantes* about the Head of the Ems.
- *Sicambri* on the Rhine from Cologne to the parting of the Rhine. Theſe being remov'd by Tiberius into Gaul between the Maes and the Rhine, their Country was inhabited toward Cologne by the *Teucturi*, towards the parting of the Rhine by the *Uſipii*.
- *Ubii* between the Rhine and the River *Mœnus* Meine, their Country was poſſeſſed afterwards by the *Mattiaci* about Naſſaw and Marpurg, and by the *Juhones* above them.
- *Marcomanni* between the Rhine, the Danube and the *Nicer* Neckar.
- *Seduſii* between the Rhine, the Meine, and the Neckar
- *Harudes* between the Head of the Meine, and the Danube about Ingolſtad

  } Theſe afterwards removing themſelves into Bohemia, ſeveral People of Gaul under the Name of (*n*) *Alemanni* poſſeſs'd themſelves of their Country.

Herminones comprehending

- *Cheruſci* in the Dukedom of Brunſwick and the neighbouring parts of Lunenburg Dukedom.
- *Chatti* in Heſſe and Thuringia.
- *Hermunduri* in the Dukedom of Saxony and Miſnia. Theſe poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome part of the Country of the *Harudes* upon their going into Bohemia.
- *Nariſci* in the Palatinate of Bavaria and part of Auſtria. Theſe were afterwards called *Armalauſi*.
- *Boii* or *Boiohemi* (*o*) in Bohemia, and afterwards in Bavaria, upon their being driven out of Bohemia upon the Removal of the *Marcomanni*, &c. from the Rhine and Neckar into the ſaid Country.
- *Quadi* in part of Auſtria North of the Danube, and part of Moravia.
- *Oſi*, *Gothini*, *Marſigni* in the remaining parts of Moravia, and in Sileſia.
- *Lugii*, *Burii* in part of Sileſia and Great and Little Poland.

(*n*) From theſe *Alemanni* the French at this day call Germany by the Name of Alemagne, and the Germans by the Name of Allemans. As for the Riſe of the Word *Germani*, (and conſequently of *Germania*) it is ſcarcely to be doubted but it was originally deriv'd from *Gomer*, One of not the Eldeſt of the Sons of *Japhet*, and ſo Grandſon of *Noah*, whoſe Deſcendents firſt peopled theſe parts of Europe, as may be more fully ſeen in my Hiſtorical Geography of the Old Teſtament, Vol I. Chap. 3. §. 2, 7, 15, 16, *&c.*

(*o*) Theſe *Boii* or *Boiohemi* are ſuppos'd by ſome to have remov'd at firſt out of Old Gaul into the Country ſtill called from them Bohemia, as another part of the ſame People did with other Gallick Nations, remove into Gallia Ciſalpina, ſettling themſelves about *Bononia* Bologne in Italy.

The

The chief Towns of antient Germany were *Treva* Lubeck, *Marionis* Hamburg, *Marionis altera* Wiſmar, *Statio* Staden, *Fabiramum* or *Biramum* Bremen, *Amiſia* Marpug according to ſome, but rather Emden, *Trophæa Druſi* Tangermund, *Caſtellum Chattorum* Caſſel in Heſſe, *Lupia* Lippe, *Mattium* Marpurg, *Budoris* Buriac in the Marquiſate of Baden-Durlach, *Aræ Flaviæ* Nortlinghen, *M. Briſiacus* Briſach, *Maroboduum* Prague, *Eburum* Olmutz, *Ebrodunum* or *Robodunum* Brin, *Medoſlanium* Znaim. To theſe may be added ſome Towns lying indeed in *Gallia Belgica*, but belonging to ſome of the forementioned People, who paſſed over to the other ſide of the Rhine, as *Ara Ubiorum* Bonne, *Confluentes* Coblentz, *Colonia Ulpia Trajana* Kellen † near Cleves, *Juliacum* Juliers.

RHÆTIA was ſometimes reckon'd as a part of antient Italy, but afterwards it was made a diſtinct Country from it, lying among the Alpes and as far Northward as to *Lacus Brigantinus* now Lake of Conſtance, between the Head of the Rhine Weſtwards, and the Head of the Drave Eaſtwards. So that it contain'd a great part of the preſent Country of the Griſons (who are therefore uſually called by modern Latiniſts *Rhæti*) as alſo ſome of the County of Tyrol, and of preſent Italy. Its chief Cities were *Tridentum* Trent in Tyrol, *Verona* Verona, *Feltria* Feltre, *Bellunum* Belluno in preſent Italy, *Curia* Coire, the chief Town of the Griſons.

VINDELICIA lay between the Danube, the foremention'd *Lacus Brigantinus*, and the River *Œnus* Inn, ſo that it contain'd great part of the Circle of Swabia, with as much of the Circle of Bavaria as lies South of the Danube, and Weſt of the River Inn. Its chief Towns were *Damaſia* or *Auguſta Vindelicorum* Augſburg, *Brigantium* Bregentz †, which gave Name to the forementioned Lake, *Campodunum* Kampten †, *Guntia* Guntſberg †, *Abudiacum* Fueſſen †, *Iſiniſca* Munick or Munchen,

Munchen, *Abuſcena* Abenſberg †, *Reginum* or *Regina Caſtra* Regenſburg, more commonly called by us Ratiſbon.

NORICUM was extended between the Alpes and the Danube from the River *Œnus* Inn, to M. *Cetbius*; or that range of Mountains which runs through Lower Auſtria, Stiria and Carinthia, to the River Drave, ſo that it contain'd as much of the preſent Circle of Bavaria as lies Eaſt of the River Inn, and great part of the Circle of Auſtria. Its chief Towns were *Noreia* Newmark † in Carinthia, *Juvavium* Saltſburg, *Boiodurum* Inſtat †, *Ovilia* Wells †, *Lauriacum* Lorch †, *Vindoniana* Vienna.

As for Mountains, the *Hercinium Jugum* (tho' underſtood by ſome of the Antients more peculiarly of the Mountains about Bohemia, yet generally it) ſeems to have denoted that continued range of Hills which runs from the Rhine to Bohemia, and ſo on to Poland. And in like manner all the Woods that ran along the ſides of theſe Hills ſpreading themſelves very far out, ſo as to cover greateſt part of old Germany, ſeem to have made up together the *Sylva Hercinia* ſo much talk'd of by the Antients for its Extent. Indeed there are not wanting ſome who make this Wood to have reached much farther, reckoning the *Sylva Arduenna* in *Gallia Belgica*, and the Woods in *Sarmatia Europæa* to have been parts of it. The Mountain in Swabia, at the Foot of which the Danube riſes, went antiently by the Name of *Abnoba*.

The chief Rivers are *Danubius* Danube, which falls into the Euxine Sea, *Rhenus* the Rhine, (which receives *Nicer* the Neckar, *Mœnus* the Meine on the Eaſt ſide, and *Moſella* the Moſelle on the Weſt ſide) *Amſius* the Ems, *Viſurgis* the Weſer, *Albis* the Elbe, all running into the German Ocean; *Viadrus* the Oder (as alſo *Viſtula* the Weyſel) falling into the Baltick Sea.

Of theſe the Danube is counted the largeſt River of Europe (excepting the Wolga) and the Rhine the next in

in largeneſs to the Danube. Theſe have their Spring-heads not very remote from each other, the Danube riſing in the County of Furſtenburg in Swabia, and the Rhine in the Country of the Griſons.

The Danube empties itſelf into the Black Sea by ſix or ſeven Mouths, of which two only are at preſent navigable, the reſt being choaked with Sands. The Rhine is likewiſe divided into many Channels towards the Ocean; that which goes by Utrecht and Leyden is the old and proper Channel; that which lets the Rhine into the River *Sala* or *Iſala* Iſſel was made by Druſus, whence it was antiently called *Foſſa Druſiana*, as the Channel from Leyden to Delf, and ſo on, being made by one Corbulo was called *Foſſa Corbulonis*. One *Civilis* a Deſcendant of the Kings of the *Batavi* made a third Channel, by which he open'd a Paſſage (now called the River Leck) for the Rhine into the Mouth of the Maes. As for the other Inlet of the Rhine into the Maes, antiently called *Vahalis*, and now the River Waal; whether it was made by the old *Batavi*, or forced by the Overfwelling of the Rhine, is not certain. Now the Rhine being thus let into the Maes and Iſſel, has three Mouths aſſign'd to it by ſome of the Antients, *viz.* the Mouth of its proper Channel called *Medium Rheni Oſtium*, the Mouth of the Iſſel, otherwiſe called *Flevum* or *Orientale Oſtium Rheni*, and the Mouth of the Maes, otherwiſe called *Helium* or *Occidentale Rheni Oſtium*, as may be ſeen in the ſmall Draught in the Map of the Netherlands.

The Sea that waſhes the Weſt Coaſt of Germany, and is therefore called the German Ocean, was for the ſame Reaſon antiently ſtyled *Oceanus Germanicus*, and ſometimes *Cimbricus*, from the neighbouring *Cimbri* above-mention'd. The Sea waſhing the North Coaſt of Germany, and now called the Baltick Sea, hath more than one Denomination given it by the Antients. It is called by Tacitus *Mare Suevicum* from the *Suevi*, under which Name were comprehended in the moſt early Times, all the German Nations living on each ſide the River *Suevus*, afterwards called *Viadrus*; and now the Oder. But the Name of this Sea that occurs

moſt frequently in old Authors is *Sinus Codanus*, taken from Iſle *Codanonia* (now called Zeland in Denmark) lying toward the Weſt end of it. This Iſle with the others adjoyning, as alſo *Scandinavia* and *Inſula Oceani*, were all formerly eſteem'd belonging to Germany. Of theſe the *Inſula Oceani* is that, which is now called the Iſle of Rugen from the *Rugii* above-mention'd, and is ſtill reckon'd to Germany. The other Iſles make up great part of Denmark, as alſo Norway and Sweden, and therefore ſhall be further treated of in the Deſcription of thoſe Countries. As for the Iſles of antient Germany lying in the German Ocean, the chief are thoſe near the Coaſt of Jutland or Holſtein, called formerly *Saxonum Inſulæ*, from the *Saxons* above-mention'd.

Thoſe ſmall Iſles which lie in a range at the Entrance into the Zuyder-Zee or South-Sea in Holland, are probably ſuppos'd to have joyn'd to the Continent in antient Times. For the Sea breaking into the old *Lacus Flevus*, (which as other Lakes had then no communication with the Sea but by the Mouth of the River *Sala* now Iſſel) and covering all the neighbouring low Grounds, the aforeſaid Lake became enlarg'd into what is now called the South-Sea, and the higher Spots of Ground on the Coaſt appear'd as ſo many Iſlands. Among which that now called Flieland, is thought to be the adjacent Tract to the old *Flevum Caſtellum*; for the *Fletio* Iſland of the Antients is generally allow'd to have been ſwallow'd up by the Sea, lying where are now the Shelves between Friſeland and Weringen Iſle.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Antient and Preſent ITALY.

THE Name of Italy (*o*) which was at firſt given only to a part, became by degrees extended to the whole, of the Country lying between the Alpes and the

(*o*) Italy had ſeveral other Names given it by the Antients, as *Heſperia* on accõũnt of its Weſtern Situation in reſpect of Greece.

the *Fretum Siculum* now Strait of Meſſina. The Alpes are its Weſt and North Boundary, ſeparating it antiently from Gaul or *Celtogalatia*, *Rhætia*, *Vindelicia* and *Noricum*; at preſent from France, Savoy, Switzerland and Germany. On the other ſides it is bounded by parts of the Mediterranean Sea, *viz.* Eaſtward by the Gulf of Venice, antiently called *Mare Superum*, as alſo *Sinus Adriaticus*, and Weſtward by the Sea of Tuſcany, called formerly *Mare Inferum*, as alſo *Tuſcum* or *Tyrrhenum*.

Preſent Italy may be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, Northern and Southern: North Italy is commonly called Lombardy (*p*) and diſtinguiſh'd into

High Lombardy containing
- Piemont E. of France, and Savoy. — Ch. T. — Turin, Pignerol, Suſa, Saluzzo, Nice, Mondovi, Vercelli, Aouſt.
- Montferat E. of Piem. — Ch. T. — Caſal, Albi, Acqui.
- Milaneſe or D. of Milan E. of Montferat. — Ch. T. — Milan, Novara, Como, Lodi, Cremona, Pavia, Tortona, Bobbio.
- Rep. of Genoua S. of Mil. on Sea Coaſt. — Ch. T. — Genoua, Savona, Final, Monaco, Spezza.

Low Lombardy containing
- D. named from their Ch. T. N. E. of Genoua Repub. — Ch. T. — Parma with Piacenza, Modena with Reggio, Mirandula, Mantua.
- Rep. of Venice, E. of Milaneſe, — Ch. T. — Venice, Padua, Verona, Breſcia, Bergamo, Vicenza, Trevigio, Feltre, Belluno, Uden, Cabo di Iſtria, Pola in Iſtria.

South Italy lies between the Gulf of Venice and the Sea of Tuſcany, containing

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Saturnia, *Latium*, *Auſonia*, and *Œnotria* were properly Names of ſome part, tho' frequently extended to denote the whole, chiefly by Poets.

(*p*) Lombardy was ſo called from the *Longobardi*, a German Nation abovemention'd, who coming into Italy poſſeſſed themſelves of the North part thereof, and erected therein a Kingdom.

The States of the Church or Pope's Dominion S. of Lombardy and divided into theſe parts,

- Campagna di Romana, Ch. T. ROME, Tivoli, Albano, Oſtia.
- St. Peter's Patrimony, Ch. T. Viterbo, Civita-Vecchia, Porto, Bracciano.
- D. and Ter. nam'd from their Ch. T. { Caſtro, Orvieto, Perugia, Urbino, Ferrara, Bologna.
- Sabina, Ch. T. Magliano Rieti.
- Umbria or D. of *Spoleto*, Ch. T. Spoleto.
- Marq. of Ancona, Ch. T. Ancona, Loretto.
- Romagna, Ch. T. Ravenna, Rimini.

Great D. of Tuſcany W. of the State of Ch. on the Sea of Tuſc } Ch. T. { Florence, Piſa, Leghorn, Siena, Piombino.

The Rep. of Lucca on the Sea N. of Piſa in Tuſcany, Ch. T. Lucca.

Kingd. of Naples taking up the moſt S. part of Italy and divided into

- Terra di Lavora, } C.T. { NAPLES, Capua, Gaëta,
- Abruzzo { Further, Nigher } Aquila, Atri. Civita di Chieti.
- C. of Moline or Lanciano, } Lanciano, Boiano.
- Principate { Further, Nigher } Benevento, Conza. Salerno, Policaſtro.
- Baſilicate, } Cirenza, Venoſa.
- Capitanate } Manfredonia, Aſcoli.
- Territory of { Bari, Otranto } Bari, Trani. Otranto, Tarento, Brindiſi, Gallipoli.
- Calabria { Nigher, Further } Cozenza, Roſſano. Reggio, St. Severino.

ANtient Italy may likewiſe be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, *Gallia Ciſalpina* to the North, and *Italia* primarily ſo called to the South.

The North part of antient Italy was nam'd *Gallia*, from ſome Nations of the old Gauls, who croſſing the Alpes, poſſeſſed themſelves of this Tract. It was nam'd (by way of diſtinction from the old or true *Gallia* above deſcrib'd) *Gallia Italica*, *Ciſalpina*, and *Togata*, as lying in Italy on the ſide of the Alpes next to Rome, and upon account of its Inhabitants wearing the Habit called the *Toga*. As much of it as lay North of the River *Padus*, or Po, was ſtyled *G. Tranſpadana*; as much as

lay South of *Padus*, *Ciſpadana*; and as much of both theſe as lay about the *Padus*, *Circumpadana*. The Boundaries between *G. Ciſalpina* and *Italia* primarily ſo called, were at firſt the two Rivers *Arnus* Arno, and *Æſis* Jeſi; but upon the Defeat of the *Senones* the River *Rubicon* was made the Boundary on the Eaſt ſide inſtead of *Æſis*.

The ſeveral People of *Gallia Ciſalpina* were theſe

In the Rep. of Genoua part of Piem. Montferrat, and Milaneſe } *Ligures*, (q) whoſe Country was call'd *Liguria*, on the Sea Coaſt between the River *Macra*, and *Varus*, } C.T. {
- *Genua* Genoua, *Nicæa* Nice, *Portus Herculis Monœci* Monaco, *Albium Intemelium* or *Albintemelium* Vintimiglia. *Albium Ingaunum* or *Albingaunum* Albenga, *Vada Sabatia* Savona, *Pollentia* Polenza †, *Alba Pompeia* Albi, *Aſta* Aſti, *Aquæ Statiellæ* Acqui or Aich, *Dertona* Tortona, *Iria* Voghera †.

In Piemont { *Taurini*, *Seguſiani* *, *Salaſſi*, *Lepontii* } C.T. {
- *Auguſta Taurinorum* Turin.
- *Seguſia* [* Or *Cortii* and *Ideonni Regna*.
- *Auguſta Prætoria* Aoſta, *Eporedia* Jurea.
- *Oſcela* Domo d'Oſcela †.

In the Co. of the Griſons, and part of Tyrol { *Euganei*, *Rhæti* } C.T. {
- *Anaunia* or *Anonium* Nan or Non †, *Saraca* Sarca, *Vannida* Civida †, *Clavenna* Chiavenna, *Telium* Tellio.
- *Tridentium* Trent, *Verona* Verona. The *Rhæti* with the *Vindelici* and *Norici* made afterwards a diſtinct Province from Italy.

In

(q) The Diviſion of antient Italy above-mention'd is that which was chiefly in uſe under the firſt Roman Emperors, beſides which it may be convenient for the better underſtanding more early Writers to obſerve further, that the moſt early Inhabitants of Italy left upon Record were theſe, *viz.* the *Auſones* inhabiting the moſt Southern parts of Italy, afterwards called *Brutia* and *Lucania*; the *Opici* or *Oſci* inhabiting the parts afterwards called *Samnium* and *Campania*; *Siculi* inhabiting what had afterwards the Name of *Latium*, and the Country of the *Sabini*; the *Umbri* inhabiting as much of the Country

In the Repub. of Venice { *Veneti*, *Carni*, } Ch. T. { *Patavia* Padua, *Atria* or *Adria* Adri †, from which the *Mare Adriaticum* took its Name, *Ateſte* Eſte †, *Vicentia* Vicenza, *Altinum* †, *Traviſium* Trevigio, *Opitergium* Oderza †, *Concordia* Concordia †. *Aquileia* Aquilea, *Forum Julii* Friuli, *Julium Carnicum* Zuglia †, *Vedinum* Udine, *Tergeſte* Trieſte, firſt belonging to *Iſtria*, but afterwards laid by the Romans to the *Carni*. }

In Iſtria { *Iſtri* or *Hiſtri* } Ch. T. { *Pola* Pola, *Parentium* Parenzo †, *Ægida* Cabo di Iſtria, *Neſactium* Caſtel Nuovo †. }

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afterwards called *Tuſcia*, as lies between the *Tiber* and *Umbro* on the *Mare inferum*, and a larger Tract on the *Mare ſuperum*; the *Tuſci* inhabiting all between the *Umbri* and the Alpes about the River *Padus*; the *Ligures* beneath the *Tuſci* and the Sea Coaſt, as far as to the River *Rhodanus* in *Gallia*; and laſtly the *Veneti* beyond the *Tuſci*. In proceſs of Time the *Tuſci* being diſpoſſeſſed of the Country about the Po by the Gauls, ſettled themſelves on the *Mare Inferum*, having firſt driven out from thence the *Umbri*. The *Œnotrii* coming out of Arcadia in Greece, firſt drove the *Auſones* out of the South part of Italy (forcing them to ſeek for a new Habitation about the River *Liris* and *Vulturnus*;) after that having obtained the Name of *Aborigines*, they drove out the *Siculi*. From the *Opici* were deſcended (as is ſaid) the *Sabini*, from whom are ſaid to come the *Picentes*, *Veſtini*, *Marſi*, *Peligni*, *Frentani*, *Marrucini*, *Samnites*; from which laſt came the *Hirpini*, *Campani*, *Lucani*, and *Brutii*. In the mean while the Greeks having planted ſeveral Colonies, and built ſeveral Towns along all the Coaſt of Italy and Sicily; both theſe were for ſome time comprehended under the Name of *Magna Græcia*, until the Greeks being by degrees diſpoſſeſſed, the Name became at laſt proper only to the lower part or foot of Italy, ſome Authors comprehending under that Name *Apulia*, *Meſſapia* or *Calabria*, together with *Lucania* and *Brutia*, others excluding *Apulia*, and others *Lucania* and *Brutia*.

It may be further here obſervable, that *Picenum* and *Samnium*, though they did ſtrictly denote the Countries of the *Picentes* and *Samnites* only, yet were ſometimes taken in a larger Senſe, wherein they denoted alſo the Countries of ſome of the neighbouring People, and that variouſly in various Authors.

In

In Piemont, D. of Milan, Mantua, Parma, Modena, Repub. of Venice, and State of the Church, as the Ch. T. shew more particularly

C.T.

Libici
Levi
Insubres
Orobii
Cenomani
Ananes
Boii
Lingones
Senones

Vercellæ Vercelli.
Ticinium Pavia, *Novaria* Novara.
Mediolanum Milan, *Laus Pompeia* Lodi, *Forum Diuguntorum* Crema.
Comum Como, *Bergamum* Bergamo, *Forum Licinii* Berlasina †.
Brixia Brescia, *Cremona* Cremona, *Mantua* Mantua.
Placentia Piacenza.
Bononia Bologna, called afore *Felsina*, *Parma* Parma, *Brixellum* Briscello, *Regium Lepidi* Reggio, *Mutina* Modena.
Forum Cornelii Imola †, *Faventia* Faenza.
Sena Gallica or *Senogallia* Sinigaglia.
The other Towns shall be set down in *Umbria*, which was the Seat of the *Senones*, till they were expelled by the Romans.

Italia primarily so called, or the South parts of old Italy comprehended these following Countries and People, *viz.*

In Tuscany and Rep. of Lucca with some part of Repub. of Genoua and State of the Church

Tyrrhenia or *Etruria* called also *Tuscia*, lying between the *Mare Inferum* and *M. Apenninus* from the River *Macra* to the River *Arnus*, and containing twelve Dynasties or small Sovereignties denominated from their Chief Towns, *Veii* †, *Volsinii* Bolsena †, *Clusium* Chiusi †, *Perusia* Perugia, *Cortona* Cortona †, *Aretium* Arezzo †, *Falerii* †, *Volaterræ* Volterra, *Vetulonii* †, *Rusellæ* Bagni di Roselle †, *Tarquinii* †, *Cære* Cerveteri †. To which may be added these other remarkable Towns, *Luna* †, *Pisæ* Pisa, *Portus Liburnus* or *Herculus Liburnus* Livorno or Leghorn, *Populonia* near Piombino, *Telamon* Telamone †, *Cosa* Lanfredonia †, *Graviscæ*, *Centum Cellæ* Civita Vecchia, *Alsium* Palo †, all on the Coast. In the inland Parts *Nepete* Nepi, *Sutrium* Sutri †, *Fanum Voltumnæ* Viterbo, *Hortanum* Horti †, *Herbanum* afterwards *Urbs vetus* Orvieto, *Suana* Soana †, *Saturnia* Saturnia †, *Sena* Siena, *Florentia* Florence, *Pistoria* Pistoria, *Lucæ* Lucca.

In State of Church, *viz.* Romagna, Bolognese, *&c.* with part of Tuscany

Umbria lying between the Rivers *Nar*, *Tiber*, *Pedesis* and *Æsis*, Ch. T. *Ravenna* Ravenna, *Arimini* Rimini, *Pisaurum* Pisaro, *Fanum Fortunæ* Fano, *Sena Gallica* Sinigaglia, *Cæsena* Cesena †, *Sassina* Sarsina †, *Urbinum* Urbino, *Sentinum* Sentino †, *Æsis* Jesi †, *Camerinum* Camerino, *Iguvium* Augubio †, *Mevania* Bovagna †, *Spoletium* Spoleti, *Tiferni* Citta di Castello, *Nuceria Camellaria* Noceria †, *Assisium* Assisi †, *Hispellum* Ispello †, *Fulginium* Fulgino †, *Suder* Sodi †, *Interamnium* Terani or Terni, *Narnia* Narni †, *Ameria* Amelia †, *Ocriculi* Otricoli †.

In Sabina and part of Abruzzo, *&c.*

Sabini between the Rivers *Nar* and *Anien*, Ch. T. *Cures* Vecovio de Sabina †, *Reate* Riete, *Nursia* Norcia, *Cutilia* †, *Amiternum* near Aquila, *Eretum* Monte Eretundo †, *Nomentum* Lamentario †.

Latium lying along the *Mare Inferum*, being extended from the Rivers *Anien* and *Tiber*, at first to *Circæum Promontorium*, afterwards to the River *Liris*. It was distinguished into

Latium Vetus containing these People, *viz.*

In Camp. di Roma, *&c.*

Latini properly so called, Ch. T. *Roma* Rome, *Tiber* Tivoli, *Prænestæ* Pilastrina, *Gabii* †, between Rome and Pilastrina in midway, *Tusculum* Frascati †, *Aricia* l'Aricia †, *Lanuvium* Citta Lavinia †, *Alba Longa* † near M. Albano. *Lavinium* Patrica, *Laurentum* Paterno †, *Ostia* Ostia, *Autemnæ* †, *Collatia* †, *Fidenæ* †, *Rutuli*, Ch. T. *Ardea* †.

Latium Novum or *Adjectitium*, comprehending

In Campagna di Romana and part of Terra di Lavora in the K. of Naples

Equi, Ch. T. *Carsoli* or *Carsuli* Arsuli †, *Valeria* or *Varia* Vico Varro †, *Sublaqueum* Suliaca †, *Algidum* in Selva de Aglieri.

Hernici, Ch. T. *Anagnia* Anagni, *Alatrium* Alatri †, *Veruli* Veroli, *Ferentinum* Ferentino †.

Volsci, Ch. T. *Antium* †, *Circæi* near *Circæum Prom.* Monte Circello, *Anxur* or *Tarracina* Tarracina, *Sueſſa Pometia* †, *Velitræ* Belitri †, *Cora* Cora †, *Norba* Norma †, *Privernum* Piperno †, *Setia* Sezza †, *Signia* Segni †, *Sulmo* Sermonetta †, *Frusino* Fraselona †, *Fabrateria* Falvatera †, *Aquinum* Aquino †, *Casinum* Monte Casino, *Atina* Atino †, *Arpinum* Arpino †, *Arx* Arce †, *Sora* Sora †, *Fregellæ* Ponto Corvo †, *Interamna* l'Isola.

Ausones, Ch. T. *Cajeta* Gaëta, *Fundi* Fondi, *Formiæ* Mela †.

In

In the Marq. of Ancona belonging to the State of the Chur. as alſo in Abruzzo Principate, and Capitanate, in the Kingdom of Naples

Picenum or (the Country of the) *Picentes* on the *Mare Superum*, Ch. T. *Ancona* Ancona, *Caſtrum Novum* Flaviano †, *Caſtellum Truentinum* †. upon the R. *Truentus*, *Auximum* Oſmo †, *Septempeda* S. Severino †, *Tollentinum* Tollentino †, *Firmum Picenum* Firmo, *Aſculum Picenum* Aſcoli †, *Interamnium* Teramo, *Atria* Atri.

Veſtini on the ſame Sea, Ch. T. *Angulus* Civita di St. Angelo †, *Pinna* Civita de Penna, *Avia* or *Avella* Aquila.

Marrucini on the ſame Sea, Ch. T. *Teate* Chieti.

Peligni in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Corfinium* †, *Sulmo* Sulmona †.

Marſi in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Alba Fucentis* †, upon the *Lacus Fucinus*, *Marrubium* Morea †.

Frentani on the *Mare Superum*, Ch. T. *Ortona* Ortona, *Anxanum* Lanciano, *Hiſtonium* Guaſto d'Amone †.

Samnium or the Country of the *Samnites*, properly ſo called in the inland Parts, C. T. *Bovianum* Bojano, *Æſernia* Iſernia, *Sapinum* Sepino †, *Allifæ* Allifi †, *Teleſia* Teleſe †.

Hirpini in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Beneventum* Benevento, *Equus Tuticus* Ariano †, *Abellinum* Avellino †, *Compſa* Conza.

In Ter. di Lavora and Nigher Princip. — *Campania* on *Mare Tuſcum* Ch. T.

Liternum Torre di Patria †, *Bajæ* †, *Miſenum* Monte Miſeno †, *Puteoli* Puzzuolo, *Neapolis* Naples, *Herculanium* Torre di Greco †, *Pompeii* Scafati †, *Surrentum* Sorrento †, *Capua* about two Miles from preſent or new Capua, *Sueſſa Aurunca* Seſſa †, *Venafrum* Venafri †, *Caſilinum* Capua, *Teanum Sidicinum* Tiano †, *Calatia* Cajazzo †, *Cales* Calvi †, *Atella* Averſa †, *Acerræ* Acerra, *Nola* Nola †, *Nuceria* Nocera †.

Picentini on the ſame Sea, Ch. T. *Salernum* Salerno.

In Baſilicate, Capitanate and the Terr. of Bari — *Apulia* divided into — *Daunia* Ch. T.

Teanum Apulum †, *Gerion* Tragonata †, *Sipuntum* Siponto †, *Luceria* Lucera, *Æquulanum* Troja †, *Arpi* †, *Aſculum Apulum* Aſcoli.

Peucetia Ch. T.

Venuſia Venoſa, *Acherontia* Acherenza, *Canuſium* Canoſa †, *Cannæ* Canne †, *Salapia* Salpe †, *Barium* Bari, *Egnatia* Torre d'Anazzo †.

In

In Ter. of Otranto, and in Calab. Nigher and Further } *Magna Græcia* comprehending

Messapia or Calabri Ch. T. { *Brundisium* Brindisi, *Hydruntum* Otranto, *Castrum Minervæ* Castro †, *Aletium* Lezze

Calabria Salentini Ch. T. { *Tarentum* Tarento, *Neritum* Nardo †, *Gallipolis* Gallipoli.

Lucani Ch. T. { *Pæstum* Pesto †, *Buxentum* Policastro, *Metapontum* Torre di Mare †, *Heraclea* Policore †, *Sybaris* †, *Potentia* Potenza †.

Œnotria containing

Brutii or *Brutium* Ch. T. { *Scylleum* Sciglio †, *Rhegium*, Rheggio, *Locri Epizephyrii*, Gerace, *Scylacium* Squillaci, *Croto* Crotone, *Petelia* Belicastro, *Ruscianum* Rossano, *Consentia* Cosenza, *Pandosia* †, *Hipponium* Monte Leone †, *Cerilli* Cirella †, *Clampetia* Amantea †, *Temsa* or *Tempsa* near Torre Loppa †, *Torina* Nocera †, *Lametia* Santa Eufemia †, *Caulonia* Castel Vetri †.

As for the Isles belonging to Italy, the chief are these following,

Sicily *Sicilia*, also *Sicania* & *Trinatria*, lying at the Toe or S. of Italy, and now divided into 3 Parts

Val di Mazara, Val di Demona, Val di Noto } C.T. { Palermo, Montreal, Mazara. Messina, Catania. Syracuse, Augusta.

Its antiently famous Cities or Towns were *Syracusæ* Syracuse, *Catona* Catania, *Tauromenium* Taormina †, *Messana* (called before *Zanicle*) Messina, *Mylæ* Milazzo †, *Tyndaris* Tindari †, *Cephaledis* Cefalu †, *Himera* Termini †, *Solus* or *Soluntum* Solante †, *Panormus* Palermo, *Depranum* Trapini †, *Selinus* or *Selinuntum* Torre di Pulici †, *Acragas* or *Agrigentum* Gergenti, *Camarina* Torre di Camarana, *Agyrium* Agirone, *Assorus* Azaro †, *Enna* Castra Jana †, *Netum* Noto.

Sardinia, called likewise antiently by the Romans *Sardinia*, but by the Greeks *Sardo*, W. of Sicily. } Ch. T. { At present Cagliari; Oristagni, Sassari. Antiently *Calaris* Cagliari, *Olbia* †.

Corsica,

Corſica, called alſo antiently by the Romans *Corſica*, but by the Greeks *Cyrnus*, N. of Sardinia.	Ch. T.	At preſent Baſtia, Ajazzo. Antiently *Aleria* †, *Mariana* †.

Iſles of Lipari North of Sicily, antiently called *Inſulæ Æoliæ*, *Vulcaniæ*, *Liparæ*. The Chief of them are	Lipari *Lipara*. Volcano *Vulcania*. Stromboli *Strongyle*.

Of theſe Iſles *Sicily* (and conſequently the Iſles of *Lipari*, as depending on *Sicily*) did belong to the King of *Spain*, but by the late Treaty of *Utrecht* it was yielded up to the Duke of *Savoy*. The Iſle of *Sardinia* was taken from *Spain* in the late War, and by the aforeſaid Treaty of *Utrecht* was yielded to the Houſe of *Auſtria*: But after the late Expedition of the Spaniards to retake *Sicily*, and their Defeat therein, *Sicily* was yielded to the Emperor, who in lieu thereof yielded *Sardinia* to the Duke of *Savoy*, who is therefore now ſtyled King of *Sardinia*, as he was afore ſtyled King of *Sicily*, while he held that Iſland. The Iſle of *Corſica* has of a long time belonged to the Republick of *Genoa*.

The chief Mountains in Italy are *Alpes* the Alpes, which beginning at Savona, run winding to the Weſt and North from the Mediterranean Sea to the Gulf of Venice, being as hath been ſaid the Weſt and North Boundary of Italy; *Apenninus* the Apennine, beginning likewiſe at Savona and running through the Middle of Italy to the *Siculum Fretum*, or the Strait of Meſſina; *Veſuvius* Soma between Naples and Nola famous for its burning: But more famous on the ſame account is *Ætna* Gibel in Sicily; to which may be added *Eryx*, *M. Trapani*, and *M. Hyblæus*, with the three Promontories of Sicily, *viz.* *Pelorum* C. Faro to the North, *Pachynum* C. Paſſaro to the Eaſt, and *Lilybæum* C. Marſalla to the Weſt.

Rivers of chief Note in Italy are *Padus*, called by the Greeks *Eridanus* the Po, (which receives on its North ſide *Ticinus* the Teſino, *Addua* the Adda, *Olius* the Oglio, *Mincius* the Menzo; on its South ſide *Tanarus* the Tanaro, *Trebia* the Trebie) *Atheſis* the Adige, *Timavus* the Timavo, *Rubicon* the Fiumecino, *Metaurus* the

the Metaro, *Aternus* the Peſcara, *Aufidus* the Lofanto, all emptying themſelves into the *Sinus Adriaticus* or Gulf of Venice; *Sybaris* the Cochyle, *Crathis* the Crati, both falling into the *Sinus Tarentinus* Gulf of Tarento; *Arnus* the Arno, *Tiberis* the Tiber, (which receives on its Weſt ſide *Clanis* the Chiana, and *Cremera*; on its Eaſt ſide *Nar* the Nera, and *Anien* the Teverone) *Liris* the Garigliano, *Volturnus* the Volturno, *Silarus* the Silaro, running all into the Sea of Tuſcany or *Mare Inferum*. Chief Rivers in Sicily are *Terias* Fiumedi S. Leonardo, *Anapus* the Alfio running by Syracuſe, *Elorus* the Abiſo, and *Gela* the Fiume di Terra Nuova.

There are in Italy theſe remarkable Lakes, *Lacus Verbanus* Lake Maggiore, *Lacus Larius* Lake of Como, *Lacus Sebinus* Lake Iſco, *Lacus Benacus* Lake Guarda; to which may be added *Lacus Traſimenus* Lake of Perugia, famous for a great Defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.

To what hath been already ſaid concerning the ſeveral Denominations of the Sea waſhing the Coaſts of Italy, no more needs be added than this, that the Name of *Sinus Adriaticus* ſeems properly to be extended Southward to the *M. Garganus*, or elſe *Prom. Japygium*, below which was properly the *Mare Adriaticum*, called alſo *Mare Ionium*, *Auſonium*, and *Siculum*. As much of the Mediterranean Sea as lay on the Coaſt of *Liguria* now Republick of Genoa, was from thence formerly called *Mare Liguſticum*, as now it is the Sea of Genoa. The *Mare Sardoum* was the Sea lying on the Iſle *Sardo* or *Sardinia*, the *Mare Cyrnium* on the Iſle *Cyrnus* or *Corſica*.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Preſent TURKEY *in* EUROPE, *and Antient* GREECE, THRACE, MOESIA *and* ILLYRICUM.

OVer againſt Italy on the Eaſt ſide of the Gulf of Venice lies Turkey in Europe, being bounded Northward with Sclavonia, Hungary, Tranſylvania, Moldavia, Walachia, and Poland; Eaſtward with the Black Sea, Strait of Conſtantinople, Sea of Marmora, Strait of the Dardanelles and Archipelago; Southward with the Mediterranean Sea; Weſtward with the Ionian Sea, Gulf of Venice and Germany.

It may be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, Northern Turkey and Southern Turkey.

Northern Turkey contains theſe Provinces, *viz.*

Beſſarabia moſt N. Prov. on the Black Sea inhabited by the Tartars of	Oczakow, Budziack	Ch. T.	Oczakow. Bialogrod, Kilt.
Bulgaria S. W. of Beſſer.		Ch. T.	Sophia, Siliſtra, Nicopoli, Varne.
Romania S. of Bulg.			CONSTANTINOPLE, Adrianople, Gallipoli, Trajanople.
Servia W. of Bulgaria,			Belgrade lately taken from the Turks, and now belonging to the Emperor, with a conſiderable Tract of the adjoyning Part of Servia, Semendria, Nice or Niſſa, Widin.
Boſnia W. of Servia,			Seraio, Bagnialuch, Piſtrino, Obrach.
Croatia Weſt of Boſnia belonging to the	Emperor, Turks, Venetians, called Morlachia,	Ch. T.	Carlſtat. Wihitz. Zegna or Zenga.

Dalma-

Dalmatia S. E. of Croatia and W. of Bosnia, belonging to the	Venetians,	C. T.		Spalato, Zara, Scardona, Sebenico, Castel Nuovo, Cataro.
	Rep. of Ragusa,			Ragusa, Stagno.
	Turks,			Narenta, Trebigna.

Southern Turkey contains these Countries or Provinces,

Macedonia W. of Rom.	Ch. T.	Salonichi, Contessa, Emboli.
Albania W. of Maced.		Durazzo, Scutari, Croia, Dolcigno, Valona.
Canina S. of Alb.		Larta, Chimera, Canina.
Janna E. of Canina,		Lariſſa, Armiro, Zeiton.
Livadia S. of Janna,		Athens or Setines, Lepanto, Stives or Thives.
Morea South of Livadia belonging to the Venetians, till the last Year, when it was taken from them by the Turks.		Napoli di Romania, Napoli di Malvasia, Modon, Coron, Novarino, Misitra.

Within the Compass of present Turkey in Europe lay antiently *Græcia*, *Thracia*, *Mæsia*, and *Illyricum*.

Græcia took up the South Part of the aforesaid Turkey, being bounded Eastward by the River *Strymon* and the *Mare Ægeum* Archipelago; Southward by the *Mare Creticum* Sea of Candia; Westward by the *Mare Ionium* Ionian Sea; Northward by the *Montes Scardici*. It is usually (*r*) divided into five general Parts, *Peloponnesus*, *Hellas* or *Græcia* properly so called, *Epirus*, *Thessalia*, and *Macedonia*.

(*r*) Aristotle lib. 1. *Meteororum* divides Greece into four Parts, *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia*, and *Peloponnesus*. The Romans divided it only into two Provinces, *viz.* *Macedonia* and *Achaia*, under the former they comprehended the true *Macedonia* together with *Epirus* and *Thessalia*; under the latter *Græcia propria* and *Peloponnesus* with the Isles lying about them.

Pelo-

(*s*) *Peloponneſus* now the Morea is that Peninſula, which lying between the Ægean and Ionian Seas made up the South part of Greece, being ſeparated from *Græcia propria* by the *Sinus Corinthiacus* Gulf of Lepanto, and *Sinus Saronicus* Gulf of Engia, and the Iſthmus between both, called the Iſthmus of Corinth. It was divided into ſix Parts or Regions, *viz.*

On the Ionian Sea { *Achaia* (*t*) *propria*, *Elis*, (*u*), *Meſſenia*, } Ch. T. { *Corinthus* Corinth, *Cenchreæ*, *Sicyon*, *Patræ*. *Olympia*, *Cyllene*. *Meſſenia* Moſenega, *Pylus* Novarino, *Corone* Coron, *Methone* Modon.

In the Inland } *Arcadia*, (*x*) Ch. T. { *Tegea*, *Stymphalus*, *Mantinea*, *Megalopolis*.

On the Ægean and Cretan Sea { *Laconia*, (*y*), *Argia* or *Argolis*, } Ch. T. { LACEDÆMON or SPARTA Miſitra, *Leuctrum*, *Amyclæ*, *Epidaurus*, *Limera* Napoli di Malvaſia, *Helos*. *Argos Hippium* Argo, *Nemea*, *Mycenæ*, *Nauplia* Napoli di Romania, *Trazen*, *Epidaurus*.

(*z*) *Hellas* or *Græcia propria* called alſo *Achaia* (now Livadia) lay to the North-Eaſt of the *Peloponneſus*, from which 'twas ſeparated by the Bounds already

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(*s*) This Peninſula was alſo called antiently *Ægialia* and *Apia*.

(*t*) This part is called *Achaia propria* by Ptolemy, *Achaia Peloponneſi* by Theophraſtus, to diſtinguiſh it from *Achaia* taken for the ſame as *Hellas* or *Græcia propria*. The Territories of *Sicyon* and *Corinthus* are by ſome of the Antients reckon'd as Parts of the *Peloponneſus* diſtinct from *Achaia propria* under the Name of *Sicyonia* and *Corinthia*.

(*u*) The *Elei* or *Elidenſes* were, in the Opinion of ſome, called before *Epei*.

(*x*) *Arcadia* was alſo called *Pelaſgia*.

(*y*) *Laconia* was called alſo *Lelegia*, and *Œbalia*. Under the Name of *Lacedæmon* or *Laconia*, ſome will have *Meſſenia* to be comprehended by ſome of the Antients.

(*z*) *Græcia* or *Hellas propria* is ſo called, becauſe the Name did primarily belong to it. It was alſo called according to ſome *Doris*, *Argos* or *Argia*.

menti-

mention'd, as it was West from *Epirus* by the River *Achelous*, N. from *Thessalia* by the M. *Othrys* and *Œta*, and E. by the *Mare Ægæum*. It was divided into these eight several Parts or Regions, *viz.*

To the E. on the *Euripus* and toward the Æg. Sea.	*Attis* (*a*) or *Attica*,	Ch. T.	ATHENÆ Athens, *Marathon*.	
	Megaris, (*b*)		*Megara*, *Eleusis*, *Nissa*.	
	Bœotia,		*Orchomenum* Orchomeno †, *Thespiæ* Tespe †, *Lebadia* Livadia †, *Cheronea*, *Platææ*, *Thebæ* Thives, *Delium*, *Aulis*, *Leuctra*.	
	Locris Epicnemidia,		*Cnemides*, *Opus*, *Thronium*, *Elatea*, *Lilæa*.	
To the W. tow. *Epirus* and Ion. Sea	*Doris*,	Ch. T.	*Boium*, *Cytinium*, *Pindus*.	
	Phocis,		*Antiçyra*, *Cyrrha*, *Pythia*, *Delphi*.	
	Locris Ozolæa,		*Naupactus* Lepanto.	
	Ætolia, (*c*)		*Chalcis*, *Calydon*, *Olenus*, *Pleuron*.	

Epirus (now Canina) lay to the West of *Græcia propria*, being separated from it (as hath been said) by the River *Achelous* Northward, from *Macedonia* by the River *Celidnus*, and from *Thessalia* by the M. *Pindus*, Southward from *Peloponnesus* by the *Sinus Corinthiachus*, on the West it was bounded by the *Mare Ionium*. It contain'd these People and Countries.

Molossi, *Dryopes*, *Chaones*, *Thesprotii*, *Cassiopæi*, *Almenæ*, *Amphilochi*, *Acarnania* (*d*)	Ch. T.	*Dodone*.
		Oricum Valona, *Antigonia*, *Panormus*, *Elæus*.
		Buthrotum Butrinto.
		Cassiope.
		Nicopolis one of the Dardanels of Larta, or Prevesa.
		Argos Amphilochium.
		Ambracia, Larta according to some, *Actium* the other Dardanel of Larta, *Stratos*.

(*a*) *Attica* was also called *Actia*, *Mopsopia*, *Cecropia*, *Ogygia*.

(*b*) *Megaris* was also called *Nyssæa*.

(*c*) *Ætolia* was also called *Curetis* and *Hyantis*, and is by some of the Antients reckon'd a distinct Country from *Græcia propria*.

(*d*) *Acarnania* is reckon'd by some antient Geographers as a distinct Region from *Epirus*.

Thessalia

(*e*) *Theſſalia* (now Janna) lay to the North of *Græcia propria*, from which it was ſeparated, as hath been above ſaid; to the Weſt and North 'twas bounded by *Macedonia*, and to the Eaſt with the *Mare Ægæum*. It contain'd theſe ſeveral Parts;

Theſſaliotis, *Eſtiotis*, *Pelaſgiotis*, *Magneſia*, *Phthiotis*, } Ch. T. { *Hypata*, *Sóſthenea*, *Cypera*. *Gomphi*, *Phaſtus*, *Tricca* Triccala, *Ætinium*. *Lariſſa* Lariſſa, *Pharſalus*, *Pyrrheum*, *Atrax*. *Iolcus*. *Phthia*, *Thebæ Theſſalicæ*, *Echinus*, *Lariſſa Penſilis*; *Demetrias*, *Pagaſæ*.

(*f*) *Macedonia* lay to the North of *Epirus* and *Theſſalia*, being bounded Eaſt with the River *Strymon* (which parted it from *Thracia*) and the *Mare Ægæum*, Weſtward with the *Mare Ionium*, and Northward with the *Montes Scardici*, which ſeparated it from *Illyricum* and *Mæſia*. Its more remarkable People and Countries were theſe, *viz.*

Taulantii, *Paonet*, *Æmathia*, *Mygdonia*, *Pieria*, *Paraxis*, *Amphaxitis regio*, *Edones*, *Chalcidica regio*, } Ch. T. { *Epidamnus* or *Dyrrachium* Durazzo, *Apollonia*, *Aulon*. *Alorus*. *Pella*, *Ægæa*, *Idomena*, *Ædeſſa*. *Antigonia*, *Carrhabia*, *Lethe*. *Pidna*, *Pimpla*, *Phylace*. *Caſſandra* or *Potidæa*, *Torone*, *Olynthus*. *Theſſalonica* Salonichi, *Stagira*. *Amphipolis* Emboli, *Scotuſa*, *Berga*. *Singus*, *Ampelus*.

(*e*) *Theſſalia* is alſo called *Pelaſgia* and *Pyrrhæa* In this Country liv'd the *Myrmidones*, as alſo the *Lapithæ* inhabiting *M. Pindus* and *Othrys*, and the *Centauri* dwelling about *M. Pelios*, all of them often mention'd by Poets.

(*f*) *Macedonia* was alſo called *Macetia*, *Paonia*, *Æmonia*, *Æmathia* and *Mygdonia*, each being properly the Names of ſome Part of it. Under *Macedonia* was ſometime comprehended *Theſſalia*, which therefore has ſometime the Names of *Æmathia* and *Æmonia* attributed to it.

TO the North-East of Greece lay (g) *Thracia* now Romania, being bounded Northward by *M. Æmus*, Eastward by the *Pontus Euxinus*, *Bosphorus Thracicus*, *Propontis* and *Hellespontus*, Southward by the *M. Ægæum*, and Westward by the River *Strymon*. Among its People the Chief were these, the *Bistones*, *Cicones*, *Edones*, *Odrysæ*, *Thyni*, *Bebryces*, *Sithoni*, *Bessi*, *Denseletæ*, *Mædi* or *Medi*. Among its Provinces that which lay on the *Bosphorus Thracicus* was called *Europa*, from whence the Name of Europe seems to have been extended to all that large Peninsula or Part of the old World which lies West of the said *Bosphorus*.

The remarkable Towns of antient Thrace were these, *viz.*

Upon or towards the *M. Ægæum*: *Philippi*, *Neapolis*, *Abdera* or *Clazomene*, *Tinda*, *Maronea*, *Ismarus*, *Ænus*, *Cypsela*, *Cardia*, *Eleus*, *Sestus* one of the Dardanels, *Gallipolis* Gallipoli, *Lysimachia*.

On the *Propontis*: *Pactya*, *Bisanthe*, *Perinthus* or *Heraclea*, *Selymbria* Selivria.

On *Bosphorus Thracicus*: *BYZANTIUM* afterwards call'd *NOVA ROMA* and *CONSTANTINOPOLIS*, Constantinople.

On *Pontus Euxinus*: *Phinopolis*, *Salmydessus*, *Peronticum*, *Apollonia*, *Toza*, *Anchialus*, *Mesembria* Mesember.

In the inland parts: *Byzya*, *Philippopolis* Philippopoli, *Trajanopolis* Trajanople, *Adrianopolis* Adrianople, *Topiris*, *Nicopolis* Nicopoli, *Sardica*.

(g) *Thracia* is sometimes denoted, especially in the writings of Poets, by the names of *Bistonia*, *Odrisia*, *Sithonia*, *Bebrycia*, &c. taken from its chief People. In the most early times the name of *Thracia* was extended N. as far as to the *Ister*, and S. as far as to *Achaia*, so that it comprehended *Mœsia*, *Macedonia* and *Thessalia*.

Above

ABove Thrace lay *Mœsia*, being bounded N. by the *Danubius* or *Ister*, which separated it from *Dacia*; Eastward by the *Pontus Euxinus*; Southward by *M. Æmus*; and Westward by *Illyricum* and *Pannonia*. It was divided into *Mœsia Superior* now Servia, and *Mœsia Inferior* now Bulgaria. In the former were the *Dardani*; in the Western or more inland parts of the latter were the *Triballi*, the Eastern part thereof lying on the *Pontus Euxinus* was inhabited by some Scythian Nations, as the *Troglodytæ*, *Puceſtæ* about the Isle *Peuce*, and *Getæ* lying on each side the Danube or Ister, partly in *Mœsia*, and partly in *Dacia*. Its Ch. T. were *Neſſus* Nissa, *Rhetieria*, *Œscus* on the Danube; *Tomi*, *Istropolis*, *Odeſſus* on the Euxine Sea.

TO the W. of *Mœsia* and *Macedonia* lay *Illyris* or *Illyricum* along the *Sinus Adriaticus*, up quite to *Istria* in Italy. It was divided into two parts, *viz.*

In Croatia and W. Dalmatia	*Liburnia* Ch. T.	*Senia* Zegna, *Jadera* Zara Vecchia, *Scardona* Scardona.
In the rest of Dalmatia and part of Servia	*Dalmatia* Ch. T.	*Dalminium* or *Delminium* Delminio, *Sicum* Sebenico, *Salona* near Spalato, *Narona* Narenta, *Epidaurus* Ragusa, *Budua* Budoa, *Olchinium* or *Colchinium* Dolcigno, *Liſſus* Alessia, *Scodra* Scuttarai.

Mountains of chief note in Old Greece were these, *viz.* *Stymphalus*, *Mænalus*, *Pholoe*, *Cyllenus*, *Erymanthus*, *Taygetus* in *Peloponneſus*; *Acroceraunii* and *Pindus* in *Epirus*; *Helicon* and *Parnaſſus* in *Phocis*; *Cithæron* in *Bœotia*; *Hymettus* in *Attica*; *Othrys* and *Œta* between *Græcia propria* and *Theſſalia*; *Olympus*, *Pelius* and *Oſſa* in *Theſſalia*; *Athos* in *Macedonia*. In Old Thrace, *Rhodope* and *Æmus*.

The Rivers of chief note were, *Peneus*, *Alpheus*, *Paniſus*, *Eurotas*, and *Inachus* in *Peloponneſus*; *Acheron* and *Cocytus* in *Epirus*; *Cephiſſus* (divided into two

Streams, *Aſopus* and *Iſmenus)* in *Græcia propria*; *Sperchius* and *Peneus* in *Theſſalia:* In *Macedonia*, *Aliacmon*, *Erigon*, *Axius*, *Chabris*, *Strymon* running into the Ægean Sea; *Panyaſus*, *Apſus*, *Läus*, *Celidnus*, running into the *Sinus Adriaticus*.

What were the ancient names of the Seas lying on the Countries here deſcrib'd has been already intimated in putting down the Bounds of each Country; it remains to obſerve, that the part of the *Mare Ægæum* about the I. *Icarus* and the adjoyning Iſles, was peculiarly call'd *Mare Icarium*, and the *Mare Myrtoum* was the peculiar name of another part, namely of all that lay between the *M. Icarium* Eaſtwards, and *Argolis*, *Attica*, and *I. Eubœa* Weſtwards, according to ancient Writers, excepting Ptolemy who places the *M. Myrtoum* between the *I. Samus* and the Peninſula of *Caria*, or between the *M. Icarium* Northwards, and *Rhodium* Southwards. It remains further to obſerve, that the old names of the principal Gulfs belonging to Greece were theſe, *viz.*

On the Coaſt of *Epirus*, *Sinus Ambracicus* Gulf of Larta.

Between *Epirus*, *Græc. prop.* and *Peloponneſus* } *Sinus Corinthiacus*, call'd alſo *Criſſæus*, *Cyrrhæus*, and *Delphicus* Gulf of Lepanto.

On the Coaſt of *Peloponneſus*
- *S. Cypariſſæus* Gulf of Arcadia.
- *S. Meſſeniacus* Gulf of Moſſenega or Coron.
- *S. Laconicus* Gulf of Colochina.
- *S. Argolicus* Gulf of Napoli.

Between *Pel.* and *Græc. prop.*
- *S. Saronicus* called alſo *Megaricus* and *Eleuſinius*, Gulf of Engia.

On the Coaſt of *Theſſalia*
- *S. Maliacus* Gulf of Zeiton.
- *S. Pelaſgicus* called alſo *Pegaſicus*, *Jolcicus*, and *Demetriacus*, Gulf of Armiro.

On the Coaſt of *Macedonia*
- *S. Thermaicus* or *Thermæus* Gulf of Salonichi.
- *S. Toronaicus* or *Toronæus* Gulf of Aiomena.
- *S. Singicus* Gulf of Conteſſa.
- *S. Strymonicus* Gulf of Monte Sancto.

On the Coaſt of *Thracia*: *S. Piericus.* *S. Melas* or *Cardianus* Gulf of Eno.

To theſe may be added *Euripus*, or that narrow Arm of the Sea between *Græcia Propria* and *Eubœa Inſula.*

The chief Iſlands belonging to the Countries here deſcrib'd are,

In the *M. Ionium*: Corfu *Corcyra*, S. Maura *Leucas*, Cefalogna *Cephalonia*, Iſle di Compare *Ithaca*, Zante *Zacynthus*,

In the *M. Creticum*: Candia *Creta*, Ch. T. at preſent Candia, Canea, Retimo; antiently *Gortyna*, *Gnoſſus*, *Cydon*, *Lyctus*. Cerigo *Cythera*.

In the *Mare Ægæum*:

- In the *Sinus Saronicus*: *Egina* Engia, *Salamis* Coluri, *Eubœa* or *Chalcis* Negropont.
- Between *Attica* and *Peloponeſus*. W. and *Caria* in Aſia Eaſt:
  - *Cyclades* (*b*): viz. *Delus*, *Andrus* Andri, *Helena*, *Cia*, *Cythnus*, *Seriphus*, *Siphnus*, *Naxus* Nicſia, *Parus* Paro, *Myconus*, *Tenos*, &c.
  - *Sporades*: viz. *Icarus*, *Patmus*, *Aſtypalea*, which are reckoned by ſome to Aſia, *Amorgus*, *Melus*, *Thera*, &c.
- Over-againſt *Macedonia*: *Scyrus* Sciro, *Peparethus* Piperi, *Lemnos* Stalimene.
- Over-againſt *Thracia*: *Thaſus* Taſo, *Samos* or *Samothracia* Samandrachi, *Imbrus* Lembro.

(*b*) As to the number and names of the *Inſulæ Cyclades* and *Sporades*, there is very little agreement to be met with in ancient Writers. It is ſaid by ſome, that the *Cyclades* were ſo call'd from their lying ἐν κύκλῳ in a Circle round the *I. Delus*; and the *Sporades* from their lying ſcattered about the *Cyclades*.

CHAP. X.

Of Ancient Pannonia, Dacia, Sarmatia Europæa, and Present Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Walachia, Poland, and Little Tartary.

ABove *Illyricum* lay anciently *Pannonia*, which was bounded N. by the Danube, E. by the same River and *Mons Aureus*, S. by *Illyricum*, and W. by *M. Cethius*. Within this compass now lies great part of Hungary and Slavonia, besides some parts of the neighbouring Provinces of Germany and Turkey already mention'd.

The Kingdom of Hungary (with Slavonia now usually reckon'd as a part of it) is bounded Northward by Poland, Eastward by Transylvania and Walachia, Southward by Turkey, Westward by Germany and Bohemia.

Hungary properly so call'd is divided into two general Parts, *viz.*

Upper Hung. N. of the Danube divided into 34 Counties Ch. T.	Presburg, Leopolstat, Newhausel, Esperies, Cassachow or Cassovia, Agria or Erlaw, Tockay, Pest, Colocza, Zolcock, Great Waradin, Giula, Segedin, Titul, Temeswar lately taken from the Turks.
Lower Hung. S. of Danube containing 14 Counties Ch. T.	BUDA, Gran, Raab or Javarin, Alba Regalis or Stul-Weissemburc, Canisia, Sigeth, Funskirchen or Five Churches.

Slavonia lies between the Drave N. and the Save S. being divided into six Counties. Its Ch. T. are Possega, Gradiska,

Gradiſkia, Agram or Zagrab, Effeck, Szerem or Sirmiſch, Peter Waradin, Salankemen, Semlyn.

As for Old *Pannonia* it was divided into two Parts, *viz.*

In Carniola, Croatia, Windiſhmark, Carinthia, Stiria, Auſtria. { *Pannonia Superior* or *Prima Conſularis* to the W. Ch. T. } { *Siſcia* Siſeck in Croatia; *Petovium* Pettaw in Stiria; *Æmona* Underlaubach, *Nauportum* Overlaubauch in Carniola; *Vindoniana* Vienna in Auſtria; *Segeſta* Sigeth in Hungary.

In Low Hung Slavonia, Boſnia, and Servia. { *Pann. Infer.* or *Secunda Conſularis* to the E. Ch. T. } { *Arrabona* Raab, *Scarabantia* Scarbing, *Aquincum* Buda in Hungary; *Sirmium* Sirmiſch in Slavonia; *Taurunum* Belgrade in Servia.

As much of *Pannonia* both *Superior* and *Inferior* as lay between the two Rivers *Dravus* the Drave, and *Savus* the Save was by a peculiar name call'd *Valeria*, and alſo *Pannonia Interamnia*.

As much of upper Hungary as lies W. of the Theyſſe was inhabited anciently by the *Jazyges Metanaſtæ*, a People of *Sarmatia Europæa*; and what lay E. of the ſaid River, appertain'd to Old *Dacia*, which comes next to be deſcrib'd.

DAcia was bounded Northward by the *Montes Carpatici* Crapach Mountains, Eaſtward by the River *Hieraſus* Prut and *Iſter* or *Danubius*, Southward by the *Iſter* again, Weſtward by the River *Patiſſus* or *Tibiſcus* now Theyſſe. Within this compaſs is now contain'd (beſides part of Upper Hungary already mention'd) Tranſylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia.

Tranſylvania (*i*) is bounded N. by Poland, E. by Walachia and Moldavia, S. by Moldavia again and

(*i*) Tranſylvania is ſo call'd as lying beyond the Woods between it and Hungary.

Hungary, W. by Hungary again. It is divided into five parts according to the five Nations which inhabit it, *viz.*

Part 1. Inhabited by the Saxons, Ch. T. Hermanſtat or Zeben, Cronſtat or Braſſow.
Part 2. Inhabited by the Hungarians, Ch. T. Weiſſemburg, Clauſenburg or Coloſwar, Newſtat.
Part 3. Inhabited by the Circules or Bulgarians, Ch. T. Newmark.
Part 4, 5. Inhabited by the Walachians and Moldavians, very ſmall in extent, and containing no conſiderable Towns.

On the Eaſt of Tranſylvania lies Walachia (*k*) and Moldavia; between Poland to the N. and Turkey to the South. The Ch. T. of the former, which lies moſt N. upon Poland, are Jazy and Soczow; of the latter, which lies moſt S. upon Turkey, Targoviſco and Buckoreſt.

As for Old *Dacia*, it was divided into three parts, *viz.*

In E. Upper Hungary } *Ripenſis* Ch. T. { *Zurobara* Temeſwer, *Zeugma* Clauſenburg.

In Tranſylv. & W. Walachia and Moldavia } *Mediterranea* Ch. T. { *Zarmiſogetuſæ* or *Colonia Ulpia Trajana Verheli* †, *Alba Julia* Weiſſemburg, *Patruiſſa* Cronſtadt.

In E. Walach. *Alpeſtris* to the Eaſt containing no Towns of note.

As much of Walachia as lies Eaſt of the River Prut belonged formerly to *Sarmatia Europæa*, which ſhall be next ſpoken of.

(*k*) Monſieur Baudrand aſſures us, that he was inform'd by the Inhabitants, and by ſeveral Poles, more eſpecially Count Morſtein Great Treaſurer of Poland, that the Country commonly call'd in all Modern Maps Moldavia, ought to be call'd Walachia; and on the contrary what in the Maps is uſually ſtyl'd Walachia, ought to be nam'd Moldavia. Indeed both Countries went at firſt under the common name of Walachia, Moldavia being then call'd Lower or Eaſtern Walachia.

Sarmatia

SArmatia *Europæa* was bounded N. with the *Oceanus Sarmaticus* and (*l*) *Terra Incognita*; E. with the River *Tanais*, *Palus Mœotis*, *Boſphorus Cimmerius*, and *Pontus Euxinus*; S. with the *Pontus* again, and the *Montes Carpatici*; W. with the River *Viſtula*. Within which Extent is now comprehended greateſt part of the Kingdom of Poland, all Little Tartary, the South part of Muſcovy, with Livonia a Province belonging to the Swedes, till it was taken from them by the Muſcovites.

POland in its largeſt acceptation is bounded N. by the Baltick Sea, Livonia and Muſcovy; E. by Muſcovy again and Little Tartary; S. by Beſſerabia in Turkey, Walachia, Tranſylvania and Hungary; W. by Bohemia and Germany. It is diſtinguiſh'd into two general parts, the Kingdom of Poland properly ſo call'd, and the Great Duchy of Lithuania.

The Kingdom of Poland properly ſo call'd contains theſe Provinces, *viz.*

Great Poland Ch. T. { Poſna, Kaliſh with Gneſna, Sirad, Lencici, Breſte, Wladiſlaw. The two laſt are in that part of Great Poland, which is peculiarly call'd Cujavia.

Mazovia: Its Ch. T. { WARSAW, Plocſko, Bielsko, Auguſtow. The two laſt are in that part of Mazovia, which is peculiarly call'd Podlachia.

Little Poland, Ch. T. CRACOW, Sendomir, Lublin.
Little Ruſſia, Ch. T. Lemberg or Leopol, Premiſlaw, Chelm.

Volhinia divided into { Upper, Ch. T. Lucko.
Lower, being the Ukrain or Country of the Coſſacks, Ch. T. Kiow belonging to the Muſcovites; Bialacerkiew, Circaſſy belonging to the Poles.

Podolia divided into { Upper, Ch. T. Caminiec, Trembowla, Bar.
Lower, Ch. T, Braclaw.

(*l*) See Ptol. Geogr. lib. 3. chap. 5. at the very beginning.

Pruſſia

Prussia on the Baltick Sea belonging patly to the

Kingdom of Poland, Ch. T. Dantzick, Culm, Thorn, Marienburg, Elbing, which (if I mistake not) was some Years since put into the Hands of the King of Prussia, or seiz'd by him as a Pledge for some Money due to him, from the Crown or Republick of Poland, or the like. To which may be added the Abbey of Oliva, famous for a Peace there concluded in 1660. between the Emperor and King of Poland, on one side, and the King of Sweden on the other side. On which Treaty are founded the Demands of the Protestant Princes at present on Poland, for the Volation of the same in respect of Thorn.

Elector of Brandenburg, and lately erected into a Kingdom, Koningsberg, Memel, Pillaw.

The Great Duchy of Lithuania contains these Provinces, *viz.*

Lithuania properly so call'd Ch. T. { Wilna, Troki, Grodno, Novogrodeck, Minski, Mscislaw, Witepsk, Poloczko, Bressici. The Palatinate of this last contains Polesia.

Samogitia, Ch. T. Rosien, Midneck.

D. of Curland under its own Duke, who is a Feudatory to the K. of Poland, Ch. T. Mittaw, Goldingen, Windaw.

LIttle Tartary (so call'd to distinguish it from Great Tartary in Asia) lies between Poland to the West; Muscovy to the North; the R. Don, Sea of Zabach, Strait of Caffa, and Black Sea to the East; and the Black Sea again to the South. It is frequently call'd also Crim Tartary, and by some Precopean Tartary; which latter Denomination as it takes from the Town (Pzrecop, or as it is usually pronounced) Precop, so it is thought to take the former name from the old Town (*m*) *Cremnos*, situated formerly a little without the

(*m*) This Opinion is mentioned by Cluverius, who thinks also, that the Name of Crim Tartary properly belongs only to so much of this Country as lies without the Isthmus, and that the name of Precop Tartary properly belongs only to so much as lies within the Isthmus, that is only to the Peninsula or *Chersonesus* of the Ancients; though both names are extended to denote the whole Country by different Authors.

Isthmus

Isthmus on the *Palus Mæotis* or Sea of Zabach. But it seems much more probable, that the name *Crim* was originally deriv'd from the *Cimmerii*, who anciently inhabited these parts, and were so call'd as being Descendents of *Gomer*; and the Town *Cremnos* might be originally the Capital of the said *Cimmerii*, and afterward by a little Variation chang'd by the Greeks into *Cremnos*, it being usual for them to change Foreign Names into words of their own Language somewhat resembling them. Little Tartary may be distinguish'd into the Northern and Southern Part. The Northern part is inhabited by the Nogay Tartars, who live by Hordes, and in cover'd Waggons instead of Houses, which are remov'd from place to place, as Necessity requires.

The S. part is the Peninsula, anciently call'd *Taurica Chersonesus* Ch. T. Baccasar, the usual Residence of the Cham, or call'd also Przecop in the Isthmus; Cassa on the Eastern Coast of the Peninsula belonging to the Turks; and Kerci somewhat nearer to the adjoyning Straits, to which it, as well as Caffa, gives Denomination.

AS for South Muscovy and Livonia, they shall be treated of in the ensuing Chapter: Here follow

The Chief People Of Old

Tauri inhabiting the (*n*) *Taurica Chersonesus* on the Coasts whereof the ancient Greeks had several Towns, as *Theodosia* Caffa, *Penticapæum*, *Eupatorium*, and *Taphros*, &c.
Hamaxobii, *Georgi*, *Nomades*, *Basilides*, *Tauroscythæ*, *Roxolani*, in the N. part of Little Tartary.
Neuri, *Geloni*, *Thussagetæ*, *Budini*, *Agathyrsi*, *Jazyges* in S. Muscovy.
Bosphorani on the *Bosphorus Cimmerius* Strait of Caffa.
Mæotæ on the *Palus Mæotis* Sea of Zabach.
Tanaitæ on the R *Tanais* Don.
Borysthenitæ on the R. *Borysthenes* Nieper.
Tyrangitæ about the R *Tyras* Niestor.
Bastarnæ comprehending the *Sidones*, *Carpiani* in Little Poland, and Little Russia, *Peucinii* in Podolia, *Aimones*

(*n*) It is also call'd *Chersonesus Aspera*, *Scythica*, and *Pontica*.

in

Sarmatia Europæa,

in Upper Volhinia, Ch. T. *Carodunum* Lemberg, or as ſome will, Cracow, *Clepadiva* Caminieck, *Boryſthenis* or *Olbia*,

Eſtiæi comprehending the *Hirri* in Livonia, and the *Scyrri* in Pruſſia.

Venedi (comprehending ſeveral Nations or People ſituated) in the Upper part of Great Poland, as alſo in Mazovia and Lithuania, and on the Sea Coaſt about the *Sinus Venedicus*, which ſome underſtand of the Gulf of Riga, others of the Gulf of Dantzick, others of ſome other Creek or Bay between the two former. Perhaps all the inner part (of the *Oceanus Sarmaticus*, or which is the ſame, of the Baltick Sea) between the Coaſt of Pruſſia and Samogitia, &c. was denoted formerly by that name in its largeſt acceptation.

Arimaſpi placed by ſome of the Antients on the Coaſt of the *Oceanus Sarmaticus*.

That part of *Sarmatia Europæa* which lay E. of the *Boryſthenes*, was chiefly inhabited by Scythian Nations, (*viz.* the *Hamaxobii*, *Nomades*, *Baſilides*, &c.) and was therefore call'd *Scythia* (*o*) *Europæa*, which name is extended by ſome to *Dacia* and *Mæſia*, as being likewiſe poſſeſſed by Scythian People eſpecially toward the Eaſt or *Pontus Euxinus*.

Chief Mountains in the Countries here deſcrib'd are *Montes Carpates* or *Montes Carpatici* Crapack Mountains between Poland and Hungary with Tranſylvania, &c. They were alſo call'd *Montes Sarmatici* as bounding Old *Sarmatia* from *Dacia*. To which may be added the *Montes Riphæi* frequently mention'd by the Ancients, and ſuppos'd to lie at the head of the *Tanais* or Don.

Rivers of Chief note are, in Poland *Boryſthenes* the Nieper, (which on its Weſtern Bank receives the R. Bog, and is accounted the third in largeneſs among the Rivers of Europe, the two eſteem'd larger being

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(*o*) *Scythia Europæa* was alſo call'd *Scythia Parva* in reſpect of *Scythia* in Aſia, juſt as Tartary in Europe is now a-days call'd Little Tartary in reſpect of the Aſiatick Tartary. As much of *Scythia Europæa* as lay upon the *Pontus Euxinus* is call'd ſometimes by the peculiar name of *Scythia Pontica*.

the

the Wolga and the Danube,) *Tyras* the Nieſter, both running into the Black Sea; *Viſtula* the Weyſſel, *Paropamiſus* ſuppos'd to be the Little Dwina, *Chronus* thought to be the Niemen, all three running into ſome Part or Arm of the Baltick Sea. In Hungary *Dravus* the Drave, *Savus* the Save, *Patiſſus* or *Tibiſcus* the Theyſſe, which (together with *Hieraſus* the Prut in Walachia) run all of them into the Danube. To which may be added *Tanais* the Don, bounding partly Little Tartary to the Eaſt, and ſo falling into the Sea of Zabach or *Palus Mæotis*.

CHAP. XI.

Of Preſent Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Muſcovy, together with Ancient Scandinavia, Feningia, &c.

TO the North of Holſtein in Germany lies Denmark, which is made up of the Peninſula of Jutland and ſeveral Iſlands.

Jutland is ſurrounded by the Sea, excepting Southward, where it joyns on to Holſtein. It is divided into two general parts, *viz.* North Jutland ſubdivided into four Dioceſſes denominated from their Ch. T. Alburg, Wyburg, Arhuſen, and Rypen; and S. Jutland, call'd alſo the Duchy of Sleſwick, Ch. T. Sleſwick with the Caſtle of Gottorp, Tonningen and Flenſburg.

Among the Iſles which make the other part of Denmark, the chief are theſe two lying in the Baltick Sea, *viz.* I. of Zeland. Ch. T. COPENHAGEN, Roſchield, Elſenore, and I. of Fionia or Funen, Ch. T. Odenſee, Nyburg.

On

ON the North of Denmark lies Norway, furrounded by the Sea, excepting Eaſtward, where it joyns to Swedeland and Muſcovy. It is divided into four Parts, or Governments, *viz.*

Aggerhus, Bergen, Drontheim } Ch. T. { CHRISTIANA or Obſlo with the Caſtle of Aggerhus. Bergen, Stavenger. Dronthuim or Druetheim,

Wardhus containing Finmarch and Norwegian Lapland, Ch. T. Wardhus.

To the Kingdom of Norway appertains the Iſle of Iceland which is divided into four Parts denominated from the four Quarters of the World, Ch. T. Schalholt (the Capital Town of the Iſle about eight Leagues from M. Hecla) in the S. Quarter, and Hola in the N. Quarter.

BEtween Norway to the Weſt and North, (*) Muſcovy to the Faſt, Gulf of Finland and Baltick Sea to the South, lies Swedeland, now containing only theſe general parts,

Sconen comprehending { Bleking; Sconen prop.; Halland. } Ch. T. { Chriſtianople, Chriſtianſtad, Careſcroon. Lunden, Malmugen, Landſcroon. Helmſtad, Laholm, Wardborg. }
Gothland divided into Eaſt and W. } Ch. T. { Gottemburg in W. Gothland, Calmar in E. Gothland. }
Government of Bahus } Ch. T. { Bahus, Maleſtrand. }
Sweden proper } Ch. T. { STOCKHOLM, Upſal. }

Swediſh Lapland with W. Bothnia intermingled, Ch. T. Torna, Uma, Pithá, Kimi.

Weſtern part of Finland Ch. T. { Abo in Finland proper, Cajaneburg in Cajania or Eaſt Bothnia. See more in the Conqueſts under Muſcovy. }

(*) Some will have Swediſh Lapland to reach even to the Northern Ocean.

The

The Eaſt part of Finland together with the Provinces of Ingria and Livonia largely taken were yielded by the Swedes to the Muſcovites, by the late Treaty of Peace: As were alſo the Iſles of Dagho and Oeſel, lying on the Weſtern Coaſt of Livonia.

The chief Iſles ſtill belonging to Sweden, are the I. Oeland and Gothland, on the Coaſt of Gothland, and I. Aland, on Finland.

MUſcovy (the largeſt Country in Europe, and the only one that remains to be deſcrib'd) is bounded to the N. by the Northern Ocean, to the W. by Sweden and Poland, to the S. by Little Tartary and the River Don, to the E. by Great Tartary in Aſia. It is alſo call'd Great Ruſſia, and may be divided into two general parts, *viz.*

Northern Muſcovy containing theſe Provinces,

Muſcovian Lapland, Ch. T. Kola, Kandolax.

Dwina	Ch. T.	Archangel, St. Nicholas.
Condora		Wirchaturia.
Samoieda		. . . . .
Obdora		Berezo.
Siberia		Tobolska or Tobol.
Permsky		Perma-Weliski.

Provinces denominated from their Ch. T. { Niſinovogrod, Uſtiuga, Wologda, Bielo-Ozero, Novogorod-Weliki, Pleskow, Kargapol, Petzora.

Southern Muſcovy containing theſe Provinces, *viz.*

Provinces denominated from their Ch. T. { Moscow, Razan, Wolodimer, Caſan, Suſdal Jeroſlaw, Twer, Reſchow, Bielski, Smolensko, Worotin, Novogorod-Sevierski, Czernihow.

Country of the Czermiſſi Tartars.

Country of the Morduates or Mordua Tartars, inhabiting the vaſt Deſarts between the D. of Wolodimer, and Little Tartary.

The only conſiderable Iſland belonging to Muſcovy is that call'd I. Morſonovitz or Candenoes lying above Archangel in the Northern Ocean.

The Conqueſts made by the late Czar of Muſcovy in Europe from the Swedes, are theſe;

Livonia largely taken, and comprehending,

Livonia proper, Ch. T. Riga, Dunemond Fort,
Eſthonia, Ch. T. Revel, Narva, Pernaw.
Ingria, Ch. T. Noleburg, Coporio, Ivarogrod.
Eaſt part of Finland, or of that part of it which is more properly call'd Carelia, Ch. T. Wyburg and Kexholm.

Whether one or both of theſe Towns are alſo yielded to the Muſcovites, I can't yet learn. In the Plan of Peace mention'd in the Monthly Mercury for Febr. 1720. it is ſaid, that to denote the Barrier, a Map was drawn, in which was a Line from Wyburg, to the White Sea, paſſing by the Lakes Ladoga and Onega; all on the Weſt of the Line, being to be quitted again to the Swedes, and what was on the Eaſt of the ſaid Line, being to remain to the Muſcovites, who had conquer'd it. So that Wyburg and Kexholm, were to be quitted or kept by the Muſcovites, accordingly as they lay on the W. or E. Side, of the ſaid Line, which I have not yet found any where ſpecify'd.

And this ſeems the moſt proper Place to take notice of the new City, erected by the late Czar, and from his Name *Peter*, call'd by him Peterſburg, and made the Chief place of his Reſidence, ſince his late Conqueſt aforemention'd, for the better or more eaſy Carrying on his European Affairs, it lying much more conveniently for ſending or receiving Diſpatches from his Miniſters at the Courts of Europe, than Moſcow does, and for carrying on the Baltick Trade.

The beſt account I have yet ſeen of this new City, is that of the Sieur *Wilde*, the Dutch Reſident there, mention'd in the Monthly Mercury, for March, 1721. wherein he ſays: The River Neva or Ny, is twelve common Leagues long from the Iſland Riſzard in which Stands Cronſlot to Noleburg, that is in other Words, from the Gulf of Finland, to the Lake Ladoga. This River

is

is ſo broad near Cronſlot, that from one Side one can hardly perceive without Glaſſes the oppoſite Bank; but it grows narrower as you go to Peterſburg, where it is but about a thouſand Feet broad, and continues much the ſame to the Ladoga.

The City of Peterſburg is ſituated on the R. Ny, about five Leagues from Cronſlot, and ſeven Leagues from Noleburg. It may be divided into two general Parts, one on *Terra firma*, or the main Land on the ſide of Ingria, and the other conſiſts of five large Iſles. The Czar has two Palaces for Winter and Summer, on the ſide of Ingria. The Houſes are already computed to exceed Forty thouſand, but moſt have but one Story. The Reader may ſee more in the foremention'd Mercury: Only I ſhall obſerve farther, that hence it appears that Peterſburg is built within the *New Conqueſts*, and ſo is properly to be taken Notice of here, and may very well be eſteem'd the Chief or Capital City or Town of Ingria, one of the Provinces taken from the Swedes.

The Conqueſts of the late Czar in Aſia, ſhall be taken Notice of in their proper Place, *viz.* Chap. xiii. Wherein an Account is given of the Aſiatick Countries, which have been for ſome Time or Ages, ſubject to the Muſcovites.

AS for the Antient Geography of the four preſent Countries deſcrib'd in this Chapter, (*viz.* Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Muſcovy,) the Peninſula of Jutland appertain'd (as hath been already obſerv'd) to Antient Germany, being inhabited by the *Cimbri*, whence it is called (*p*) *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, and Cape Scagen at the N. end of it was called *Cimbricum Promontorium*.

(*p*) Pliny tells us that the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus* was by another name formerly call'd *Cartris*.

The Iſles of Zeeland and Funen, with the others adjoyning, had the common name of *Inſulæ Æmodes*, as alſo *Scandiæ*, given them by the Antients, and were eſteemed Iſles of Antient Germany, being inhabited by the German People *Teutoni*, call'd alſo *Codani*, whence the largeſt of theſe Iſles, known now by the Name of Zeeland, was antiently known by the name of *Inſula Codanonia*.

Norway with as much of Swedeland as lies W. of the Gulf of Bothnia was by the Ancients call'd *Scandinavia*, and ſometimes *Baltia*; by the former name it is ſtill frequently denoted, and from the latter the Baltick Sea took its preſent denomination. Its People were antiently the *Gutæ* in Gothland, *Hilleviones* in Halland, *Sitones* in Norway, which laſt or rather ſome part of it is thought to be the I. *Nerigon*, as the Territory of Bergen in Norway is thought to be the I. *Bergos*, mention'd by the Ancients. As much of Swedeland as lies E. of the G. of Bothnia, and is now call'd Finland, is thought to have had formerly the name of *Feningia* or *Finningia*. Both *Scandinavia* and *Feningia* were antiently eſteem'd large Iſlands, which is an evident proof, that the N. Coaſts of Norway and Muſcovy were not then (*q*) known.

Livonia

(*q*) So far were the Antients from having made any diſcovery of the Northern Coaſts of the Countries above the Baltick Sea, that they ſeem to have had but little knowledge of their S. Coaſts, inſomuch that theſe Coaſts being full of Creeks and Bays, the extent of which inwardly were unknown, they ſeem thereupon to have eſteem'd the portions of Land lying between them as ſo many diſtinct Iſles. Hence they mention the Iſles of *Bergos*, *Nerigon*, *Scandia*, *Scandinavia*, *Baltia*, &c. which are all generally agreed upon by Geographers to have formerly denoted ſome parts of preſent Norway and Sweden. Thus the I. *Bergos* is judg'd to have denoted the Territory of Bergen, which is indeed environ'd with the Sea, ſo as to make a Peninſula. In like manner the Iſle *Nerigon* may be eſteemed to have been the moſt S. part of Norway lying between the Bay that goes up to Stavanger Weſtwards; and that which goes up to Agger and Opſlo Southwards; and ſo making likewiſe a Peninſula. *Scandia* or *Scan-*

Livonia together with the S. part of Muſcovy, lying within the winding of the R. Don or *Tanais* was a part of Old *Sarmatia Europæa*, which hath already been ſpoken of. All above the R. *Tanais* was *Terra Incognita* to the Ancients, who have therefore left a very confus'd and fabulous account of the Inhabitants thereof, which they call'd from their Situation *Hyperborei*.

Mountains or Hills of Note in the Countries here deſcrib'd are the Dofrine Hills between Norway and Sweden, antiently call'd *Mons Sevo*, and M. Stolpe or Kemany-Poyas about Siberia, thought by ſome to be the (*r*) *Riphæi Montes* of the Ancients.

The only remarkable Rivers are theſe three (all riſing in Muſcovy) *viz.* *Rha* the Wolga, *Tanais* the Don, and the great Dwina unknown to the Ancients. The firſt runs into the Caſpian Sea, the ſecond into the *Palus Mæotis* or Sea of Zabach, the laſt into the Gulf of the N. Ocean call'd the White Sea.

Lakes

Scandinavia ſeems to have denoted only the moſt S. part of Sweden lying Eaſt of the Bay laſt mention'd, namely the Province of Gothland, Halland, and Sconen. For as Sconen is thought to be ſo call'd from the old name *Scandia* or *Scania*, ſo Gothland or Gutland is thought to have its name from the old *Gutæ* a People of *Scandia* mention'd by Ptolemy, and Halland from the *Hilleviones* mention'd by Pliny, and ſaid by him to poſſeſs all of *Scandinavia*, that was then known. From this *Scandinavia* or *Scandia* all the neighbouring Iſles (now making up great part of Denmark, *viz.* Zeeland, Punen, &c.) are call'd by Ptolemy, *Inſulæ Scandiæ*. As for *Baltia*, otherwiſe call'd *Baſilia*, it is generally eſteem'd the ſame with *Scandinavia*, though Pliny *l.* 4. ſeems to have thought the forementionʼd *Scandinavia*, *Scandia*, and *Baltia*, three diſtinct Iſles.

(*r*) That the mountains in Siberia could not be the *Riphæi Montes* of the Ancients, is in a manner demonſtrable from the great diſtance between theſe Mountains and the Head of the R. *Tanais*, whereas it was the univerſal Opinion of the Antients, that the *Tanais* did riſe at the foot of the Riphean Mountains. It will not be denied, but an error of eight or ten Miles in reſpect of diſtance may be conſiſtent with an imperfect knowledge of a Country, remote and ſeldom frequented by Travellers.

Lakes of Chief Note are the L. Ladoga and L. Onega between Sweden and Muſcovy, the two largeſt in Europe.

It remains now to ſay ſomewhat of the Sea lying on theſe Countries, which along the N. Coaſt of Muſcovy, as alſo on the N. and W. Coaſts of Norway, is now adays call'd in general the Northern Ocean, and is diſtinguiſh'd into the more peculiar names of the Sea of Norway, and Sea of Muſcovy. Of this laſt, one part lying between Muſcovy and Nova Zembla is call'd the Strait of Weygatz; and another part coming up to Archangel, and making a conſiderable Gulf between the Province of Dwina and Muſcovian Lapland, is called the White Sea. The Ancients though they did not experimentally know, yet they reaſonably ſuppos'd, That the *Terra Incognita* lying above *Sarmatia Europæa* (as alſo *Scandinavia* and *Feningia*) was bounded Northward by the Ocean; and therefore as they call'd the Inhabitants of the aforeſaid *Terra Incognita* from their ſituation *Hyperborei*; ſo they call'd the Ocean lying upon the N. Coaſt by the name of *Oceanus Hyporboreus*. That large Gulf of the Northern Ocean which ſeparates Sweden from Germany and Poland, is call'd in general the Baltick Sea, and by Mariners the Eaſt Sea; the more remarkable parts whereof are the Cattegate or Skagerrack, between Jutland in Denmark and Halland in Sweden, the Sound and Strait between Sconen and the Iſle of Zeeland, the Great Belt or Strait between

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But an error of eight or ten Degrees (which is the diſtance between the *Tanais* and Siberian Mountains) may, I ſuppoſe, be reaſonably thought utterly inconſiſtent with any thing that can be call'd in the leaſt degree Knowledge of the two diſtant Terms of the adjacent Country. Shou'd it be ask'd, where are then the Riphean Mountains, if not in Siberia? It may be truly anſwer'd, no where; theſe being ſome of the Chimerical or Fictitious Mountains, wherewith (as well as with Boggs, and Sandy Deſarts, ſee Plutarch's Life of *Theſeus*) the Antients were wont to fill up unknown Countries. And no wonder, if they were eaſily induced to fancy Mountains at the head of the *Tanais*, ſince it is uſual for Rivers to have their Spring-heads near ſome Mountain.

the

the I. of Zeeland and the I. Funen, the Little Belt or Strait between the I. Funen and Jutland, the Gulf of Bothnia between W. and E. Bothnia, the Gulf of *Finland* between *Finland* and Livonia, the Gulf of Riga between Livonia and Curland. To which may be added the leſſer Gulfs of Dantzick and Lubeck. Now it is thought by ſome, that under the name of *Sinus Codanus* was anciently denoted the whole Baltick Sea; but it ſeems much more probable, that by it was underſtood no more than what is now call'd the Cattegate or ſome part of it about the I. *Codanonia*. For upon ſuppoſition that *Scandinavia* and *Feningia* were Iſlands, the Ancients could not well think that the Baltick Sea was a *Sinus* or Gulf, but rather a part of the Main Ocean. And agreeably hereunto, that part of the Baltick Sea which lies on the N. Provinces of Poland and on Livonia in Sweden (all formerly parts of *Sarmatia Europæa*) was anciently ſtyl'd *Oceanus Sarmaticus*, and that which lies on the N. Provinces of Germany *Oceanus Germanicus*; whereas the Name of *Oceanus* is hardly to be found ever given to a *Sinus* known to be ſuch, much leſs to a Part of it, though the name of *Mare* is frequently given to each. In the laſt place, it is to be here obſerved, that the *Oceanus Hyperboreus* and *Sarmaticus* had, upon account of the Coldneſs of their Climes, and the Effects conſequent thereupon, the names of *Oceanus* (*f*) *Cronius*, *Gracialis*, with ſeveral others of like importance, attributed to them by the Ancients.

(*f*) It was call'd *Cronius* from the Planet κρόνος or Saturn which was ſuppos'd to preſide over this Northern Part of the World, or elſe upon the account of ſome other Fabulous Story, concerning which ſee my Note on v. 32. of my Greek *Periegeſis*, of the Old and Preſent World, being an *Emendation* of the *Periegeſis* of *Dionyſius Afer*, as to Old Geography, with an *Addition* of Preſent Geography likewiſe in Greek Verſe, which has now lately received a *Fourth* Impreſſion. The other names of like Importance are ſuch as *Mare* (*Amalchium* or *Almachium*, which is as much as) *Concretum*, *Congelatum*, (*Mori-marufa* or) *Mare Mortuum*, *Mare Pigrum*, &c.

CHAP. XII.

Of Ancient and Preſent Aſia in General.

ASIA is the Eaſtern and Largeſt Part of the Old Continent. Whether to the N. and N. E. it joins on to the *Terra Arctica*, or is ſeparated from it by any part of the Northern Ocean, is not yet diſcovered. It is bounded Eaſtward by the Main Eaſtern or Pacifick Ocean, lying between it and America, and (*t*) unknown to the Antients; Southward by the Indian Ocean, which as it was the *Oceanus Eous* known to the Antients, ſo it is ſtill accounted at leaſt part of the Eaſtern Ocean; Weſtward from Africk by the *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Iſthmus of Suez (*u*) lying between them; and from Europe by the Bounds already mention'd in the deſcription of Europe in general.

It was anciently diſtinguiſh'd into two general parts, *Aſia Major* and *Aſia Minor*. The former comprehended all but the Peninſula between the Euxine and Mediterranean Seas, which made up the latter in its (*x*) largeſt extent or ſignification. It may for the more eaſily remembring the general Situation of its Countries be better diſtinguiſh'd into three general Parts, *viz.*

(*t*) See the Note (*c*) belonging to the following Chapter.

(*u*) This Iſthmus is ſo call'd from the Town Suez ſeated in it on the Red Sea.

(*x*) There are ſome who take *Aſia Minor* in a much narrower ſenſe, ſo as to be the ſame with *Aſia Propria*, which was only a Part of *Aſia Minor* largely taken, as will appear from Chapter xiv.

Northern Asia containing
- At Present: Great Tartary (Ch. T. Astracan.), Georgia (Ch. T. Teflis.)
- Anciently: *Scythia Asiatica, Sogdiana. Albania, Iberia, Colchis*

Middle Asia containing
- At Present:
  - Turkey in Asia, Ch. T. Bagdat, Bursa.
  - Persia, Ch. T. Ispahan.
  - Empire of the Mogul in the E. Indies Ch. T. Delly.
  - China, Ch. T. Pekin.
- Anciently:

Asia minor.	*Assyria.*	*Drangiana.*
Armenia.	*Media.*	*Gedrosia.*
Syria.	*Parthia.*	*Caramania.*
Mesopotamia.	*Hyrcania.*	N. part of *India.*
Babylonia.	*Bactriana.*	*Serica* or Country
Persis.	*Aria.*	of the *Seres.*
Susiana.	*Arachosia.*	*Sina.*

Southern Asia containing both at Present and Anciently
- Arabia *Arabia*, Ch. T. at present Medina, Mecca.
- The two Peninsula's of *India*, or the E. Indies, Ch. T. at present Goa in the W. Peninsula, Pegu in the Eastern Prov.

Among the Asiatick Islands the Chief are

In the
- Eastern Ocean, the Japan Isles.
- Indian Ocean, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Ceylon *Taprobana.*
- Mediterranean Sea, Cyprus *Cyprus*, Rhodes *Rhodus.*
- Ægean Sea or Archipelago, Scio *Chius*, Samo *Samus*, Metelin *Lesbus.*

The Chief Mountains of Asia are those which went antiently by the names of *Taurus*, *Imaus*, and *Caucasus.* The first, beginning in *Pamphylia* a Province in *Asia Minor*, runs Eastward through all Asia dividing it into two parts, Northern and Southern; the second lies in *Scythia* or Great Tartary; the third between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

The two Chief Capes are Cape Razalgate at the S. E. point of Arabia, and Cape Comorin at the S. end of the W. Peninsula of India.

The Chief Straits are thoſe of the Sonde or Sunda between the Iſles of Sumatra and Java; the Straits of Malacca between Malacca and Sumatra; the Straits of Ormus between the Ocean and *Sinus Perſicus* or Gulf of Balſora; the Straits of Mecca or Babel-Mandel between the Ocean and *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea.

The Chief Gulfs are the two juſt now mention'd together with *Sinus Gangeticus* Bay of Bengal, and *Sinus Magnus* Bay of Siam in the E. Indies. The Antients uſually reckoned *Mare Caſpium* or *Hyrcanum* (now Sea of Sala or Bachu between Georgia Tartary and Perſia) as a *Sinus* or Gulf, but it may be more properly eſteem'd a very great Lake, as having no viſible communication with the Sea.

The Chief Rivers are the *Ganges* and *Indus* in the E. Indies, the *Tigris* and *Euphrates* both riſing in Armenia, all known to the Antients by the ſame names; the Wolga or *Rha* of the Antients riſing in Europe and running into the Caſpian Sea. To which may be added Oby, Lena, Amur, Helum (*y*) in Great Tartary.

(*y*) The River Helum is thought to be the ſame with the R. Quentunge or Schengal.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Antient Scythia, India, Perſis, Media, Parthia, &c. together with Preſent Great Tartary, India or the Eaſt Indies, Perſia, China, &c.

GReat Tartary is the moſt Northern and Largeſt Country of Aſia, being bounded Weſtward by Muſcovy; S. by Georgia, the Caſpian Sea, Perſia and India; S. E. by China. Its N. E. and N. Boundaries are not yet known.

It may be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, *viz.*

Northern Tartary belonging to the Muſcovites, and containing theſe Provinces or People, *viz.*

- Aſtracan — Ch. T. Aſtracan.
- Circaſſia — Ch. T. Azoph, now in the hands of the Turks.
- Bolgar — Ch. T. Bolgar.
- Cafan — Partly; the other parts lie in Europe.
- Siberia — Partly; the other parts lie in Europe.
- Samoiedes — Partly; the other parts lie in Europe.
- Toebinſi, Tongoeſi, &c. Ch. T. Jeneſieskoy, Bratskoy, Selenginskoy, Nipchou.

South Tartary under ſeveral Chams or Princes and containing the Countries of

- Kalmucks Black and White.
- Mungalia or Country of the Monguls.
- Uſbeck or Zagatay, Ch. T. Bochor, Cath, Samarcand.
- Camul, Caſcar, Tangut, Ch. T. the ſame.
- Thibet (*a*) — Little, Ch. T. Thibet. Great, Ch. T. Laſſa.
- Bogdoi Tartars (*b*).

(*a*) Some place here a Kingdom or Country call'd Turcheſtan, which others will have to be the ſame with Thibet.

(*b*) Theſe are alſo called the Chineſe Tartars, as being ſubject to the Preſent Emperor of China, who is a Deſcendant of that Cham or Prince of the Bogdoi Tartars, which invaded and overcame China.

Within

Within the Bounds of Great Tartary lay formerly *Scythia Asiatica* and *Sogdiana*. Of which *Sogdiana* contain'd Usbeck or Zagatay; as much of the reſt of Great Tartary as was known to the Antients, was comprehended under *Scythia Asiatica*, which was diſtinguiſh'd into Three Parts, *Scythia extra Imaum* to the Eaſt, *Scythia intra Imaum* to the Weſt, and *Sarmatia Asiatica* lying between the *Tanais*, *Rha Mare Caſpium* and *Euxinum*, and ſo containing the Preſent Country of the Circaſſian Tartars. Among the People of *Scythia intra Imaum* were the *Saſſones*, (from whom ſome will have the Saxons in Germany to be deſcended,) the *Sacæ*, and *Maſſagetæ* on the Confines of India. Among the People of *Sarmatia Aſiatica* were the *Turcæ*, from whom the Preſent Turks are thought to be deſcended, and the *Amazones*, who afterwards ſettled themſelves upon the R. *Thermodon* in *Cappadocia*.

The Chief Rivers of this Country are *Rha* the Wolga, *Jaxartes* the Cheſel, and *Oxus*, all three running into the Caſpian Sea; the Oby, Lena, Amur and Helum, the two former ſuppos'd to run into the N. Ocean, the two latter into the Eaſtern.

CHina is bounded Northward and W. with Great Tartary, S. with India or the Eaſt Indies; Eaſtward with the Great Eaſtern or Pacifick Ocean. It is divided into two general parts, *viz.*

Catay or Northern China (containing ſeven Provinces) Ch. T. PEKIN, Taiyven, Sigan, Cinan, Caifung, Chingtu, Leaoyang.

Mangy or South China (containing nine Provinces) Ch. T. Yuchang, Nanking, Hangcheu, Nanchang, Focheu, Quangcheu or Canton, Queilin, Yunnan, Queiyang.

Under China is uſually comprehended the Peninſula of Corea, lying to the N. E. of Catay or the Northern Provinces of China, from which it is ſeparated by the Gulf of Cangi. It is under its own King

King who is Tributary to the Emperor of China, and its capital City is Sior.

The Chief Iſles commonly eſteemed as belonging to China are the Iſle Formoſa (of which more by and by) and the Iſle Haynan.

As for the Antient Geography of this Country, the N. Part of China or Catay was antiently inhabited by the *Seres*; the South Part with the adjoyning part of the Indies by the *Sinæ*, from which it is generally thought the preſent name of China was deriv'd; the Coaſts or Eaſtern part of China was unknown to the Antients, who beyond the *Sinæ* placed (*c*) *Terra Incognita*, which ſome of them ſuppos'd to run S. of the *Mare Indicum* in one continued Tract, ſo as to join Aſia and Africa together.

TO the Eaſt of China lies Japan, under which name is comprehended the (ſuppos'd) I. of Niphon, with ſeveral other leſſer Iſles, Ch. T. MEACO, Yedo, both in the I. Niphon.

And here again mention is to be made of the Iſle Formoſa, foraſmuch as we are informed by a native thereof (who was converted to Chriſtianity, and during his Stay in England publiſh'd an Account of his Country) that it is now and hath been for ſome Years Tributary to the Emperor of Japan, and not to the Emperor of China, as hath been uſually believed by

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(*c*) That the N. parts of Great Tartary and E. parts of China were unknown to the Antients, is evident from Ptolemy. Indeed Pliny and ſome others make mention of *Oc. Scythicus* Northwards, and *Sericus* Eaſtwards, which is thought by ſome to be an Argument on the other ſide. But it ſhould be conſider'd, that the Antients being of Opinion, that the Earth was ſurrounded by the Ocean, hence they probably concluded that the N. Ocean did touch upon ſome part of *Scythia*, and the E. Ocean upon *Serica*, and therefore upon this probable Hypotheſis (not upon any experimental Knowledge) they made uſe of the aforeſaid Denominations of the Ocean.

Euro-

Europeans. It is (as the ſame Author informs us) one of the moſt pleaſant of all the Aſiatick Iſles; and for that reaſon called by the Natives in their own Language *Gad Avia* (from *Gad* Beautiful, and *Avia* an Iſle) and agreeably to the ſame importance by the Chineſe *Pak-Ando*, (under which name it is ſet down in ſome Maps) and likewiſe by us Engliſh and ſome other Europeans I. Formoſa, and by the French Belle Iſle.

INdia, commonly call'd the Eaſt Indies (to diſtinguiſh it from America, commonly called the W. Indies) is bounded Northward by Great Tartary, Eaſtward by the ſame again and China, Southward by the Indian Sea, and Weſtward by Perſia. It may be divided into three general parts:

Indoſtan or the Empire of the Great Mogul, which takes up the North part of India, and is ſaid to be divided into nineteen general Governments, among the Provinces whereof that of Bengal is moſt famous and lies upon the inmoſt part of the Gulf, to which it gives name. Ch. T. of this Empire are DELLY, Agra, Lahor, Cabul in the inland Provinces; Cambay, Surat, Amedabath, and Diu on the S. Weſt Coaſt, Bombay belonging to the Engliſh on the W. Coaſt between Surat N. and Goa S.

Weſtern Peninſula ſurrounded by the Sea, excepting to the North, where it joins on to the Great Mogul's Country. It is divided into five parts,

Kingdom of Viſapour	Viſapour, Goa belonging to the Portugueſe.
Coaſt of Malabar	Calicut; Cochin, Cananor, Coulan, the three laſt belonging to the Dutch.
Coaſt of Coromandel	Madure; Fort St. George belonging to the Engliſh, Pondichery to the French, Nepanatan to the Dutch, Trinquebar to the Danes.
Kingdom of Biſnagar	Biſnagar, Narſinga; Maliapur or St. Thomas belonging to the Portugeſe, Pullicat to the Dutch.

Kingdom

Kingdom of Golconda { Golconda, Maſulipatan, Colour, Raolconde, Orixa.

The Eaſtern Peninſula ſurrounded likewiſe by the Indian Sea, excepting Northward, where it joins to Tartary and China. It may be diſtinguiſhed into three parts.

N. part containing the Kingdoms of Pegu, Martaban, Aracan, Ava, Brema, Tipra, Ch. T. the ſame.

S. Part containing the Kingdoms of Siam, Ch. T. Siam, and Malacca in the Peninſula denominated from it.

E. Part containing the Kingdoms of { Tunquin, Ch. T. Tunquin, Recio. Cochinchina, Ch. T. Sinoe. Camboya, Ch. T. Camboya.

The two Chief Rivers of *India* or the E. Indies, are *Indus* and *Ganges*, by the latter of which the Antients diſtinguiſh'd *India* into two Parts, *viz. India intra Gangem* on the W. and *India extra Gangem*, on the E. What is now call'd the Peninſula of Malaca is generally ſuppos'd the Old *Aurea Cherſoneſus*. Among the ſeveral People of Old *India*, the Chief were the *Brachmanes* or Indian Philoſophers, and *Gangaridæ*; among the Cities the Chief was *Niſſa* or *Nyſſa*.

No more needs be ſaid concerning the Antient or Preſent Denominations either of the Indian Ocean or any Part thereof, than what hath been already ſaid in this or the foregoing Chapter. I proceed therefore to take notice of the Iſlands wherewith it abounds, and of which the Chief are theſe, *viz.*

In the main E. Ocean { The Ladrone Iſlands, commonly reckon'd fourteen, lying from North to South, among which is the Iſle Guam ſeated about the middle of them.

Over-

Over-against the Eastern Peninsula of India

- The Philippine Islands or Manilles, being very many in number some reckoning 1100, some 1200; of which the Chief are the I. Manilla or Lucon, and the I. Mindanao, Ch. T. the same.
- The Moluca Isles distinguish'd into the
  - Eastern, containing I. Gilolo, Ch. T. the same; I. Ceram, Ch. T. Cumbello; I. Amboina, Ch. T. the same; Isles of Banda being many small Isles so nam'd from the largest of them, *&c.*
  - Western, containing I. Celebes or Macassar, Ch. T. the same; with several other small Isles.
  - Southern, containing I. Timor, I. Ende or Flores, *&c.*
- The Isles of the Sound, whereof the Chief are
  - Borneo I Ch. T. the same
  - Sumatra I. *Taprobana*, Ch. T. Achem, Jamby, Indepore.
  - Java I. Ch. T. Batavia, Bantam, belonging to the Dutch; Mataran belonging to the King of Mataran.

Over-against W. Peninsula

- I. Ceylan or Ceylon at the S. end of the W. Peninsula of India, Ch. T. Candia, Colombo. This is generally esteem'd to be the old (*d*) *Taprobana.*
- Maldive Isles counted 12000 in number.

(*d*) Tho' the I. Ceylon is generally look'd on to be the old *Taprobana*, upon account of its Longitude and Situation in respect to Cape *Cory* or Comorrin agreeing well enough to that assign'd to *Taprobana* by Ptolemy; yet forasmuch as Ptolemy places *Taprobana* under the Equator, and reaching thence to 12°. 30′ N Latitude, and to 2°. 30′ S. Latitude of the Equator, which Situation doth by no means agree to that of *Ceylon*, but doth in some measure to that of Sumatra, and almost exactly to that of the Maldive Isles; hence some Learned Men conceive *Taprobana* to be Sumatra, others the Maldive Isles, which they suppose to have been formerly one continued Isle. But in all probability they were then as now, being the 1278 Isles mention'd by Ptolemy lying before *Taprobana*, the Latitude and Longitude there assign'd to these suiting well enough to the Maldive Isles. Not to add, that the Maldive Isles lie West of Cape *Cory*, whereas Ptolemy makes *Taprobana* lie East of it. And here after all, by way of Confirmation of the Opinion generally receiv'd, it may not be useless to observe, that as Ceylon is now a-days, so *Taprobana* was formerly remarkable on account of its Elephants, as appears from *Dionysius*'s *Periegesis*, v. 523. or else v. 1561. of the *Periegesis* lately published by me.

It remains now to ſet down the Chief Streights of Eaſt India, which are moſt proper for this place, as relating to the Iſles as well as to the Continent of this Country. And theſe are the Streights of the Sunde, and the Streights of Malacca above mention'd; the Streight of Sincapore adjoyning to the Streight of Malacca at the bottom of the Peninſula of that Name; the Streight of Macaſſar near the Town of that name in the Iſle Celebes; the Streight of Minar at the bottom of the Weſtern Peninſula of the Indian Continent, between it and the Iſle Ceylon, or rather the I. Minar, a very ſmall Iſland lying W. of Ceylon; and the Streight of Palambuan near the Town Palambuan on the Eaſtern Point of the Iſland Java.

PErſia is bounded to the N. with Great Tartary and the Caſpian Sea, to the E. with the Empire of the Great Mogul, to the S. with the (Indian or more peculiarly) Perſian Sea and G. of Balſora to the W. with the Aſiatick Turkey and Georgia. It is divided into many Provinces, the number whereof is not agreed upon among Geographers. Ch. T. to the N. ISPAHAN or HISPAHAM, Tauris, Caſwin, Herat, Candahor, Ferhabad, Scamachie, Derbent, Bachu, the four laſt on the Caſpian Sea; to the S. Sus, Shirus, Lar, Gombru, Jaſques.

But the late Uſurpation of the Perſian Empire by *Meiriweys* has given Opportunity to the neighbouring Princes to ſeize on ſeveral conſiderable Cities or Towns, and ſo on the Provinces thereto belonging. This according to the beſt Accounts we have in the Monthly Mercuries, Derbent, Baku, Scamachy, three conſiderable Places on the Weſtern Coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, have been conquer'd by the late Czar of Muſcovy or his Forces, together with the whole Provinces of Schiwan and Gylan. And the Turk has already taken ſeveral other Places afore belonging to Perſia. It is obſervable, that the very word *Derbent*, imports a ſtrong Place, as literally ſignifying *an Iron Gate*; and

it

it is the ſame (tranſpoſing the Syllables) with *Bender*, another Name given to ſeveral Places in the Eaſt.

Within the Compaſs of Preſent Perſia were antiently contain'd theſe Countries, *viz.*

Northw. toward the Caſpian Sea and *M. Taurus*	*Media*	C.T.	*Ecbatana*, *Cyropolis*. The *Caſpii* were a famous People of *Media*.
	Parthia		*Hecatompylus*.
	Hyrcania		*Hyrcania*.
	Margiana		*Antiochia*, afore call'd *Alexandria*, afterwards *Seleucia*.
	Bactriana		*Bactra*, *Maracanda* Samarcand.
	Paropamiſis		*Naulibis*.
	Arachoſia		*Arachotus*, *Alexandria*.
	Aria		*Aria*, *Bitaxa*.
Southw. toward the Indian or Perſian Sea	*Drangiania*	C.T.	*Ariaſpe*, *Prophthaſia*.
	Gedroſia		*Parſis*, *Arbis*, *Cuni*.
	Carmania		*Carmana*.
	Perſis, or *Perſia* properly ſo call'd		*Perſepolis* Chilminar.
	Suſiana		*Suſa* Sus. The *Elymæi* were a People of *Suſiana*.

ON the N. W. of Perſia, between the Euxine and Caſpian Seas, is contain'd Preſent Georgia, the moſt noted Province whereof is Mengrelia on the Euxine Sea, where lay the antient *Colchis*, Ch. T. Teflis, Zagen, Cotatis.

Within this Country lay formerly,

On the Caſpian Sea	*Albania*	Ch. T.	*Albania*.
On the Euxine Sea	*Colchis*		*Phaſis*.
In the Middle	*Iberia*		*Artaniſſa*.

The Chief Mountains of this Country are *Caucaſus* and *Corax*; the Chief Rivers *Phaſis* and *Cyrus*; all beſt known to us Europeans by the ſame old names.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Antient Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Arabia, &c. together with Present Turkey in Asia, and Arabia.

TUrkey in Asia is bounded N. by the Black Sea and Georgia, E. by Persia, S. by Arabia, W. by the Mediterranean Sea, Archipelago, and Sea of Marmora. It is said to consist of four general Parts, *viz.*

Anatolia or Natolia largely taken, containing all the Peninsula lying between the Black and Mediterr. Seas, and said to be distinguish'd into these four Provinces

- Natolia proper, containing all the W. part of the aforesaid Peninsula from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Ch. T. Bursa, Smyrna, Angury, Sinopi, Comidia or Nicomidia, Isnich or Nice, Scutari, Epheso, Sardis, Milazzo, Fochia.
- Caramania E. of Natolia proper on the Mediterranean Sea, Ch. T. Cogni, Satalia.
- Amasia E. of Natolia proper on the Euxine Sea, Ch. T. Amasia, Trebisonde.
- Aladulia adjoyning to Amasia, and Caramania E. Ch. T. Marash on the Euphrates, Ajazo or *Issus* on the Gulf of the same name.

Turcomania E. of Natolia, Ch. T. Erzerum, Kars, Van.

Diarbeck S. of Turcomania, Ch. T. Mosul, Bir, Diarbekir, Bagdat, Balsora or Bassora. In the confines of Turcomania and Diarbeck lies Curdistan, part whereof is under the Turk, part under its own Emir or Prince, the Capital of which last is Betlis.

Syria W. of Diarbeck, lying along the most Eastern part of the Mediter. Sea, and said to contain the

- Government of Aleppo, Ch. T. Aleppo, Scanderoon.
- Gov. of Damascus, Ch. T. Damascus, Jerusalem, Naplouse, Jafa.
- Gov. of Tripoli, Ch. T. Tripoli. Gaza is said to be under its own Prince, who is Tributary to the Grand Seignior.

WIthin the Compaſs of Preſent Turkey in Aſia were formerly comprehended theſe ſeveral Countries, namely, *Aſia Minor*, *Syria*, *Armenia*, *Meſopatamia*, *Aſſyria*, *Babylonia*, with part of *Arabia*.

Aſia Minor was much the ſame with what is above ſaid to be now call'd in a large ſenſe Natolia, foraſmuch as it contain'd all the ſeveral Countries lying in the Peninſula, between the *Pontus Euxinus* Northward, *Boſphorus Thracicus*, *Propontis*, *Helleſpontus*, *Mare Ægæum* Weſtward, and the Mediterranean Sea Southward, which were theſe following, *viz.*

In Natolia Proper

- *Pontus* (by which name was primarily denoted all the N. Coaſt of *Aſia Minor*, part whereof was afterwards laid to *Cappadocia*, and part to *Galatia*, under the names of *Pontus Capadocicus* and *Galaticus*; the remaining part Weſtward retain'd the name of *Pontus* ſimply, or elſe *Pontus proprius*) between the R. *Parthenius* and *Sangarius*, Ch. T. *Heraclea Pontica*, *Dioſpolis*.
- *Bythinia* S. and W. of *Pontus*, on the *Propontis*, *Boſph. Thracicus*, and *Pontus Euxinus*, Ch. T. *Chalcedon* Scutari, *Nicomedia* Comidia, *Nicæa* Iſnich, *Pruſia* Burſa. *Pontus* and *Bythinia* were made one Province by the Romans.
- *Galatia* (e) E. of the former upon the *Pontus Euxinus*, comprehending *Pontus Galaticus*, *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia propria*, *Iſauria* and part of *Piſidia*. Its Chief People were the *Heneti* and *Chalybes*. Ch. T. *Sinope* Sinopi, *Amiſus*, *Therma*, *Peſſinus* call'd alſo *Dindymene* and *Cybele*.

(e) *Galatia* was ſo call'd from ſome Gauls, who came hither (as is ſaid) out of Italy after the Burning of Rome, and having driven out or ſubdued the Phrygians and Paphlagonians, ſettled here themſelves, intermingled with ſome Greeks, whence the Country is ſometime called *Galogræcia* or *Græcogallia*.

In

In Amasia and part of Caramania
- *Cappadocia* (*f*) bounded N. by the Euxine Sea, E. by *Armenia*, S. by *Cilicia*, W. by *Galatia*. It contain'd several Regions, among which was *Lycaonia*. Its Chief People were the *Heniochi*. Ch. T. *Comana Pontica*, *Neocæsarea*, *Sebastia*, *Diocæsarea*, *Maza* called also *Cæsarea*, *Iconium* Cogni, *Laranda*, *Trapezus* Trebisonde, *Amasia* Amasia.

In Natolia Proper
- *Asia* (*g*) *propria* between *Bythinia* Northw. Ægean Sea Westward, Mediterr. Sea and *Lycia* Southw. and *Galatia* Eastward, containing
  - *Phrygia* distinguish'd into
    - *Minor* on the Ægean Sea and Hellespont call'd also *Troas*, Ch. T. *ILLIUM* or *TROJA*, *Troas* or *Alexandria*,
    - *Major* in the Inland parts beyond *Mysia*, Ch. T. *Synnada*, *Celene* call'd afterward *Apamia Cibotis*.
  - *Mysia* between the two *Phrygia's*, and distinguish'd likewise into
    - *Minor* on the *Propontis* and *Hellespontus*, Ch. T. *Cyzicus*, *Parium*, *Lampsacus*, *Abydus*, *Dardanum*.
    - *Major* on the Ægean Sea, Ch. T. *Antandros*, *Adramyttium* Andramiti, *Pergamus*, *Trajanopolis*, *Alyda*.
  - *Lydia* S. of *Mysia* and *Phrygia*, Ch. T. *Sardes* Sardis, *Thyatira*, *Philadelphia* Under *Lydia* is sometimes comprehended, as being once its Maritime parts,
    - *Æolis*, Ch. T. *Cuma*, *Phocæa* Fochia, *Elea*:
    - *Ionia*, Ch. T. *Ephesus* Epheso, *Smyrna* Smyrna, *Clazomenæ*, *Teos*, *Lebedus*, *Colophon*
  - *Caria* S. of *Lydia*, Ch. T. *Miletus* Milazzo, *Myndus*, *Tripolis*, *Laodicea*, *Antiochia*, *Magnesia*, *Priene*, *Alabanda*, *Stratonice*.
  - Under *Caria* is sometimes comprehended as being once a part of it,
    - *Doris*, Ch. T. *Halicarnassus*, *Cnidus*.

(*f*) Herodotus tells us that the Cappadocians had that name given them by the Persians, whereas they were contained by the Greeks under the name of Syrians. Lib. 1. c. 72. & lib 7 c. 72. Ed. Lond.

(*g*) The Proconsular Asia was the Asia properly so called, whence it comes to pass that *Asia Propria* at several times had several acceptations, according to the various alterations of the limits of the Proconsular Asia. The *Asia Propria* above set down is that so called in the time of Ptolemy, being the same with the Proconsular Asia confirmed by Augustus and continued in the days of Antoninus Pius, as this was the same with the former Asia of the Romans mentioned by Cicero Orat. pro Flacco.

In Natolia prop.
- *Lysia* bounded W. and N. by *Asia Propria*, E. by *Pamphylia*, S. by part of the Mediterranean Sea, call'd from it *Mare Lycium*, Ch. T. *Patara* Patara, *Andriace*, *Telmessus*,

In Caramania and part of Aladulia
- *Pamphylia* E. of *Lycia* on part of the Mediterranean Sea, call'd from it *Mare Pamphylium*. It contain'd the Regions of *Carbalia* and the other part of *Pisidia*. Its Ch. T. were *Side*, *Termessus*, *Perga*, *Antiochia*, and *Seleucia*, the two last in *Pisidia*.
- *Cilicia* E. of *Pamphylia* between M. *Taurus* which separated it from *Cappadocia*; and part of the Mediterranean Sea, hence call'd *Mare Cilicium*, Ch. T. *Selenus*, *Pompeiopolis* call'd before *Sola*, *Mallus*, *Issus* Ajazzo, *Tarsus*.

Armenia was bounded W. by *Cappadocia*; N. by *Cappadocia* again, *Colchis*, *Iberia*, and *Albania*; E. by the Caspian Sea and *Media*; S. by *Mesopotamia* and *Assyria*. It was divided by the R. *Euphrates* into two parts, *viz.*

Major (now Turcomania) lying E. of *Euphrates* Ch. T. *Artaxata*, *Tigranocerta*.

Minor (now great part of Aladulia) lying W. of *Euphrates*, Ch. T. *Nicopolis*, *Satata*, *Melitene*.

Mesopotamia (now Diarbeck proper) lay S. of *Armenia Major*, taking its Name from its Situation between the two R. *Euphrates* Westwards and *Tigris* Eastwards. Ch. T. *Edessa*, *Nisibis*, (each of which was sometime called *Antiochia*) *Seleucia* thought to be Bagdat, *Carræ*, *Nicephorium*, *Labbana*.

Assyria (*b*) (now a part of Diarbeck largely taken, and said to be called by the Turks Arzerum) lay E. of the R. *Tigris*, having therefore *Mesopotamia* to the West, *Armenia Major* to the North,

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(*b*) By *Assyria* is here meant that properly so called, not the Body of the Assyrian Empire, which contained *Mesopotamia*, *Chaldæa*, &c.

Media to the Eaſt, and *Suſiana* to the South, Ch. T. *Ninus* near Moſul, *Cteſiphon*, *Arbela*.

CHaldæa (*i*) or *Babylonia* was bounded N. by *Meſopotamia*, E. by *Suſiana*, S. by the *Sinus Perſicus*, W. by *Arabia Deſerta*, Ch. T. *BABYLON*, *Urchoa*, *Borſippa*, *Teredon* thought to be Balſora.

SYria was bounded N. by *Cappadocia* and *Armenia Minor*; E. by the *Euphrates*, by which it was ſeparated from *Meſopotamia* (as far as the Town *Thapſacus*) and afterwards by *Arabia Deſerta*; S. by *Arabia Petræa*, W. by the ſame again, Egypt, Part of the Mediterranean Sea (call'd from hence *Mare Syriacum*) and *Cilicia*. It was divided into four Parts, *viz.*

Syria Propria lying between *Cilicia*, *Armenia*, *Meſopotamia*, *Cœleſyria*, *Phœnicia*, and the Mediterranean Sea. It was diſtinguiſh'd into ſeveral Regions denominated chiefly from their Ch. T. *Antiochia* ſurnamed *Epidaphnes*, *Seleucia*, *Apamia*, *Chalybon*, *Chalcis*, *Cyrus* (together with *Hierapolis* or *Bombyce*, and *Berræa*, of which ſome ſuppoſe the former, others the latter to be the preſent Aleppo, *Zeugma*, all lying in *Cyrrhyſtica* or the Region of *Cyrrus*,) *Samoſata* in the Region of *Comagene*.

Phœnicia on the Sea Coaſt below *Syria Propria* between the R. *Cherſeus* and *Eleutherus*, Ch. T. *Tyrus*, *Sidon* Said †, *Ptolemais* Acri †, *Berytus* Baruti †, *Byblus*, *Botrys*, *Tripolis* Tripoli.

Paleſtina on the Sea Coaſt below *Phœnicia*, down to *Arabia*, diſtinguiſh'd into

- *Idumæa* Ch. T. *Gaza* Gaza.
- *Judæa* Ch. T. *Hieroſolyma*, (afterwards call'd *Ælia Capitolina*) Jeruſalem, *Aſcalon*, *Azotus* Aſhdod †, *Jamnia*, *Joppa* Jafa, *Hierichus* Jericho †.
- *Samaria* Ch. T. *Samaria*, call'd alſo *Sebaſte*, *Neapolis* Naplouſe, *Gamala*, *Apollonia*.
- *Galilæa* Ch. T. *Turris Stratonis*, call'd afterwards *Cæſarea*, *Stratonis*, or *Paleſtina*, *Julias*, *Tiberias*.
- *Peræa* beyond or E. of the R. Jordan Ch. T. *Macherus*.

(*i*) Some make *Chaldæa* to be only a Province of *Babylonia*, but this ſeems only to imply that ſome one Part of *Chaldæa* was more properly ſo called, from which the Name was afterwards extended to the Whole.

Cœle or *Cava Syria*, E. of the former and ſo called as lying under the M. *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*, Ch T. *Damaſcus* Damaſcus †, *Heliopolis*, *Abyla*, *Laodicea* ſurnamed *Scabioſa*, *Scythopolis*, *Palmyra*.

The chief Mountains within the compaſs of Turkey in Aſia are, beſides *Taurus* already mentioned, thoſe known by the old names of *Antitaurus* in *Armenia Minor*, *Dindymus* in *Galatia*, *Olympus* in and about *Myſia Major*, *Ida* in *Myſia Minor* or between it and *Troas*, *Tmolus* in the Confines of *Lydia* and *Phrygia Major*, *Cadmus* in the Confines of *Phrygia Major* and *Lycia*, *Latmus* in *Caria*, *Chimæra* in *Lycia*, *Amanus* between *Cilicia* and *Syria*, (a narrow Paſſage in which laſt was called *Pylæ* or *Portæ Ciliciæ*, *Syriacæ*, and *Amanicæ*,) *Niphates* between *Armenia Major* and *Meſopotamia*.

The chief Rivers are thoſe antiently called *Halys*, *Iris* and *Thermodon* in *Cappadocia*; *Parthenius*, *Sangarius*, and *Aſcanius* in *Pontus* and *Bithynia*; *Scamander* and *Simois* in *Troas*; *Caycus*, *Hermus* with *Pactolus*, *Cayſtrus*, and *Mæander* in or about *Lydia*; *Jordanes* in *Palæſtina*, *Orontes* in *Syria Propria*; *Tigris* and *Euphrates* both riſing in *Armenia Major*, and having joined Streams on the S. E. of *Meſopotamia*, falling at length into the *Sinus Perſicus*.

The chief Iſles belonging to Turkey in Aſia are,

In Mediterr. Sea or S. Coaſt of *Aſia Minor*, or Natolia.

- Cyprus *Cyprus*, Ch. T. at preſent Nicoſia, Famagoſta; antiently *Salamis* and *Paphos*.
- Rhodes *Rhodus*, Ch. T. antiently *Lindus*, *Camirus* and *Jalyſus*, which laſt was afterwards called *Rhodus* now Rhodes, ſtill the Ch. T. of the Iſle, from which the neighbouring parts of the Mediterr. Sea was called formerly *Mare Rhodium*.

Between Rhodes and Crete

- Scarpanto *Carpathus*, Ch. T. the ſame.

In Æg. Sea or Archipelago W. of Natolia. { Stampalia *Astypalea*, Lango *Coos* or *Cos*, Palmosa *Patmos*, Nicaria *Icaria*, Samo *Samos*, Scio *Acius*, Metelin *Lesbus*, Tenedo *Tenedus*, Ch. T. the same.

ARabia (the only Country of Asia that remains to be described) is bounded N. by Turkey in Asia; E. by the Gulf of Balsora or *Sinus Persicus*; S. by part of the main Southern Ocean, called formerly *M. Erythræum* or *Rubrum*; W. by the *Sinus Persicus* or Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez. As it still retains its old name, so the antient division thereof into *Arabia Petræa*, *Arabia Deserta* and *Arabia Felix* is still best known, and generally used by Geographers. Its more known People were the *Nomades* and *Scenitæ* in *Arabia Deserta*, *Nabathæi* in *Petræa*, *Sabæi* and *Saraceni* in *Felix*. Its Ch. T. at present are Mecca, Medina, Aden with Mocha, Amanziriisdin with Miscat, Vodena, Mascalat, and Elcatif, together with Anah on the Euphrates. Its chief Towns Antiently were *Petra* in *Arabia Petræa*; *Badeo*, *Muza*, *Ocelis* upon the *Sinus Arabicus*; *Arabia* and *Cana* upon the *Mare Rubrum*; *Gerra* upon the *Mare Persicum*; in the Inland *Saba*, *Manambis*, all lying in *Arabia Felix*.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Sacred or Bible Geography.

HAving gone through the Description of Asia according to its principal Divisions, *&c.* mentioned by Heathen Writers, it seems convenient to proceed immediately to the Sacred Geography thereof. And because this Part of the Old World was the chief Seat of those Actions that are recorded in the Bible; as also because the Countries and other

Places of Europe and Africk taken notice of in Scripture are too few to deſerve a diſtinct Account by themſelves, it hath therefore been judg'd beſt to diſpatch the whole Bible Geography in this place, that ſo it may be the better apprehended, lying all together under one view.

Now Sacred Geography reſpects the Hiſtory either of the Old or New Teſtament. The Geography of the Old Teſtament may be reduced to Three principal Heads, foraſmuch as it reſpects, either the Antediluvian World, or the firſt Plantation of the World after the Flood by the three Sons of Noah (Shem, Ham, and Japhet,) and their Children, or elſe the Changes that were afterwards introduc'd by the Poſterity of Abraham and his Kinſman Lot.

As for the Antediluvian World, the Bible gives but a very ſhort Geographical Account thereof, taking notice only of the Situation of the Garden of *Eden*, (concerning which more conveniently at the end of this Chapter,) of the Land of *Nod*, and the City *Enoch* built by Cain in the Land of *Nod*. For this reaſon Sacred Geography may be in a manner eſteem'd to begin from the Plantation of the Earth after the Flood, which comes now to be ſpoken of.

The Family of Shem (which is begun with, as lying all in Aſia) peopled moſt of Perſia and India, with a conſiderable part of Turkey in Aſia, as will appear from a particular enumeration of the ſeveral Countries mention'd in Holy Scripture, and denominated from ſome of the Poſterity of Shem, *viz.*

Ophir moſt probably conjectur'd to be part of India or the E. Indies, *viz.* the *Aurea Cherſoneſus* of the Heathen.

Elam probably thought to contain the inland parts of *Suſiana* about the Royal City and Palace of *Shuſhan* (Dan. viii. 2.) the *Suſa* of the Heathen, together with the adjoining Province of *Perſis* or *Perſia Propria*, ſo call'd undoubtedly from the Oriental word *Paras* (denoting an Horſeman) which is firſt met with in the Prophecies of Ezechiel and Daniel, the Country being all along before denoted in Scripture by the word *Elam*, as the Inhabitants thereof are likewiſe in the N. T. Acts ii. 9.

Aſſhur

Aſſhur or *Aſſyria* primarily and properly ſo call'd, into which Nimrod (deſcended from Ham, another ſon of Noah) is ſaid to come and build *Nineveh* call'd *Ninus* by the Heathens, *Rehoboth*, *Calah*, and *Reſen*. Gen. x. 11. 12.

Aram, generally render'd *Syria*, not that it was the ſame with what is above ſaid to be call'd by the Heathens *Syria*, but becauſe it contain'd ſome portion of *Syria Propria* and *Cœleſyria*, two parts of Syria above mention'd, as it did alſo *Meſopotamia*, this laſt being ſtyl'd by way of diſtinction *Aram* (*Naharaim*, i. e.) between the two Rivers. *Padan-Aram* ſeems to be the peculiar name of the more fertile part of *Aram-Naharaim* (wherein ſtood *Haran* or *Charran* the City of Nihor) impoſed to diſtinguiſh this part from the barren part of *Aram-Naharaim* lying to the South Weſt and adjoining to *Arabia Deſerta*, and on account of its like barrenneſs of ſoil comprehended under the name of Arabia by ſome Writers), particularly by Xenophon in his book entituled, Κύρου ἀνάβασις, Lib. 1. Cap. 4. Edit. Oxon. *Aram-Dammeſeck*, *Aram-Zobah*, *Aram-Maachah*, &c. render'd in our Tranſlation *Syria* (or Syrians) of *Damaſcus*, *Zobah*, *Maachah*, &c. were ſo many diſtinct Sovereignties, diſtinguiſh'd one from the other by adding the name of their Capital City to the general name of *Aram* or *Syria*. Within the Bounds of which is likewiſe reckon'd the Kingdom of *Geſhur*, 2 Sam. xv. 8.

Land of *Uz* (*k*), lying S. of *Syria* of Damaſcus, and perhaps including at firſt all that lay between the Land of *Canaan* W. and the Land of *Cuſh* E. and Southward, ſo that it contain'd *Paleſtina* (or *Judæa*) *Peræa* and the lower part of *Cœleſyria*, with the adjoyning parts of *Arabia Deſerta* and *Petræa*.

Lud was likely a Country in *Aſia* near to *Perſia*, is ſo call'd from Lud the Son of Shem, and accordingly we find *Perſia* and *Lud*, join'd together, Ezek. xxi. 10. But if this *Lud*, mention'd by Ezekiel, and alſo by Iſaiah, Chap. xvi. 19. join'd on to *Phul* or *Phut*, then it was the Country of the Ludim, deſcended from Mizraim, and ſettled in Africa. It can't with any reaſon be the *Lydia* in Leſſer Aſia.

The

(*k*) Some make three diſtinct Lands of *Uz*, one bordering S. of *Damaſcus*, ſo called from Uz a Son of Aram; another lying in *Arabia Deſerta*, which was the Country of Job, and took its name from Uz a Son of Nahor; and a third lying among the Edomites, ſo denominated from Uz a Deſcendant of Eſau. Now if it be conſidered. that 'tis not ſaid, Lament. iv. 21. O daughter of *Uz* that dwelleſt in the Land of *Edom*, but O daughter of *Edom* that dwelleſt in the Land of *Uz*, it will hence follow, that the Land of *Uz* here mentioned was not a part of *Edom*, but on the contrary the Land of *Edom* a part of that Land of *Uz*. Add

The Family of Japheth (eldeſt Son of Noah) is reaſonably thought, not only at firſt to have peopled *Aſia Minor*, with the adjoining parts Northward between the Euxine and Caſpian Sea, but alſo the Deſcendents of Japheth, as they multiply'd in after-ages, and ſo were forced to ſeek out further for Room, are thought with good Reaſon to have firſt Peopled all Europe; for which cauſe, I ſhall inſiſt the longer on the Colonies of Japhet's Deſcendents, becauſe I may eaſily ſuppoſe it will be very acceptable to the Reader, to have a rational or probable Account, by whom the ſeveral Countries of Europe were probably at firſt

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to this, that, ſince Job is generally thought to have been deſcended from Eſau, it may be very probably ſuppoſed, that the Land of *Uz*, wherein Job dwelt, was the ſame wherein *Edom* dwelt, and therefore if Job lived in *Arabia*, then one and the ſame Land of *Uz* contained *Edom* with ſome adjoining parts of *Arabia*, which conſequently was not likely to have been denominated from one of Eſau's poſterity, but from one of the other two Perſons above-mention'd. And that this could not be Uz Nahor's Son and Abraham's Nephew, appears probable, partly on account of the conſiderable diſtance between *Haran*, where Nahor ſettled, and *Edom*, which makes it unlikely that Uz ſhould remove ſo far; partly on account of the near Conſanguinity between Uz and Edom, one being Abraham's Nephew, the other his Grandſon, which renders it unlikely, that had Uz been ſettled here, God would have permitted Eſau to have diſpoſſeſs'd his Poſterity, any more than he ſuffered the Iſraelites to diſpoſſeſs the Moabites and Ammonites, who were ſomewhat farther removed in degrees of Kindred; and partly on account that the Horites whom the Lord is ſaid to drive out before Eſau, could not be deſcended from Uz Nahor's Son, being mention'd as a conſiderable People, and ſome of thoſe who were ſubdued by Chederlaomer King of Elam, a little after Abraham's coming into the Land of Canaan, when Uz Nahor's Son could be but very young. It remains therefore moſt probable, that the Land of *Uz*, wherein Edom and Job dwelt, as well as that bordering on *Damaſcus*, was ſo named from Uz the Son of Aram, and conſequently were all but one continued Country, the family of Uz (who did likely firſt ſeat himſelf near *Damaſcus*) ſtill ſpreading, as it multiplied, and extending together with themſelves the name of the Land of *Uz*, till at length it contain'd, as is above conjectured, the lower parts of *Cœleſyria* with *Edom*, and the adjoining parts of *Arabia*.

peopled,

peopled, and conſequently from whom the ſeveral Nations of Europe, are probably deſcended.

I ſhall begin with Gomer, not only becauſe he is the firſt Son of Japhet, mention'd, Geneſis x. 2. but becauſe he is alſo that Son, by whoſe Poſterity the Weſtern Countries of Europe were by degrees peopled. Gomer then and his immediate Sons firſt planted themſelves in the Northern part of *Aſia Minor*. For the *Cimmerii*, a People mention'd here by Herodotus, and *Cimmeris*, a Town mention'd here by Pliny, are names plainly deriv'd from *Gomer*, and *Phrygia* is only a Greek name of the ſame Importance with *Gomer*. And Joſephus the Jewiſh Hiſtorian ſays expreſly, that the Galatians were of Old call'd Gomerites. Likewiſe Aſhkenaz, the firſt Son of Gomer, has plain footſteps of his name remaining in the Names *Aſcanias* and *Aſcania*, whereby ſeveral Rivers, Lakes, and Bays, and even Kings and great Perſons, were called in *Bithynia*, and *Leſſer Phrygia*. Nay it is well known to the Learned, that the Euxine Sea, was firſt called the *Axen* Sea, which word *Axen*, or *Axenos*, might eaſily be fram'd by the Greeks from *Aſhkenaz*, and it is but probable that the Original Name of the ſaid Sea, was the Sea of *Aſhkenaz*, as we read of the Kingdom of *Aſhkenaz*, Jerem. li. 27. The River *Rhebas*, and the People *Rhebæi*, or *Riphæi*, and the River *Parthenias*, corruptly (as probable) for *Riphathenius*, do all retain plain footſteps of the Name of *Riphet*, Gomer's ſecond Son. And Joſephus expreſly ſays, that the *Paphlagonians* were called *Riphæns*. That *Togarmah*, Gomer's third Son, ſettled in the remaining N. E. Part of *Aſia Minor*, is generally agreed, as being anſwerable to the Account given in Scripture, of the Country there call'd *Togarmah*. And the *Trocmi* or *Trogmi* or *Trogmades*, mention'd by Heathen Writers, as living in and about *Cappadocia*, plainly carry in their Name all the Radical Letters of *Tojarmah*. And thus much for the firſt Settlement of Gomer and his three Sons.

In proceſs of Time their Families encreaſing, they ſent forth Colonies to inhabit remoter Parts. One of the

the firſt of which Colonies was likely the *Cimmerii*, that peopled the Country on N. Coaſt of the Sea of Aſkenaz or Euxine Sea.

Hence they ſpread by degrees further Weſtward, and ſettled in Germany, ſo call'd from 'em; for *Germen* (as the *Germans* call themſelves) is but a ſmall Variation from *Gemren* or *Gomren*; and from the Singular *Gomer* is form'd *Gemren* by the ſame Analogy that from Brother is form'd Brethren. Further, *Diodorus Siculus* affirms that the *Germans* had their Original from the *Cimmerians*. And it is well known, that the People inhabiting the N. W. part of Old *Germany*, now call'd Jutland, retain'd the Name of *Cimbri*, in the Time of the Old Latin Writers.

From Germany the Offspring of Gomer ſpread itſelf into *Gaul* or France. Thus Appian expreſsly ſays, that the *Celtæ* or *Gauls*, were otherwiſe call'd *Cimbri*; and thoſe *Cimbrians* which were defeated by Caius Marius, as they were pouring into Italy, are by Tully call'd *Gauls*: So Lucan calls that Ruffian that was hir'd to kill Marius, a *Cimbrian*; whereas Livy and others affirm him to have been a *Gaul*.

Now 'tis not to be doubted but this our Iſle of Great Britain, was firſt Peopled from thoſe Countries of the European Continent that lie next to it, and conſequently from *Germany* and *Gaul*: Indeed there ſeems to be no Need of adding any other Evidence, that the Britains were Originally deſcended of Gomer, than the very Name by which their Offspring (the Welch) call themſelves to this very day, *viz.* *Kumero* (or *Cymro*) and *Kumeri*: In like manner they call a Welch-Woman. *Kumeraes*, and their Language *Kumerarg*, which ſeveral Words carry in 'em ſo plain Marks of the Primitive Word whence they were deriv'd, that if any Regard is to be had to Etymology, in the Matter we are upon, (as confeſſedly there is,) it can't be reaſonably doubted, but the true Old Britains or Welch, are Deſcendants of Gomer.

To go on now with the other Branches of Japhet, and next of Javan and his Deſcendents, Eliſha, Tarſhiſh, Kittim,

Kittim and Diodanim, who at firſt ſeated themſelves in the Southern Tract of Leſſer Aſia, as Gomer and his Sons did in the Northern. And here the Country *Ionia*, was ſo call'd from Javan, as *Tarſus* was from Tarſhiſh, the *Cetii* from Kittim, the *Æoles* from Eliſha, and the *Dores* from Dodanim, ſoften'd into Doranim.

The Colonies of Eliſha, peopled the Iſles in the Ægæan Sea, thence call'd *the Iſles of Eliſha*, Ezek. xxvii. 7. as the Sea was likely call'd, *the Sea of Eliſha*, whence came the name of *Helleſpont*; as the name *Hellas* did denote Greece, on the European Continent, on account of Part of it, being firſt peopled by Colonies of Eliſha, as other Parts of it, particularly in the *Peloponneſe*, were firſt peopled by Colonies of the Doranim, or Dores.

The North, and N. Weſt Parts of Greece, as alſo Italy, were probably firſt peopled by Colonies of the Kittim, whence *Macedonia*, is ſtyl'd the Land of *Chettim*, 1 Macca. i. 4. and Italy, or the Romans are denoted by *Chittim*, Dan. xi. 29, 30.

The Colonies of Tarſhiſh, probably firſt Peopled the Country of Tuſcany, on the W. Shore of Italy, whence it was of Old call'd *Tyrſonis* and for better ſound ſake *Tyrrhenis*. After which the ſaid Colonies likely firſt Peopled the South Parts of Spain, where ſtood *Tarteſſus*, a celebrated City, and plainly ſo called from Tarſhiſh.

It remains only to obſerve, with relation to the branch of Javan, that as Greece was commonly call'd in Greek *Hellas*, from his ſon Eliſha ſo it is call'd in the Hebrew of Old time *Javan*, from Javan himſelf, as being Peopled by his Deſcendents.

Madai and Tiras, two other Sons of Javan, did likewiſe firſt ſettle themſelves in Leſſer Aſia, by their Brethren, *viz.* Madai in the Country call'd from him *Mæſia*, (for *Mædia*) or corruptly *Myſia*; and Tiras about *Troy*, *Troz*, and *Teres*, and *Tereus*, all retaining alike the Radicals of *Tiras*, and differing only as to the Vowels. The Colonies of Tiras paſſing over the Helleſpont did firſt people *Thrace*, as lying oppoſite to the firſt Settle-

ment, in the Leſſer Aſia. In like manner Colonies of *Madai*, paſſing over the Ægean Sea, or Archipelago, firſt peopled the Oppoſite parts of Europe, *viz. Æmathea*, which name imports as much as the Country of the *Mædai*; and thence other Colonies of *Madai*, ſpread and peopled *Mæſia* in Europe.

Whereas it is commonly thought, that *Madai* and his Family peopled *Mædai*, near the Caſpian Sea, this is not agreeable to the Account of the Rules obſerv'd in the firſt Plantation of the World after the Flood, and ſet down by Moſes, Gen. x. and therefore is to be rejected as a Vulgar Error. The Reader may ſee more of this Point in my Hiſtorical Geography of O. T. Vol. I. Chap. iii. Sect. 2.

There remains three Sons more of Javan to be ſpoken of, *viz.* Tubal, Meſhech, and Magog. Of theſe Meſhech, probably firſt ſettled Eaſtward, on the Family of Gomer, and ſo in Part of *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia*; his Poſterity being ſtyl'd by the Greeks *Moſchi*, from whom the neigbouring Mountains took the Names of *Montes Moſchici*. The Muſcovites in Europe were in all likelyhood a Colony of theſe.

Tubal ſettled himſelf to the N. of Meſhech in the Parts ſince call'd *Iberia*. Joſephus expreſsly affirms that the *Iberi* were originally call'd *Thebeli* from Tubal. Ptolemy alſo mentions a City here call'd *Thabilaca*; and here were alſo a People call'd *Tibareni*, likely for *Tibaleni*, it being uſual to change L into R. The Spaniards have a Tradition that they are deſcended from Tubal, and ſo were a Colony of the ſaid Tubal's Deſcendants: Accordingly the Spaniards are in the eldeſt Greek Hiſtorians call'd *Iberi*, or *Celtiberi*, to diſtinguiſh 'em from the Aſiatick *Iberi*. This name is ſtill preſerv'd in the River *Ebro* in Spain, it being call'd formerly by the Greeks and Latins *Iberus*.

Magog is the only Son of Javan, yet remaining to be ſpoken of, and he is generally agreed to have ſettled himſelf North of Meſech and Tubal, and ſo on the E. and N. E. of the Euxine Sea. The Name Gog (which is the ſame in effect with Magog) was entirely preſerv'd in

the

the Name *Gogatene*, given to a Tract in these Parts, whence likely was moulded the name *Georgia*, given at present to a Country in this Quarter.

And thus I have gone through the Descendents of Japhet, which I have more largely insisted on, because from him likely were all or most of the European Nations at first descended.

The Family of Ham (the youngest Son of Noah) peopled Africk with the adjoining parts of Asia, there being mention'd in Scripture these several Countries denominated from some of the Posterity of Ham, *viz.*

Land of *Cush* (commonly render'd (*m*) *Æthiopia*) under which name seems to have been contain'd most of Arabia, distinguish'd more particularly into several parts denominated from the Posterity of Cush, as

Sheba, i. e. *Arabia Felix.*

Havilah suppos'd to be that part of *Arabia Deserta* that lies next to *Babylonia.*

Raamah and *Dedan* Parts lying on the Persian Gulf.

Mizraim or Egypt, part whereof lying on the Eastern Branch of the Nile, is suppos'd to be that call'd in Scripture the Land

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(*m*) The Land of *Cush* is rendred in our English Translation *Æthiopia* in conformity to that of the Septuagint. Now that this is to be understood (not of the African *Æthiopia*, but) of part of *Arabia*, is plain from Num. xii. 1. where Zipporah Moses's Wife is called an Æthiopian Woman, being the Daughter of Jethro, the Priest of Midian, namely that branch of the Posterity of Midian, which settled near the Red Sea in *Arabia Petræa*, as may be inferred from Moses's feeding Jethro's Sheep near the Mountain of *Horeb*, Exod. iii. 1. which is situated in that part of Arabia. Besides it is evident from Herodotus, lib. vii. cap. 69, 70. Ed. Lond. that there was a Country in *Asia* called formerly *Æthiopia*, which took up some part of what hath been since comprehended under the name of Arabia. In the Translation of the Psalms inserted in the Common-Prayer-book, the Hebrew word *Cush* is rendred not by Æthiopia or Land of the Æthiopians, but by the Land of the *Morians*, *i. e.* (as they are commonly now called) the Moors, a name deduced from the *Mauri* a People of Africk, but not the same as the *Æthiopes*, as will hereafter appear in the Description of Africk.

of

of *Goſhen* (*n*), wherein Jacob and his Poſterity, dwelt during their ſojourning in *Ægypt*. The Cities of *Ægypt* mention'd in Scripture are *Zoan*, in the fields whereof ſeveral of the Miracles wrought by Moſes were performed, Pſal. lxxviii. 12. *Pithon*, *Rameſes* or *Raameſes*, *Pathros*, *Noph*, *Tahphanes*, *Syene*.

Lub or *Lubim*, that is *Libia* or *Libya* primarily or properly ſo call'd, adjoining to *Ægypt*.

Phut ſuppos'd to be ſome of the more remote parts of *Lybia* largely taken.

Land of *Canaan* lying between the R. Jordan and the Great or Mediterranean Sea, and inhabited by the Amorites, Girgaſites, Hittites, Jebuſites and (other Deſcendants of Canaan, compris'd under the general name of) Canaanites. Here ſtood on the Sea Coaſt the famous Cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*. Now the borders of the Canaanites are ſaid, Gen x. 19. to be from *Sidon* unto *Gaza*. However ſome of Canaan's Poſterity ſettled themſelves N. of *Sidon*, both on the Continent, and alſo on a ſmall Iſle adjoining. The Tract on the Continent was call'd the Land of *Hamath*, taking up the N. part of *Phœnicia* and adjoining parts of *Syria Propria*, wherein was a Regal City of the ſame name, and another call'd *Riblah*, whither Zedekiah was brought to the King of Babylon. Of theſe the City *Hamath* is thought to be *Epiphania*; and *Riblah*, *Antiochia*. Between this Land and Canaan lay the City *Gebal* or *Gabala* with its Territory call'd the Land of the Giblites.

Arvad or *Arpad* or the Iſle *Aradus*, lying over-againſt the Land of *Hamath*, and ſo following the like Fate, as may be ſeen 2 Kings xviii. 34. Iſai. xxxvii. 13. in both which places mention being likewiſe made of *Sepharvaim*, *Henah*, and *Ivah*, theſe are ſuppos'd to be the neighbouring Cities and petty Sovereignties, of which *Sepharvaim* is imagin'd to be now call'd Aleppo.

Land of the *Philiſtines*, who being deſcended from Mizraim, probably ſettled at firſt in or near *Ægypt*, but afterwards removing ſeized upon the Neighbouring parts of the Land of Canaan. 'Tis ſuppos'd to have been all under one King in the time of Abraham and Iſaac. But in the time of Joſhua there is mention made of five Lords of the Philiſtines denominated from their Ch. T. *Gaza*, *Aſhdod*, *Aſhkelon*, *Gath*, *Ekron*. Theſe with their Territories made up what is call'd *Paleſtina* or *Paleſtine*, (or the Land of the Philiſtines) (*o*) in Scripture, though the word is uſed to denote the whole Land of *Canaan* and ſomewhat more by Heathen Writers, and afterwards in conformity to them, by Chriſtian Writers.

Theſe

(*n*) Some place the Land of *Goſhen* between the two Trenches or Rivers, made, one by Ptolemy, and the other by Trajan, lying E. of the R. Nile, in the parts of *Æ*gypt adjoining to Arabia.

(*o*) In the Books of Pſalms (in both Tranſlations as well that in the Bible as the other in the Common-Prayer-book,) this Country

Theſe are the ſeveral Countries mentioned in Scripture, and denominated from the firſt Planters of the Earth after the Flood: Now come to be conſider'd the ſeveral Changes, that were afterwards introduced by the Poſterity of Abraham, *viz.* the Iſraelites, Edomites, Iſhmaelites and Midianites; and by the Poſterity of Lot, *viz.* the Moabites and the Amorites. And here notice ſhall be firſt taken of the Iſraelites, as being God's more peculiar People, (in relating of whoſe affairs the Hiſtory of the Bible is chiefly taken up,) and then the others ſhall be taken as they come in order with reſpect to their Situations.

AMong the Countries aforementioned the Land of *Canaan* was that which God promiſed to give to the Poſterity of Abraham for a Poſſeſſion; whence it is frequently ſtyled the Land of (*p*) Promiſe. Accordingly the Iſraelites being actually put in poſſeſſion, not only of the Land of Canaan which lay Weſt of Jordan; but alſo of two Countries (*viz.* one of Sihon King of the Amorites, and the other of Og King of Baſan) lying E. of Jordan, the Whole (being divided into Twelve Parts according to the number of the tribes of Iſrael) was comprehended under the name of the Land of *Iſrael*: till Ten of the Tribes, revolting from the houſe of David retained to themſelves the name of *Iſracl*; the other two Tribes, which adhered to the Royal Line of David, going under the name of *Judah*.

The

Country is termed not *Paleſtina* in conformity to the Greek Appellation, but *Philiſtia* in conformity to the Hebrew Word *Philiſtim*, as Pſal. lx. 8. lxxxvii. 4. cviii. 9. And here it may be farther remarked, that the Philiſtines are by the Septuagint generally termed οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι, probably becauſe they were not of the Tribe or Family of Canaan, though they inhabited Part of the Land of Canaan, but were ἄλλης φυλῆς, *i. e.* of another Tribe or Family, namely that of Mizraim.

(*p*) There is to be diſtinguiſh'd in Scripture a twofold Promiſe made by God to Abraham, one having reſpect to what the Children of Iſrael were to poſſeſs as their own proper Country or Inheritance,

The Kingdom of *Judah* contained the Tribes of

Westw. or on this side of the R. Jordan

Judah, the largeſt and moſt Southern Tribe, bounded by the Great or Mediterranean Sea Weſtward, and the Salt Sea Eaſtward, Ch. T. *JERUSALEM*, lying partly in the Tribe of Judah, and partly in the Tribe of Benjamin, *Hebron*, *Lachiſh*, *Libnah*, *Tappuah*, *Adullam*, *Debir*, *Ziph*, *Tekoah*, *Bethlehem-Ephratah*.

Benjamin, lying on the R. Jordan, North of Judah, Ch. T. *Miſpeh*, *Nob*, *Gibeon*, *Gibeah*, *Anathoth*, *Bethel*, *Ai*, *Micmaſh*, *Jericho*, *Gilgal*.

The Kingdom of *Iſrael* contained the Tribes of

Weſtward or on this ſide

Simeon, whoſe inheritance was within (*viz.* in the S. W. part of) the inheritance of the Children of *Judah*, the part of the Children of *Judah* being too much for them, *Joſh.* xix. 1, 9. Ch. T. *Beerſheba*, *Ain*, *Ziklag*.

Dan, North-Weſt of *Judah* on the Sea Coaſt, Ch. T. *Zorah*, *Ajalon*, *Ekron*, *Gibbethon*, *Gathrimmon*. To which muſt be added the City *Dan*, afore called *Laiſh* or *Leſhem*, lying in or near the N. E. borders of *Nephthali*, being the utmoſt (at leaſt conſiderable) Town that way, as *Beerſheba* was to the S. Weſt, whence from *Dan* to *Beerſheba* is an Expreſſion frequently uſed in Scripture, to denote from one end of the Land of Iſrael to the other.

Ephraim, N. of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, reaching from the River Jordan to the Great Sea, Ch. T. *SAMARIA*, *Tirzah*, *Shechem* or *Sichem*, *Shiloh*, *Timnah-Serah*.

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ritance, the other including moreover what they were to have under their Dominion. The former is contained, among ſeveral other Places, in Deut. vii. 1. *When the Lord thy God ſhall bring thee into the Land whither thou goeſt to poſſeſs, and hath caſt out many Nations before thee, the Hittites and the Girgaſhites, and the Amorites and the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebuſites, ſeven Nations greater and mightier than thou:* and Numb. xxxiv. 2. *Command the Children of Iſrael, and ſay unto them, when ye come into the Land of Canaan, this is the Land that ſhall fall unto you for an Inheritance, even the Land of Canaan with the Coaſts thereof.* The latter is contained among other places in Geneſis xv. 18. &c. *unto thy ſeed have I given this Land, from the River of Egypt, unto the great River*, &c.

Hal

of the R. Jordan

Half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, N. of *Ephraim* and the R. *Kanah*, between the R. *Jordan* and the Great Sea, Ch. T. *Megiddo*, *Ramah*, *Der*, *Endor*, *Tappuah*, *Ophrah*, *Jezreel*, *Bethſhean*.

Iſſachar on the R. *Jordan* N. of *Manaſſeh*, Ch. T. *Jarmuth*, *Kiſhon*, *Enhaddah*, *Dabareh*.

Zabulon N. of *Iſſachar*, Ch. T. *Shimron-Meron*, *Jocneam*, *Mahalal*.

Nephthali on the R. *Jordan* N. of *Zabulon*, Ch. T. *Hazor*, *Kedeſh*, *Cinnereth*, *Bethſhemeſh*.

Aſher on the Sea Coaſt W. of *Zabulon* and *Napthali*, Ch. T. *Aphek*, *Achſaph*, *Laſharon*.

Eaſtw. or beyond the R. Jordan

Reuben E. of *Jordan* over-againſt the Tribes of *Judah*, *Benjamin* and *Ephraim*, Ch. T. *Heſhbon*, *Bezek*, *Jahazah*.

Gad N. of *Reuben* over-againſt the half Tribe of *Manaſſeh* and Tribe of *Iſſachar*, Ch. T. *Ramoth-Gilead*, *Mahanaim*, *Rogelim*.

The other half Tribe of *Manaſſeh* N. of *Gad*, and over-againſt *Nephthali*, Ch. T. *Golan*, *Beeſhterah*, *Jabeſh-Gilead*, *Aſhtaroth*, *Edrei*.

THE Land of *Edom* or Poſſeſſion of Eſau (Jacob's Elder Brother) was Mount *Seir*, or that Mountainous Tract, which bordering on the S. of *Judah* reached from the bottom of the Salt-Sea, W. to the Wilderneſs of *Kadeſh*, and S. (through *Arabia Petræa*) to the Bay of the Red-Sea, whereon ſtood *Ezion Gaber*, the Harbour of Solomon's *Ophir* (or Eaſt-India) Fleet. There is alſo mention'd in Scripture a City of *Edom* called *Selah*, which is with great probability thought to be the ſame called by the Greeks *Petra* the Capital City of *Arabia Petræa*, both words denoting in their reſpective language a Rock. *Bozrah* is another City of *Edom* mentioned in holy Writ, and ſuppoſed to be the ſame called afterwards *Boſtra* in *Arabia Petræa*. Part of *Edom* ſeems to have been called *Teman* from a Grandſon of Eſau, which name is therefore uſed ſometime to denote the Whole.

MOab, or the Land of the Moabites, lay on the N. E. of *Edom*, and E. of the Salt Sea, extended at firſt Northward beyond the River *Arnon*. But as much as lay N. of the ſaid River being afterwards taken from *Moab* by the Amorites, the R. *Arnon* was made its N. boundary, in which eſtate it ſtood in the time of Moſes. The Towns hereof mentioned in Scripture are *Kirhareſeth*, *Mizpeh*, *Horonaim*, &c.

AMmon or Land of the Ammonites lay on the N. E. of *Moab*, and E. of the Tribes beyond *Jordan*, whence the Inhabitants are frequently ſtyled the Children of the Eaſt. The Royal City of *Ammon* was *Rabbah*.

AS for the Iſhmaelites, Madianates, and Amalekites, the former were deſcended from Iſhmael, Son of Abraham by Hagar, whence they are ſometimes called Hagarens, as they are ſometimes denoted by the name of Kedar, a Son of Iſhmael. Their dwelling is ſaid to be from *Havilah* unto *Shur*, that is before Egypt; ſo that they inhabited great part of *Arabia*, eſpecially *Deſerta* and *Petræa*, ſome parts whereof were denominated from *Tema Dumah*, &c. ſome of Iſhmael's Sons. Among the Iſhmaelites were intermingled here and there the Madianites or Midianites, being the Poſterity of Madian Abraham's Son by his ſecond Wife Keturah. Some of theſe were ſettled near the Red Sea, and of theſe the Kenites were a Branch. Of thoſe that ſettled more Eaſtward, there is mention made of *Dedan* and *Sheba* two of Midian's Sons. The Amalekites deſcended (as is conceived) from Amalek a Grandſon of Eſau, took up their Seat in the adjacent Parts, theſe together with the two Nations laſt mentioned living promiſcuouſly, not only one among the other, but alſo among the Poſterity of Cuſh. For which reaſon as they ſeem to be all denoted, Jeremy xxv. 20. Ezekiel xxx. 5. by the common name of

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the (*q*) Mingled People or Arabians; ſo likewiſe the particular names of the Iſhmaelites and Midianites, (Geneſis xxxvii. 25. 28, Midianites and Chuſites or Æthiopians (Exod. ii. 15, 16. Num. xii. 1.) are promiſcuouſly applyed to the ſame Perſons.

HItherto have been deſcribed the remarkable Countries (*r*) or People mentioned in the Old Teſtament; now ſhould follow the Deſcription of the ſeveral Countries or People, that occur in the New Teſtament: But theſe being all of them mentioned either in the Old Teſtament, and ſo taken notice of in the foregoing parrt of this Chapter, or elſe in Heathen Writers, and ſo treated of in the other Chapters of this Book, it ſeems requiſite to obſerve here only theſe following Particulars.

1. That if the Diviſions of Paleſtine or the Holy Land (ſo called, as being the Country wherein our Saviour was born, *&c.*) uſed in the New Teſtament, be compared with the Diviſions thereof among the Twelve Tribes uſed in the Old Teſtament, it will appear they ſtood thus in reſpect one of the other, *viz.*

Idumæa (*s*) contained the S. Parts of the Tribes of *Judah* and *Simeon*, together with ſome of the Land of *Edom*. The Town *Berzimma* mentioned herein by Ptolemy is probably thought to be the *Beerſheba* mentioned in the Bible.

(*q*) The word in the original denoting a mixt multitude or (as it is rendred by our Tranſlators) the mingled People, is ערב or *ereb* a Derivative from the Radix ערב *miſcuit*: from which undoubtedly was deduced the Greek Appellation Ἄραψ or Ἄραβες.

(*r*) Some Countries or People are but once mention'd in Scripture, as the Kingdom of *Minni*, Jeremy li. 27. the Kings of *Zimri*, Jeremy xxv. 25, &c.

(*s*) Though *Idumæa* be undoubtedly derived from Edom, yet the Country called *Idumæa* by the Heathens and in the N. T. did not exactly anſwer to the Land of *Edom* mentioned in the Old Teſtament, foraſmuch as among other particulars *Idumæa* extended to the Mediterranean Sea, which the Land of Edom did not.

Judæa contained the remaining parts of the Tribes of *Simeon* and *Judah* together with the Tribe of *Benjamin*. The Towns thereof mentioned in the New Teſtament are *JERUSALEM*, with the two neighbouring Villages *Bethany* and *Bethphage*, *Bethlehem*, *Ramah*, *Emmaus*, *Arimathea*, *Lydda*, *Joppa*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with that which is called *Japho* in the Old Teſtament, *Azotus* the *Aſhdod* of the Old Teſtament, *Jericho*.

Samaria contained the Tribe of *Ephraim*, with the adjoining half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*. Towns thereof mention'd in the N. T. are *Sichar* or *Sichem*, *Antipatris*, *Saron*, *Enon*, *Salim*.

Galilæa or *Galilee* contained the Tribes of *Iſſachar*, *Zabulon*, *Nephtali* and *Aſher*. Towns thereof mentioned in the N. T. are *Cæſarea*, *Nazareth*, *Cana*, *Naim*, *Geneſaret*, *Capernaum*, *Bethſaida*, *Chorazin*, *Tiberias*, *Magdala*, *Dalmanutha*. The N. Part of this Country was peculiarly called *Galilee* of the Gentiles, and great Part of it was called (*t*) *Decapolis*.

Peræa (*u*) or Judæa beyond Jordan, contained the Tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and the other half Tribe of *Manaſſeh* lying E. of Jordan.

(*t*) The opinion of *Decapolis* being a part of Galilee, ſeems to be grounded on Mark vii. 31. where it is ſaid, that Chriſt departing from the Coaſts of Tyre and Sidon, came unto the Sea of Galilee, through the midſt of the Coaſts of *Decapolis*. Now Galilee lying between Tyre and Sidon, and the Sea of Galilee, hence it ſeems to follow, that Galilee (at leaſt part of it) is here denoted by *Decapolis*. And indeed the Argument would be good, was it certain that our Saviour went directly or the neareſt way from Tyre and Sidon to the Sea of Galilee. But it is certain on the other hand, that the Evangeliſts do relate our Saviour's Journeys (not always exactly as he took them, but frequently) *per ſaltum*: It is certain alſo, that there was a Country lying E. of Jordan and the Sea of Galilee called *Decapolis* (as by Heathen writers, ſo alſo) by the ſame Evangeliſt above mention'd, as may be gathered from Mark v. 1, 20, 21. compared together; and laſtly, *Decapolis* is mention'd diſtinctly from Galilee, Matth. iv. 25. From theſe particulars put together, it is very probable that by *Decapolis* in the N. T. is meant either the ſame that was called ſo by Heathen writers, or elſe both that and ſome part of Galilee.

(*u*) Some will have the word *Judæa* to be ſometimes extended as far as the word *Paleſtina*, and if ſo, then *Judæa Peræa* or beyond Jordan, contain'd all or moſt of the two Tribes and Half lying E. of Jordan.

2. That

2. That the Tetrarchies of *Ituræa*, *Trachonitis*, and *Abylene* were the N. E. Borderers of Paleſtine, lying in *Cœleſyria*, though reckoned by ſome as a Part of Paleſtine. And indeed within the former lay *Cæſarea* (*x*) *Philippi* (the ſame with the City *Dan* or *Laiſh* in the O. T.) being ſo call'd, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Cæſarea* juſt now mention'd in *Galilee*.

3. That the Country commonly called *Phœnice* or *Phœnicia*, wherein lay the Cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, is called (as in the Old Teſtament, ſo) by St. Matthew Chap. xv. 22. *Canaan*; and more particularly that the Country intimated by St. Mark (Chap. vii. 26.) to be called *Syro-phœnicia* was no other than that peculiar part of *Phœnicia* or Canaan, out of which came the Woman mentioned by the Evangeliſts. (*y*)

4. That by *Aſia* (*z*) in the N. T. is denoted only a part of *Aſia Propria* mentioned in the foregoing Chapter, *viz. Lydia* taken in its original extent, as it included *Æolis* and *Ionia*. Within which compaſs lay the ſeven Cities or Churches, to which St. John writes, Rev. ii. and iii. viz. *Epheſus*, *Smyrna*, *Pergamus*, *Thyatira*, *Sardis*, *Philadelphia*, and *Laodicea*.

5. That whereas the City *Philippi* ſtood within the bounds of *Thracia*, as lying E. of the R. *Strymon*, and is therefore commonly reckon'd among the Towns of *Thracia*; yet it is ſaid, Acts xvi. 12. to be the chief City of that part of *Macedonia*: foraſmuch as that part of *Thracia* at that time was added to the Province of *Macedonia*, whence it was called *Thracia Macedonica*, or *Macedonia Thracica*.

(*x*) It is called by Ptolemy *Cæſarea Paniæ*.

(*y*) Some underſtand Galilee of the Gentiles to be the S. Part of *Phœnicia*, and *Syro-Phœnicia* to be the N. part of *Phœnicia* ſo called as being a part of *Syria Propria* (for it included *Damaſcus* with the intermediate Territories) inhabited by, or rather in Subjection to the States of Tyre and Sidon in *Phœnicia*.

(*z*) See Archbiſhop Uſher's Tract entitled, *A Geographical and Hiſtorical Diſquiſition touching the Aſia properly ſo called, the Lydian Aſia, which is the Aſia ſo often mentioned in the New Teſtament*, &c.

Mountains or Hills of chief note among thoſe mentioned in Scripture, are Mount *Sion*, whereon ſtood the Tower of David, Mt. *Moriah*, whereon Iſaac was intended to have been ſacrificed, and Solomon's Temple was afterwards built, both lying within the Walls of Jeruſalem, Mt. *Olivet* and Mt. *Calvary*, both lying juſt by Jeruſalem, the former being much frequented by our Saviour, and that from which he Aſcended, the latter being the place of his Crucifixion; Mt. *Gerizim* whereon ſtood the Temple of the Samaritans; Mt. *Gilboah* on the Confines of *Iſſachar* and *Manaſſeh*, famous for the death of Saul and Jonathan; Mt. *Tabor* in *Zabulon*, ſuppoſed to be the Mountain on which our Saviour was transfigured; Mt. *Carmel* on the Sea Coaſt in the S. part of *Aſher*, often retreated to by *Eliſha* the Prophet; Mt. *Lebanon* or *Libanus* famous for its Cedars, reaching from *Sidon* along the Northern borders of the Holy Land; Mt. *Hermon* (called alſo *Sirion* and *Sihon*) ſuppoſed to be a branch of Mt. *Libanus*, (*a*) or as ſome call it *Antilibanus*. Mt. *Gilead*, thought to be another branch of Mt. *Libanus*, lying in the Country of *Gilead*, belonging to the half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, which was ſituated on the E. ſide of Jordan; Hills of *Baſan* E. of *Gilead*; Mt. *Nebo* or *Piſgah* in the S. borders of *Reuben*, whence the Lord gave Moſes a Survey of the Land of *Iſrael*; Mount *Seir* in the Land of Edom; Mount *Hor*, whereon Aaron dyed, in the Confines of Edom; Mt. *Sinai* or *Horeb* (*b*) in *Arabia Petræa*, famous for the promulgation

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(*a*) It is to be noted, that although *Libanus* and *Antilibanus* are univerſally agreed (according to the mutual import of the words) to denote two ridges of Mountains running one over-againſt the other; yet writers are not agreed to which ridge each name properly belongs, ſome attributing the name *Libanus* to the Northern ridge, *Antilibanus* to the Southern; and others quite contrary, giving the name of *Libanus* to the Southern, and *Antilibanus* to the Northern.

(*b*) That M. Sinai and Horeb are (at leaſt two adjoining Summities or Riſings of) one and the ſame Mountain, is evident from ſeveral particular Paſſages, applied by Holy Writers indifferently to one or the other.

of

of the Moſaick Law; Mountains of *Ararat*, on which the Ark of *Noah* reſted, and which are generally thought to denote the Mountains of *Armenia*; though there are not wanting ſome, who will extend this name to denote all that continual Ridge of Mountains, which runs through the far greateſt part of middle Aſia, and is frequently comprehended under the old general name of Mount *Taurus*; foraſmuch as the Favourers of this Opinion are inclined to think, that the part of Mount *Ararat*, whereon the Ark reſted, did not lie in *Armenia*, but near the Country antiently called (*c*) *Margiana*, and therefore on that part of *Taurus*, which by the Greeks following Alexander the Great was erroneouſly called Mt. *Caucaſus*, and lies between Great Tartary, Perſia, and old India.

Remarkable Rivers mentioned in Holy Scripture are, (*d*) *Jordan*, which riſing in the borders of *Nephtali*, and paſſing through the Lake of *Geneſareth*, ends its courſe in the Salt Sea; the River *Kidron* or *Cedron* running by Jeruſalem; *Kiſhon* in the borders of *Zabulon* and *Iſſachar*, famous for the defeat of Siſera by Deborah and Barak; *Jabbok* on the Confines of *Gad* and *Manaſſeh*, near which Jacob wreſtled with the Angel; *Arnon* on the borders of *Reuben*; all ſaid to run into the R. *Jordan*, or the Lake *Geneſareth*: *Euphrates* frequently called the Great River, and mentioned as one of the Boundaries of the Iſraelitiſh Dominions; *Hiddekel* ſaid Gen. ii. 14. to go toward the Eaſt of *Aſſyria*, or (as the Original words may be tranſlated) before *Aſſyria*, and therefore probably ſuppoſed to be the *Tigris* of the Heathens. The two laſt Rivers being united run toge-

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(*c*) See D. Heylin's Coſmography in the General Introduction.

(*d*) Whereas it is related by ſome Writers, that the River Jordan riſes from two different Springs, one called *Jor*, the other *Dan*; Joſephus gives us no ſuch relation in his *Deſcription* of the ſaid River, but ſaith that it ariſeth near the bottom of Mount Lebanon, not much above *Cæſarea Philippi*. See Joſephus lib. 3. de bello Judaico, cap. 18.

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ther through the Country of *Eden* (the moſt pleaſant part whereof lying upon the Channel of the united Rivers, is probably thought to be the Garden of *Eden*,) beyond which Southward the Stream is again divided, one branch being called in Scripture *Piſon*, the other *Gihon*; the former is ſaid to compaſs the Land of *Havilah* or E. part of Arabia, where lay the Eaſtern part of the Land of *Havilah*, often mention'd in Scripture; the other is ſaid to compaſs or waſh the Land of *Cuſh*, *i. e.* the Weſtern part of the province of Perſia call'd now a days Chuſiſtan, formerly Cuthah and Suſiana. The Country lying upon four Rivers laſt mention'd is call'd in Scripture the Land of *Shinar* and *Chaldæa*, wherein the Tower of *Babel* was built, out of the Ruines where-of the great and famous City *Babylon* is ſaid to have riſen. As for *Ur* of the Chaldees, the City where Abraham was borrr, ſome place it about the middle of *Chaldæa* below *Babylon*, and take it to be the ſame with that called by Heathen Writers *Urchoa*; others place it above *Babylon* on the N. Banks of *Euphrates*, which part of *Meſopotamia* they prove to be contained under the name of *Chalda*, from Act. vii. 2, 3, 4.

The Seas mentioned in Scripture are the (*e*) Red Sea, and the Great or Utmoſt Sea; by which laſt is

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(*e*) What by our Tranſlators (in conformity to the Septuagint) is called the Red Sea, is in the Original termed the Sea of *Suph*; which being generally allowed to denote ſome Herb or Weed, Reed or Ruſh, hence ſome further ſuppoſe this Herb (&c.) to be of a Red Colour, and ſo to give a Red Tincture to the Water wherein it grows, and therefore this Sea to have been ſtyled by the Greeks and Romans the Red Sea. Others conjecture with more probality, that this Sea was called by the Oriental People antiently the Sea of *Edom* from the Neighbouring Land of *Edom*, which word ſignifying in the Hebrew Language Red, (whence it was given to Eſau upon account of his deſiring ſome of his brother Jacob's Red Pottage, Gen. XXV. 30.) hence the Greeks firſt Tranſlated *the Sea of Edom* by θάλασσα ἐρυθρεία and the Latins from them by *Mare Rubrum*. And this agrees alſo with that common Tradition received among the Heathen, that it was ſo called from a King of the adjacent Country named *Erythræus*, that is undoubtedly, *Edom*.

denoted

denoted the Mediterranean Sea; the ſeveral parts whereof occurring in Holy Writ are the Sea of the *Philiſtines*, the Sea of *Joppa*, *Cilicia*, and *Pamphylia*, the Egyptian and (*Adria* or) the Adriatick Sea. The other Seas taken notice of by the Sacred Pen-men are improperly ſo called, as being only Lakes. Thus the Lake *Geneſareth* already mentioned is called in the O. T. the Sea of *Chinnereth* or *Cinneroth*, in the N. T. the Sea of *Tiberias* and *Galilee*, taking theſe ſeveral denominations from its adjoining Country or Towns. In like manner the Salt Sea, called alſo the Eaſt Sea, and the Sea of the Plain, is only a Lake abounding with bituminous matter, ever ſince the Deſtruction of Sodom, Gomorrah, with Admah and Zeboim, (which all ſtood in this Tract,) whence 'tis called by Heathen Writers *Lacus Aſphaltites* (*f*).

Such as deſire to have a larger Account of the Sacred Geography both of the Old and New Teſtaments, may peruſe my larger Account thereof, publiſh'd (ſince this Treatiſe) in four Volumes, under the Title of *An Hiſtorical Geography of the Old and New Teſtament.*

(*f*) It is ſometimes called *Mare Mortuum* or the Dead Sea.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Antient and Preſent Africk.

AFrick, call'd by the Latins chiefly *Africa*, by the Greeks chiefly *Libya*, is the S. W. part of the Old Continent, not ſo large as Aſia, but much exceeding Europe in extent. It is a Peninſula, being joined on the reſt of the Continent only by a ſmall neck of Land, now commonly call'd the Iſthmus of Suez. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea, which parts it from Europe, and from *Aſia Minor* or Natolia in Aſia; E. by the forementioned Iſthmus which parts it from Syria, and by the *Sinus Arabicus* or the Red Sea, which parts it from Arabia; S. by the Æthiopian or Southern Ocean; W. by the Atlantick Ocean. It may be divided into three general Parts, *viz.*

NOrthern Africk lying along the Coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, and comprehending

Egypt, *Ægyptus*, which is the moſt Eaſtern part of Northern Africk, and the only one that joins on to Aſia. It is much of the ſame Extent with what it antiently was, and is bounded N. and E. with the ſame bounds as Africk, S. with *Æthiopia* now Abyſſinia and Nubia, W. with *Lybia propria* and *Deſerta* now Barbary and the Deſart of Barca. It was antiently divided into two General Parts, *Superior* to the S. and *Inferior* to the N. on the Mediterranean Sea: Ch. T. of the former were *Thebæ*, whence this upper part was alſo called *Thebais*, *Syene*, *Elephantis*, *Tentyra*, *Arſinoe*, *Abydus*; of the latter, *ALEXANDRIA* Alexandria, *Memphis*, *Sais*, *Bubaſtis*, *Conopus*, *Peluſium*. Its Ch. T. at preſent are CAIRO near the Ruins of Old *Memphis*, Alexandria, Damiata, Roſetta.

Barbary reaching from Egypt as far as the Atlantick Ocean, between the Mediterranean Sea to the N. and a continued range of Mountains, ſaid to be Parts or Branches of the Atlas, to the South. It contains from E. to W. theſe Parts, *viz.*

Kingdom of Barca next to Egypt, Ch. T. Barca, Cairoan.
Kingdom of Tripoli, Ch. T. Tripoli.
Kingdom of Tunis, Ch. T. Tunis.
Kingdom of Algiers, Ch. T. Algiers, Conſtantine, Bugia, Tremeſin, or Teleſin, Oran.
Kingdom of Fez, Ch. T. Fez, Salle, Tangier, Ceuta, Tetuan, [*See Map of Preſent Spain.]
Kingdom of Morocco, Ch. T. Morocco.

Within the ſame Extent was contained from E. to W. antiently

Libya (*g*) *Propria* under which name is here comprehended *Cyreniaca* and *Marmarica*, now the Kingdom of Barca. Ch. T. of the former *Cyrene*, *Berenice*, *Arſinoe*, *Ptolemais*, or *Barce* Barca, and *Apollonia*; of the latter *Ammon*, where was the famous Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Africa Propria or *Minor*, now the Kingdoms of Tripoli and Tunis, Ch. T. *CARTHAGO*, *Utina*, *Leptis Magna*, or *Neapolis*, *Leptis parva*, *Tunes* Tunis, *Utica*.

Numidia (*h*) now part of the Kingdom of Algiers, Ch. T, *Cirtha*, *Hippo Regius* Bonne, *Cullu*, *Sicca*.

(*g*) Whereas *Marmarica* is made by ſome a Part of Egypt, by others a diſtinct Country from Egypt, it is here together with *Cyrene*, (otherwiſe called *Pentapolis*) comprehended under the name of *Libya propia*† foraſmuch as theſe Parts of the Libyan Continent lying directly under Greece, ſeem to have been firſt and beſt known by the Grecians (who ſettled here ſeveral Colonies) and to have the name of *Libya* firſt given unto them, which from hence was afterward extended to the whole Continent, as it became more known. In like manner the name of *Africa* was firſt given by the Romans to that Part of it lying directly under Italy or Sicily, (which therefore is ſtyled *Africa Propria*) whence it was afterwards extended to the reſt of the Continent.

(*h*) *Numidia* (or the Country of the *Numidæ*, called by the Greeks *Nomades*) was extended at firſt from the R. *Tuſca* (which bounded it W. from *Africa Propria*) to the R. *Mulucha*, which was its E. boundary from *Mauritania*. But afterwards as much as lay between the RR. *Mulucha* to the E. and *Amſaga* to the Weſt was added to *Mauritania*, and ſo *Ampſaga* was made its E. Limit. And here it is to be noted, that this is the Country or Province called by the Romans *Numidia* or the Old *Numidia*: Whereas *Numidia Nova* is the ſame as Biledulgerid, ſo called firſt by one John Leo, an African Writer, becauſe of the reſemblance which the Inhabitants of it had to the antient *Nomades* or Numidians.

Mauritania (*k*) divided into
- *Cæſarienſis* to the E. partly in the Kingdom of Algiers and partly in the Kingdom of Fez, Ch. T. *Julia Cæſarea*, *Ruſcurium* ſuppoſed to be Algiers, *Tucca*, *Saldæ* thought to be Bugia.
- *Tingitania* to the W. in the K. of Fez, Ch. T. *Tingis* Tangier, *Volubilis* thought to be Fez, *Bocanum Hemerum* ſuppoſed to be Morocco.

Biledulgerid reaching from the Atlantick Ocean Weſtward to Egypt Eaſtward, between Barbary to the N. and the Deſert of Zara to the S. It was inhabited antiently by the *Gætuli*, and *Garamantes*, as alſo *Naſamones*, and *Pſylli*, the two laſt poſſeſſing the adjacent parts of *Africa*, and *Libya Propria*.

MIddle Africk containing at preſent (from N. to S. chiefly,) theſe Countries, *viz.*

The Deſart of Zara, formerly called *Libya Interior* and *Deſerta*, ſome of its antient People were the *Garamantes*.

Negroland or Country of the Negroes, ſaid to be divided into ſeveral Kingdoms, the Inhabitants thereof were antiently called *Nigritæ*.

Guinee divided into Weſtern or Malaguete; middle or Guinee proper, Ch. T. St. George de la Mina; and Eaſtern or Kingdom of Benin, Ch. T. the ſame.

Nubia E. of Negroland and S. of Egypt, the Inhabitants were antiently called *Nubii*.

SOuthern Africk containing theſe ſeveral Parts or Countries, *viz.*

Congo lying on each ſide the Equator and ſaid to contain ſeveral Countries or Kingdoms, the chief of which are,
- N. of the Equator, Kingdoms of Medra and Biafara, Ch. T. the ſame.
- S. of the Equator Kingdom of Congo proper, Ch. T. St. Salvador; Kingdom of Loango, Ch. T. the ſame Kingdom of Angola, Ch. T. Loanda S. Paolo.

Monomotopa lying South of Congo in the Inland, Ch. T. Monomotopa.

(*k*) *Mauritania* (or the Country of the *Mauri*, called by the Greeks *Mauruſii*) is diſtinguiſhed by ſome into three Parts, *viz.* *Cæſarienſis*, *Sitifenſis*, and *Tingitana* But of theſe *Sitifenſis* is comprehended by Ptolemy under *Cæſarienſis*, whereof it made the moſt Eaſtern Part.

Cafreria

Cafreria lying South of Congo along the Sea Coaſt invironing Monomotopa to the W. S. and E. Ch. T. Dutch Fort at the Cape of Good Hope.

Zanguebar lying on the Sea Coaſt to the N. E. of Cafreria, Ch. T. Moſambique, Quiloa, Mombaze and Melinda. Under Zanguebar is ſometimes comprehended,

Coaſt of Ajan containing the Republick of Brava, Kingdoms of Magadoxo, and Adel, Ch. T. the ſame.

Abyſſina lying behind the Coaſt of Zanguebar and Ajan, ſaid to contain ſeveral Kingdoms. Under Abyſſina is ſometimes comprehended the

Coaſt of Abex on the Red Sea Eaſt of Abyſſinia, whereof it was once a part.

As much of South Africk as was known to the Antients, together with great part of Middle Africk, was formerly called by the general name of *Æthiopia*, part whereof lying next to Egypt was peculiarly ſtyled *Æthiopia ſub Ægypto*, now Nubia, from the *Nubii* its old Inhabitants. The other remarkable People of *Æthiopia* were the *Erembi* or *Troglodytæ* on the *Sinus Arabicus*; *Leucæthiopes* (&c.) Weſtward on the R. Niger, ſo called as being White, at leaſt nothing near ſo Black as the other Inhabitants of *Æthiopia*.

The moſt conſiderable Iſles appertaining to Africk are

In the Southern or Æthiopick Ocean

- Zocotora ſuppoſed to be the I. *Dioſcoris* of the Antients lying at the Eaſt end of the Coaſt of Ajan.
- Madagaſcar, called by the Portugeſe the I. of St. Lawrence, and by the French the Dauphine I. It is eſteemed the largeſt Iſle in the World next to California in America, and lies over againſt the loweſt part of the Coaſt of Zanguebar. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Menuthias*, by others the *Cerne* (*i*) of the Antients.

(*i*) Concerning the *I. Cerne* and the *I. Gorgadum* of the Antients read the moſt Learned Mr. Dodwell's Diſſertations concerning the *Periplus* of *Hanno*, prefix'd to the *Geog. Vet. Script. Græc. Minor* publiſhed lately at *Oxford*, by the Reverend and Learned Dr. *Hudſon*.

In

In the Southern or Æthiopick Ocean
- I. Bourbon, called by the Portugeſe Maſcarenhas lying E. of Madagaſcar.
- Mauriſe Iſle lying N. E. of Bourbon.
- Comorre Iſles being four in number, lying in the Channel of Moſambique, between the Iſle of Madagaſcar and the Coaſt of Zanguebar.
- I. of St. Helens belonging to the Engliſh, the Iſles of St. Matthew, Annobon, and St. Thomas, Princes Iſle, and Ferdinando Iſle, all lying S. of Guinee, and W. of Congo, the three latter lying not far from the Coaſt of Congo, the three former at a conſiderable diſtance from any part of the Continent.

In the Atlantick Ocean
- Iſles of Cape Verde, ſo called as lying overagainſt the Cape of that name, and ſuppos'd to be the *Gorgades* or *Heſperides* of the Antients. They are reckoned Twenty in number, of which the three largeſt are St. Jago or St. James, St Nicholas, St. Lucia.
- Canary Iſles, generally ſuppos'd to be the *Inſulæ Fortunatæ* of the Antients, lying overagainſt the Coaſt of Biledulgerid, being Ten or Twelve in number. Of theſe the moſt celebrated are,
  - Canary Iſle giving name to the reſt as the largeſt.
  - Teneriff Iſle famous for its Mountain call'd the Pike of Teneriff.
  - Fer Iſle the moſt Weſtern of the Canary Iſles.
- Madera Iſles lying N. of the Canaries, and overagainſt the Coaſt of Barbary or Morocco. Under this name are compriſed Madera properly ſo called, and Porto Sancto, of which the former is thought by ſome to be the antient *Cerne*, by others *Erithia*.
- Azore (*k*) Iſles, called alſo Tercere Iſles from the largeſt of them, *viz.* Tercera or Iſle of Jeſus Chriſt. They are reckoned by ſome among the Iſles of N. America. They are ſituated overagainſt Portugal, and are under the Portugueſe.

In the Mediterranean Sea
- Malta called formerly *Melite*, lying between Barbary and Sicily, and reckon'd by ſome to Europe.
- The ſmall Iſle antiently call'd (*l*) *Pharos*, at the mouth of the Port to Alexandria in Egypt.

(*k*) The Azore Iſles were ſo named by the Portugueſe, who firſt diſcovered them, on account of the Hawks that abound in thoſe Iſles.

(*l*) This Iſle though very ſmall, yet was very famous, as lying at the mouth of the Port of Alexandria, to which City it is now joined

The chief Mountains of Africk are, Mt. *Atlas*, ſtill beſt known by the old Name, running from the Weſtern (which from the Neighbourhood of this Mountain is call'd the Atlantick) Ocean to Egypt, and ſeparating Barbary from Biledulgerid; *Montes Lunæ* or Mountains of the Moon, ſpreading themſelves over moſt part of the S. part of Africk, being divided into ſeveral branches, of which that between Abyſſinia and Monomotapa is ſaid to retain the antient Name; Sierra Leona or the Mt. of Lions between Guinee and Negroland. To which may be added the Pike of Teneriff in the Iſle of Teneriff, eſteemed one of the higheſt Mountains in the Univerſe, from which one may ſee (as it is ſaid) forty Leagues on Sea.

The moſt remarkable Capes of Africk are, Cape Verde, the moſt W. Part of this Continent, ſituated in Negroland between the Mouths of the R. Niger; Cape of Good Hope, the moſt S. part of Africk, lying on the Coaſt of Caffreria; and Cape Guardafuy on the Coaſt of Ajan, being the moſt E. part of Africk. To which may be added Cape Nao, denoting in the Portugueſe Language as much as Cape *Non* (or No) and ſo named, to imply there was no ſailing further. This being look'd upon for many Ages as the *Ne plus ultra* on that ſide of the World, till the further Diſcoveries begun to be made by the Portugueſe in the Year 1417.

The chief Gulfs are *Sinus Arabicus* or the Red Sea; and the two *Syrtes*, now Gulf of Sydra, lying on the Kingdom of Tripoli in Barbary.

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joined by a long Dike. Ptolemy Philadelphus at his coming to the Crown, cauſed to be erected in this Iſland a high and ſtately Tower, which antiently paſſed for one of the Wonders of the World, and was call'd *Pharos* according to thename of the Iſland, ſerving for a Light-Tower or Signal by Night to them that ſailed on the adjoining Coaſts: whence the name of *Phare* is given to other Light-Towers or Houſes; as to the *Phare* of Meſſina in Sicily, *&c.*

Among the ſeveral Rivers the two chief are *Niger* (*m*) the Niger, and *Nilus* (*n*) the Nile. The former is eſteemed the largeſt in all Africk, running through Negroland, and emptying itſelf into the Atlantick Ocean on each ſide Cape Verde: The latter runs through the middle of Egypt, emptying it ſelf into the Mediterranean Sea, formerly by ſeven Mouths; of which it is ſaid four only now remain, and of theſe two only to be now Navigable, *viz.* the Eaſtern near Damiata, antiently called *Oſtium Peluſiacum*, and the Weſtern near Roſetta, formerly *Oſtium Canopicum*.

(*m*) The *Niger* is reported by ſome to have ſix great Mouths, which are all S. of Cape Verde but one: others make only three principal Mouths, whereof the North is called Senega or Senegal, the middle Gambia, and the S. Rio Grande. Between the two former lies Cape Verde, which a little within Land hath two ſmall Riſings in ſhape of a Sugar-loaf, called the Mammelles.

(*n*). It was the Opinion of the Antients, that the Nile riſes at the bottom of ſome branch of the *Montes Lunæ* lying beyond the Æquator, having two Fountains or Spring-heads, each of which paſſes through a Lake, called therefore one of them *Nili Palus Orientalis*, and the other *Occidentalis*; the former ſaid to be now called the Lake Zaflan, the latter to have an Iſland in the middle of it, above which it is called Lake Zaire, beneath Zambre. Later Writers tell us, that the Head of the Nile is diſcovered to be (at the bottom indeed of ſome branch of the *Montes Lunæ*, but) on this ſide the Æquator in a Province of Abyſſinia, and that this River is called by the Inhabitants Abavi, which is not altogether unlike to *Aſtabus*, the name of a River mention'd by Ptolemy, as riſing in the ſame Country and running into the Nile. So that it may be doubted, whether this Abavi is not miſtaken for the main Stream of the Nile truly ſo called, being only a branch of it. As for the Lakes of Africk beſides thoſe already mentioned, the other remarkable ones are *Palus Mœris* and *Palus Mareotis* in the E. Parts of Lower Egypt; Lake Borno, L. Nub, and L. Guarda; through which the Niger is ſaid to paſs.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of AMERICA *or the* WEST-INDIES.

THE ſeveral Countries (both Antient and Preſent) of the Old Continent having been deſcribed in the foregoing Chapters, here follows the Deſcription of the New Continent, ſo called as being unknown to the Antient Greeks, or Romans, and ever ſince to us Europeans, till about the Year 1490. when ſome of its Iſles (*o*) being firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus a Genoeſe: Further Diſcoveries both of Iſles and Continent were afterwards made at ſeveral Times and by ſeveral Perſons, one of which was Americus Veſpucius a Florentine, from whom this part of the World took the name of America. It is alſo commonly called the Weſt-Indies, (*p*) to diſtinguiſh it from the Eaſt-Indies lying in Aſia, this Diſtinction being taken from their reſpective Situations in reference to us Europeans. It is divided into two general Parts commonly call'd (*q*) North and South America, which are two very large Peninſula's, ſeparated one from the other by the Iſthmus of Darien or Panama.

(*o*) The firſt Part of America diſcovered by Columbus was one of the Lucay Iſles, called Guanahani.

(*p*) Upon what account America was firſt called by the name of Indies, is not ſo certainly known, but it is probably thought, that it was ſo nam'd, either becauſe it was ſuppoſed at the Diſcovery thereof to be ſome part of India, or elſe by reaſon of its likeneſs to the other India in Remoteneſs, Riches, and the Manners of its Inhabitants.

(*q*) North America is otherwiſe called, eſpecially by Latin Writers, America Mexicana, from Mexico one of its chief Provinces; and in like manner South America is called America Peruviana, from Peru its Principal Country.

North America may be diſtinguiſhed into theſe Six larger Parts.

New Britain largely taken under which name is compris'd the Country about Hudſon's Straits and Bay, diſtinguiſh'd by ſome into New Britain (*r*) ſpecially ſo called to the Eaſt; and New N. and S. Wales to the Weſt.

New France or Canada, lying S. of New Britain on the R. Canada. Ch. T. Quebeck, Tadouſſac, Breſt.

New Scotland or Accady lying to the S. of N. France, and by the late Treaty of Utrecht yielded up by the French to us. Ch. T. *Annapolis Royal* or Port Royal.

New England largely taken lying to the South and S. W. of New Scotland, and containing Seven Ports or Provinces, *viz.*

New England properly ſo called, the moſt Northern Province, Ch. T. Boſton, Charles-Town, Plimouth, Cambridge, New-London.

New York (*ſ*), S. and W. of the former, containing (beſides part of the Continent) the two adjacent Iſles, called Long Iſle and Iſle Manhaten, Ch. T. New York in Manhaten Iſle, and New Albany on the Continent.

New (*t*) Jarſey S. of New. York divided into Eaſtern and Weſtern, Ch. T. Elizabeth-Town, Middle-Town, Shrewsbury.

Penſilvania (*u*) W. of New Jarſey and more within Land Ch. T. Philadelphia.

Maryland (*x*) S of Penſilvania, Ch. T. St. Maries, Calverton, Oxford.

(*r*) This Country or at leaſt part of it is called by the Spaniards Terra di Labrador, and another part is called Eſtotland.

(*ſ*) New York was ſometime called New Holland, as belonging to the Hollanders, who by the Peace of Breda in 1667 yielded it to the Engliſh, that had made themſelves Maſters of it the year before.

(*t*) New Jarſey was ſometime called New Swedeland, as belonging to the Swedes, who built there a Town, which they named Gottenburg. It was ſometime reckoned a part of New York.

(*u*) Penſilvania is ſo called from the Quaker William Pen; to whom it was given by King Charles the Second in 1681.

(*x*) Maryland was ſo called from Mary Queen-Conſort to King Charles the Firſt, by which King it was granted to the Lord Baltimore.

Virginia

Virginia (*y*) S. W. of Maryland, Ch. T. James-Town, Elibeth-Town, Wicomoco.

Carolina (*z*) S. of Virginia, Ch. T. Charles-Town.

Florida (*a*) lying between New France to the N. and W. and New England to the E. Ch. T. St. Auſtin, St. Matthew, both lying in the Peninſula of Tegeſte.

New Mexico or New Granada on the N. W. of Florida, Ch. T. St. Fee or New Mexico.

Mexico, ſometimes called Old Mexico and new Spain, on the S. E. of New Mexico, waſhed on two ſides by the Sea, Ch. T. Mexico, Antequera, Vera-Paz, Carthage in the inland parts; Panuco, Campechy, Valladolid, Truxillo, Conception on the N. Coaſt; Guadalaxara, Compoſtella, Xaliſco, Acapulco, Aquatulco, Guatimala, Panama on the S. Coaſt.

SOuth America contains theſe ſeven Parts or Countries, *viz.*

Terra firma or Firmland (*b*) lying S. E. of Mexico, Ch. T. Panama, Porto-Belo, Darien which gives name to the Iſthmus of Darien, St. Fe, Cartagena, St. Martha, la Hacha, Rancheria, Coro or Veneſuela, Comana or New Corduba, this laſt lying in the Province of New Andaluſia.

Under Terra firma is uſually compriſed Guaiana and Caribbana, two Countries inhabited by the Wild Indians; in the latter lies Surinam belonging to the Dutch.

Peru S. of Firmland on the Weſtern coaſt, eſteemed upon account of its Mines the richeſt Country in the Univerſe, Ch. T. Lima, Cuſco, Quito, La Plata, Potoſi.

Chili S. of Peru on the ſame Shore, Ch. T. Imperiale, Serena, Valdivia.

Magellanica (*c*) the moſt S. Province of S. America lying from the W. to the E ſhore on the S. and E. of Chilli. Some place here a Town called Nombre de Jeſus.

(*y*) Virginia was ſo called by Sir Walter Rawleigh in honour of the Maiden-Queen Elizabeth.

(*z*) Carolina is ſo named from King Charles the Second.

(*a*) The name of Florida was ſometime ſince of a larger extent, as comprehending what is now called Carolina to the N. Eaſt, and the lower parts of what the French now call Loviſiana, lying toward the Mouth of the River Meſſiſipi towards the W.

(*b*) This Country was called by the name of Terra firma or Firmland, as being the firſt part of the Continent that was diſcovered by Columbus.

(*c*) Magellanica, as alſo the adjoining Straits of Magellan, are both ſo called from the famous Ferdinand Magellan.

Paraguay or the Country of Rio de la Plata lying on the Eaſtern Coaſt above Magellanica, Ch. T. Buenos Ayres, Aſſomption de la Plata, Aſſomption de Uraguay.

Braſil N. E. of Paraguay on the ſame Shore, the Coaſt hereof is inhabited by the Portugueſe, Ch. T. St Salvador, Olinda de Pernambuco, St. Sebaſtian.

Country of the Amazons, lying between Braſil, Paraguay and Terra firma, very little known to us Europeans.

THE moſt remarkable Iſlands belonging to America are,

New-found-land lying over againſt New France, formerly belonging chiefly to the Engliſh, and a little part of it to the French: But by the late Treaty of Utrecht yielded up wholly to us by the French.

Bermudas or Summers (*d*) Iſles, being reckon'd about 400, lying S. of New-found-land and over againſt Carolina. The chief are Mainland, St. George's Iſle, St. David's.

Lucay or Bahama Iſles, S. W. of Bermudas, nigh the Coaſt of Florida, belonging chiefly to the Spaniards. The Principal of them are Lucayone (from which, as the largeſt, the general name is taken) Bahama, and New Providence, this laſt belonging to the Engliſh.

Antille (*e*) Iſles, lying S. of the former, of which the four greateſt are.

Cuba, nigh the Coaſt of Florida, and Subject to the Spaniards, Ch. T. Havana, St. Jago.

Jamaica S. of Cuba belonging to the Engliſh, Ch. T. Port-Royal, St. Jago, Sevil.

Hiſpaniola E. of the two former, and under the Spaniards, Ch. T. St. Domingo.

Porto-rico or Boriquen E. of Hiſpaniola, Ch. T. Portorico, St. German's.

Caribbee (*f*) Iſlands, being a knot of ſmall Iſles, lying on the S. E. of

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(*d*) The Bermudas Iſles are ſo called from John Bermudas a Spaniard, who firſt diſcovered them about the beginning of the ſixteenth Century. They are ſince named by the Engliſh Summers Iſles from Sr. George Summers who was driven on Shore there by diſtreſs of Weather in 1609.

(*e*) Under the Name of Antille are comprehended by ſome not only the four above mentioned, but alſo the Leucay and Caribbee Iſles, which they will have to be ſo called as lying *ante* or before the G. of Mexico. Others reſtrain the name of Antilles to the Caribbees only.

(*f*) The Caribbee I. are ſo called, from the Caribbees a people of America, who (beſides Caribbana in Firmland, which they ſtill

of Porto-Rico down to the Northern Coaſt of Terra firma. The moſt remarkable of them are Barbados, Ch. T. Bridg-town or St Michaels, (This Iſle being the moſt E. and foraſmuch as the Wind is here commonly at Eaſt, therefore the Windward; hence the reſt of the Caribbees are called in reſpect of this the Leeward Iſles, *viz.*) Nevis or Mevis, Antego, Barbada, Anguilla, Tabago, all belonging to the Engliſh of Old: St. Chriſtophers, belonging partly to us, and partly to the French, till the late Treaty of Utrecht, when it was yielded up wholly to us by the French: Martinico, Guadaloupe, *&c.* belonging to the French.

X California eſteemed the largeſt Iſland in the World, though ſome will not allow it to be an Iſland. It lies on the W. Coaſt of New Mexico, and is the only conſiderable Iſland on that Side of America, all the foregoing Iſles being Seated on the E. ſide of America.

The chief Mountains of America are the Andes or Cordilleras ſpreading themſelves over great part of South America, eſpecially between Peru, Chili, Paraguay and Magellanica; the Apalaches N. of Florida in N. America; to which may be added the Volcano of Guatimala, and that of Popacatebeci in Old Mexico.

The remarkable Capes are C. Florida on the moſt S. E. Part of Florida; C. Cotoche and Honduras on the upper Coaſt of Mexico; C. Antonio and Corientes on the W. and S. of the Iſle Cuba; C. Nord on the E. of Caribbana, C. St. Auguſtin in Braſil, C. Deſeada or the deſired Cape in Terra del Fuego, C. Victoria to the South Sea of Terra Magellanica; C. Blanco in the Province of Guatimala, and C. Corientes in the Province of Guadalaxarao both in old Mexico.

The Chief Lakes in North America are Lake Traci or the upper Lake, Lake of Illinois, Lake of Frontenac; in South America Caſippa Lake in Caribbana, and Lake of Gualachos in the Province of Rio de la

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ſtill inhabit) formerly poſſeſs'd or frequented theſe Iſlands; which are ſometime called the Canibal Iſland, becauſe theſe People were formerly eſteemed Men-eaters. They are diſtinguiſhed by ſome into Barlovento, and Sottavento Iſles. Of the former ſort are all above mentioned; of the latter thoſe lying along the Coaſt of Firmland, as Margarita, Bonaire, Aves, &c.

X California ho. Mexico &c. the Prov. of La Plata.

Plata. To which is added by ſome Lake Parima, ſaid to be in Guiana, and the largeſt in the World, though others deny that there is any ſuch Lake.

The Chief Rivers of North America are Canada in New France, and *Meſſiſipi in Loviſiana.* Of South America, the River of the Amazones in the Country of the like name, eſteemed the largeſt in the World; Rio de la Plata (g) in the Country of la Plata or Paraguay: Orenoque or the R. of Paria in Terra firma. All theſe Rivers both of N. and S. America fall into that Sea which is on the E. Coaſt of this Continent, and which (though above the Equinoctial Line it be, properly ſpeaking, part of the Atlantick Ocean, below the Line part of the Ethiopick; yet) is all comprehended by Seamen under the Name of the North Sea, as all on the W. Coaſt is under the name of the South Sea.

The chief Gulfs or Bays are Hudſons's Bay N. of New Britain; the Gulf of Mexico and Bay of Honduras on Mexico; G. of Darien on the Iſthmus of Darien; all lying in the North Sea-Gulf or Bay of Panama on the ſame Iſthmus, and G. of California, between California and New Mexico, both Arms or Parts of the South Sea.

The chief Straits or Hudſon's Strait, North of New Britain; the Strait or Channel of Bahama, between Florida and the Iſle Bahama; Straits of Magellan between Magellanica and Terra del Fuego. To which may be added the Straits of Maire E. of Terra del Fuego, and Brewer's Straits E. of the Straits of Maire.

(g) The River of la Plata in the Country of the ſame Name is ſo called, becauſe the firſt Plate or Silver, that was tranſported from America to Spain, was brought down this River.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Unknown Continents, &c.

THE known Parts of the World being deſcribed, it remains briefly to take notice of thoſe other Parts which are commonly called (*b*) Unknown, as being but very little known, or no farther than their Coaſts. Now theſe are diſtinguiſhed in reſpect of their ſituation into Northern, and Southern.

The chief Unknown Parts of the World lying towards the N. Poles and N. of the Old and New Continent, are Nova (*i*) Zembla N. of Muſcovy, Spitzberg (*k*) N. of Norway, Greenland N. of Iceland and

(*b*) As theſe Countries are ſaid to be unknown to us, becauſe we have no more (or but little more) Knowledge of them than that there are ſuch in being; ſo in the ſame ſenſe may America be ſaid to be unknown to the Antients, even granting (though there be ſeveral Arguments to the contrary, which being ſomewhat too long to be here inſerted, I refer the Reader for them to Heylin's Coſmography at the beginning of his Deſcription of America) that it was the *Inſula Atlantis* mentioned by Plato in his Timæus, or that great Iſland mentioned by Diodorus, Lib. 5. Foraſmuch as they had only a bare knowledge that there was ſuch a Country, and hardly ſo much, ſince they ſeem to have relied upon the Information they had with no great certainty. And the ſame may be ſaid in reſpect of the Lower and more Southern parts of Africk: For ſuppoſing that Story to be true which is related by Herodotus and Pliny, that long before their times ſome paſſing down the Red Sea, ſailed about the Coaſts of Africk to the Straits of Gibraltar; yet this proves no more than that the thing was poſſible and had been once done, not that the Antients had any diſtinct Idea of thoſe parts of Africk, ſo as to be ſaid to know them. Nay many (if not the generality) of them ſeem to have look'd on this Report as fabulous; and perhaps it was no more than a Conjecture grounded upon the Hypotheſis of the Earth's being ſurrounded by the Sea.

(*i*) Nova Zembla is ſo called from the ſeveral endeavours that have been made, to find out on this ſide a New Way to the E. Indies.

(*k*) This Coaſt was firſt diſcovered by the Dutch in 1596, and was called Spitsberg becauſe of the great number of little picked Mountains with which the Coaſt is invironed.

America

America (*i*) &c. which becauſe they are ſuppoſed (or at leaſt not known, but) to be ſeveral Parts of the ſame Continent, hence they are all uſually compriſed under the name of the Arctick or Northern Unknown Continent.

The chief Unknown Parts of the World ſituated towards the S. Pole, and S. of the Old and New Continent, are New Guinee (*m*) E. of the Molucco Iſles in the E. Indies, New Holland and Diemens land S. of the ſame Iſles, New Zeland S. W. of America, (&c.) which for the reaſon aforemention'd are uſually compriſed under the name of the Antarctick or Southern Unknown Continent.

To each of theſe Unknown Continents there appertain ſome Iſlands. Among thoſe belonging to the N. Unknown Continent, the chief are Cumberland and James I. between N. America and Greenland, and States and Maurice I. on the Coaſt of Nova Zembla. Of thoſe which are attributed to the S. unknown Continent the more remarkable are Terra del Fuego. S. of the Straits of Magellan; States Iſle E. of the former; I. Gallapagos, Cocos (*n*) &*c.* in the South Sea near or under the Æquator.

I have now gone through the Deſcription of the ſeveral Parts of the Terraqueous Globe, as far forth as they belong to Geography and the End propoſed by me; and becauſe it hath been cuſtomary to take notice in Geographical Treatiſes of Biſhopricks and Univerſities, I have likewiſe complied with Cuſtom herein, and have not only ſet down the reputed Numbers in each Country, which is all that is generally done; but have here ſubjoined a much more particular and full Account, taken in reſpect of England, Scotland, and Ireland; from our own Writers or the Information of Friends; in reſpect of other Countries from Baudrand and Pleſſis.

(*l*) Some add to the Parts here mention'd, the Land of Jeſo lying N. of Japan.

(*m*) Some place a Country to the Weſt of New Guinee, which they call the Land of Papouſe, which others take to be only a part of New Guinee.

(*n*) As for the Iſles of Solomon reckoned by ſome as belonging to the S. unknown Continent, they are eſteemed by others to be purely fabulous or fictitious.

A

CATALOGUE

OF

Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks.

WHerein the ſeveral Archbiſhopricks (that, to which the Primacy belongs in each Country, ſtanding firſt) are denoted by Capital Letters, each having its reſpective Suffragan Biſhopricks placed immediately after it; this Mark (*) denotes ſuch Biſhopricks, as are exempted from the Juriſdiction of their reſpective Metropolitan or Archbiſhop, being immediately under the Pope; this Mark (†) denotes ſuch Archbiſhopricks as well as Biſhopricks, as are not to be found in the Maps hereunto belonging upon account of their being denominated from ſome (otherwiſe) inconſiderable Place.

In EUROPE.

In ENGLAND.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 24. Beſides the Biſhoprick of Man in the Iſle of Man. See Page 41.

In SCOTLAND until the Year 1688.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 12.

St. ANDREWS	Murray	Orkney
Edenburg	Brechin	GLASCOW
Dunkeld	Dumblane	Galloway
Aberdeen or old	Roſs	1 Argile
Aberdeen	Caithneſs	2 The Iſles

1 In enumerating the Biſhopricks of Scotland inſtead of Argile ſome put Liſmore.

2 By the Iſles are to be underſtood the Weſtern Iſles, the Bp. whereof had formerly the Title of Biſhop of Sodor (from Sodor once a City now a Village in S. Columb's Iſle, corruptly called Icolmhill) till the year 1098, when the Biſhoprick of Sodor was united to that of the I. of Man.

In

In IRELAND.

Archbiſhopricks 4. Biſhopricks 18.

Armagh	Rapho †	Offory or	Cloyne †
Meath	Kilmore	Kilkenny.	Killaloo
Clogher † [nor	Dromore	Cashel	Tuam
Down and Con-	Dublin	Limerick	Elphin
Derry or Lon-	Kildare [lin	Waterford	Clonfert
don-Derry.	Ferns and Leigh-	Cork and Roſs	Killala †.

Mr. Camden out of an old Roman Provincial recites 37 Biſhopricks (beſides the 4 Archbiſhopricks) that were formerly in Ireland, which have been either aboliſh'd, or elſe united, and that ſome of them three together, ſo as to reduce them to the number above ſpecified. Thus the Biſhoprick of Limerick is ſometimes ſtyl'd Biſhoprick of Limerick, Ardfart, and Aghado, &c.

In SWEDEN.

Archbiſhoprick 1. Biſhopricks 6.

Upsal	Scaren †	Wexlo †
Lunden	Strangues	Abo
Lincopin	Weſteras	Wiburg.

Some reckon but 7 Biſhopricks in Sweden, omitting Strangues and Weſteras, and inſerting Aroſen. There were alſo formerly in Livonia an Archbiſhoprick, *viz.* that of Riga, which had 5 ſuffragan Biſhopricks under it, *viz.* Revel, Derpt, Hapſel, Oeſel, Vindow.

In DENMARK.

Biſhopricks 6.

Copenhagen in the Iſle of Zeeland	Ripen, Wiburg, Alburg, Arhuſen	In Jutland.
Odenſee in the Iſle of Funen		

In NORWAY.

Biſhopricks 4.

Drontheim
Bergen
Stauenger
Chriſtiana or Opſlo.

The Biſhop of Copenhagen (tho' He hath not the Title, yet He) is ſaid to have the Authority of an Archbiſhop in reſpect of the other Biſhops both in Denmark and Norway.

In SPAIN.

Archbiſhopricks 8. Biſhopricks 43.

Toledo	Cartagena	Cuenza	Burgos
Corduba	Siguenza	Jaen	Pampelone
Segovia	Oſma	Valladolid	Calahor and Calzada

Calzada
Palencia
COMPOSTELLA
Salamanca
Avila
Placentia
Lugo
Aſtorga
Zamora
Orenſe
Tuy

Badajos
Mondonedo
Coria
Ciudad Rodrigo
Leon
SEVILL
Cadix
Guadix
Canary in Canary I.
GRANADA

Malaga
Almeria
SARAGOSA
Hueſca
Jaca
Balbaſtro
Tervel
Albarazin
TARRAGON
Barcelona
Girone

Lerida Vich
Vich
Perpignan in Rouſillon
Solſoa
Urgel
Tortoſa
VALENCIA
Origuel
Majorca in the Iſle Majorca.

In PORTUGAL.

Archbiſhopricks 3. Biſhopricks 10.

BRAGA
Porto
Guarda
Viſeu

Lamego
Miranda
LISBON
Coimbra

Elvas
Leiria
Porta Legre

See B. of Africk
EVORA
Faro.

In FRANCE.

Archbiſhopricks 18. Biſhopricks 102.

LIONS
Autun
Langres
Maſcon
Challon
SENS
Troyes
Auxerre
Nevers
PARIS
Chartres
Orleans
Meaux
Blois
REIMS
Soiſſons
Laon
Chaalon ſur Marne
Noyon
Beavais
Amiens
Senlis
Boulogne
ROAN or ROVEN

Bayeux
Evreux
Auranches
Seez
Liſieux
Coutances
TOURS
Mans
Rennes
Angers
Nantes
Cornovaille or Quimper
Vannes
S. Malo
S. Brieu
Treguier
S. Pol de Leon
Dol
BOURGES
Clermont
Limoges
S. Flour
* Le Puy
Tulles

ALBY
Caſtres
Mende
Rhodes
Cahors
Vabres †
BOURDE-AUX
Poictiers
Saintes
Angouleſme
Perigueux
Condom
Sarlat
Rochelle
Luzon
Aux
Dax or Acqs
Aire
Bazas
Bayonne
Comminges
Conſerans
Lectoure †
Leſcar †
Oleron

NARBONNE
Carcaſſonne
Alet †
Beziers
Agde
Lodeve †
Montpellier
Niſmes
Uze
S. Pons de Tomiers †
Alais
TOULOUSE
Pamiers †
Mirepoix
Montauban
Lavaur †
S. Papoul
Lombez
Rieux
ARLES
Marſeille
Orange
S. Paul Tricaſtin †
Toulon

Toulon
Aix
Apt
Riez
Frejus
Gap
Sisteron
Avignon belonging to the Pope

Carpentras †
Vaison †
Cavaillon †
Vienne
Valance & Die
[a] Geneva at Annacy in Savoy.
Besancon
[b] Basil at Porentru in Germany
[c] Lausane at Friburg in Switzerland.
Belley
Grenoble
S. Jean de Maurienne † in Savoy.

Viviers
Ambrun
Digne
Nice in Savoy
Glandeve †
Vence
Senez
Grace

In SAVOY.

Archbishoprick 1. Bishopricks 2.

Tarentaise. Aousta or Aosta. Sion in Valais.

In ITALY.

Archbishopricks 39. Bishopricks 258.

In the State of the Church or Pope's Domin.

Rome 1
Ostia and Velitri
Porto
Sabina
Palestrina
Frascati †
Albano
Tivoli
Anagni †
Segni †
Ferentino †
Alatri †
Veroli †

Terracina
Nepi and Sutri †
Viterbo
Orti and Civita Castellana †
Corneto and Monte Fiascone †
Bagnarea †
Orvieto
Aquapendente †
Perugia
Spoleto
Citta di Castello
Citta della Pieve †

Terni †
Narni
Amelia †
Todi †
Rieti
Foligni †
Assisi †
Nocera †
Arezzo in Tusc.
Ancona
Loretto
Ascoli †
Jesi †
Osimo †
Camerino
Fano.

In Naples

Aquila
Sulmona and Valva †
Civita Ducale †
Teramo
Marsi †
Pisa in Tuscany

In Corsica 1.

Aleria †
Ajazzo
Sagona †
* Lucca in Tusc.
* Sarzana in the Rep. of Gen.

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[a] Geneva was a Bishop's See before the Reformation; but upon its receiving Calvin's Doctrine, the Bishop was excluded, and the See translated to Annecy in Savoy.

[b] The inhabitants of Basil embracing Calvin's Doctrine drove their Bishop away, who hath since had his Residence at Porentru on the Circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany, and is a Prince of the Empire.

3 Lausane was (as the two former) a Bishop's See until the Reformation, since which the See hath been translated to Friburg.

In

In Tuſcany
FLORENCE
Fieſoli †
Piſtoia
* Volterra
Colle †
San Miniato Tedeſco †
Borgo San Sepolcro †
* Monte Dulciano
* Cortona †
SIENA
Saona †
Chieuſi †
Croſſeto †
Maſſa
* Pienza †
Mont Alſino

In the ſtate of the Church

FERMO
Macerata and Tolentino †
Ripa Tranſone †
Montalto †
S. Severino †
URBINO
Cagli †
Foſſombrone †
Monte Feltra
Peſaro
Urbanea and San Angelo in Vada †
Senigaglia
* Gubio †
RAVENNA
Adria † in the Rep. of Ven.
Rimini
Bertinoro †
Cervia †
Ceſena †
Comacchio
Faenza
Ferrara
Imola †
Forli †
Sarſina †
BOLOGNA in the State of the Church

In D. of Parma
Parma
Piacenza
Borgo San Domino †

In D of Modena
Regio
Modena.

Crema in State of Venice.

In the Repub. of Genoua
GENOUA
Albenga
Noli †
Brugneto †.

In Corſica Iſle
Nebio †
Mariana and Accia †
Bobbio in the D. of Milan.

In Piemont
TURIN
Jurea
Mondovi
* Saluzzo
Foſſano †

In D. of Milan.
MILAN
Cremona
Novara
Lodi
Aleſſandria
Tortona
Vigevane †
* Pavia

In R. of Venice
Bergamo
Breſcia
Alba in Monferat.

In Piemont
Aſti
Vercelli.

In Montferat
Acqui
Caſal

In Rep. of Gen.
Savona.
Vintimiglia.

In R. of Venice
AQUILEIA
Padua
Vicenza
Trent in Tyrole
Como in the D. of Milan

In R of Venice
Trevigio
Ceneda †
Belluno
Feltre
Concordia †
Trieſte
Capo d' Iſtria
Citta Nuova †
Parenza †
Pola
Pedena †
*Mantua in the D. of that name.
* Laubach in Corniola in Germany.
In R. of Venice
VENICE
Chiozza †
Torcello †
Caorle †

In the Kingdom of Naples
NAPLES
Pozzuola †
Nola †
Acerra †
Iſchia †
* Averia †
CAPUA
Tiano †
Calvi †
Caſerta †
Cajazzo †
Carinola †
Iſernia †
Sueſſa †
* Aquino †
Venafro †
* Gaeta
* Fondi
* Sera †
SALERNO
Campagna †
Capacio †
Policaſtro
Nuſco †
Sarno †
Marſico †
Nocera delli Pagani †
Acerno †
* Cava †
AMALFI †
Lettere †
Capri †
Minori †
* Scala and Ravello †
SORRENTO
Vico †
Maſſa †
Caſtell'a Mare †

Conza
Muro †
Satriano †
Lacedogna †
Saint Angelo de Lombardi and Biſaccia †
CIRENZA & MATERA
Venoſa
Anglona or Turſis
Potenza †
Gravina †
Tricario †
*Monte Peloſo †
* Melfi and Rapolla †
TARENTO
Motola †
Caſtallaneta †
Oria †
BRINDISI
Oſtuni †
OTRANTO
Caſtro †
Gallipoli
Ugento †
Lecce †
Aleſſano †
* Nardo †
BARI
Bitonto †

Giovenazzo †
* Molfeta †
Ruvo †
Converſano †
Minervino †
* Monopoli †
Bitetto †
Polignano †
Lavello †
Catara in Venetian Dalmatia
TRANI
Biſeglia †
Andria †
NAZRETH or BARIETTA †
MANFREDONIA
Vieſte †
* Troja †
LANCIANO
CHIETI
* Atri and Penna
Ortona
BENEVENTO
Aſcoli
Teleſe †
Sant Agata de Goti †
Alife †
Mont Marano †
Avellino and Fricento †

Ariano †
Vico or Trivico †
* Trivento
Boiano
Bovino †
Volturara †
Larino †
Termini or Termoli †
Lucera †
Guardia Alferes †
San Severo †
ROSSANO
* Biſignano †
COZENZA
Martorona †
* San Marco †
* Melito †
* Caſſano †
S. SEVERINO
Umbriatico †
Belcaſtro †
Strongoli †
Iſola †
Cerenza and Cariati †
REGGIO
Catanzaro †
Cortone †
Tropea
Oppido †
Nicotera

Nicaſtro
Girace
Squillace
Bova †

In Sicily

PALERMO
Gergenti
Mazara
Malta in an I. of the ſame name
MESSINA
Cefalu
Patti
Lipari in Iſle Lipari
MONTREAL
Catania
Siraguſa

In the Iſle of Sardinia

CAGLIARI
Villa d' Egleſia united to its A. B.
ORISTAGNI
Ales and Uſel †
SASSARI
Algeri
Boſa
Caſtell' Aragoneſe †.

1 The Archbiſhop of Rome is commonly ſtyl'd the Pope, and by Latin Writers, *Pontifex Maximus.* The Archbiſhops of Aquilea and Venice are commonly ſtyl'd Patriarchs, and the former reſides at Udine, the Town of Aquilea being decay'd, and in a manner ruin'd.

In FLANDERS.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 9.

In Spaniſh Flanders

MECHLIN or MALLINS
Antwerp
Bruges
Gent or Gaunt
Ypres
Ruremond.

In French Flanders

CAMBRAY
Arras
St. Omer
Tournay
Namur in Spaniſh Flanders

In

In GERMANY.

Archbiſhopricks 4. Biſhopricks 27.

MENTZ or MAYENCE	Hildeſheim	Toul	Regenſburg
Spire	Paderborn	Verdum	Paſſaw
Worms	Conſtance	COLN or COLOGNE	Chiemſee †
Straſburg	* Bamberg	Luick or Leige	Seckaw †
Wurtzburg	Augſburg	Munſter	Lavant †
Aichſtat	TRIER or TREVES	Oſnabrug	Brixen
Chur or Coire in the Coun. of the Griſons.	In Lorrain Mets	STRASBURG Friſing * Ratiſbon or	Gurck * Vienna Newſtat.

There were not long ſince two Archbiſhopricks more in Germany, *viz.* Magdeburg and Bremen. The Suffragans of the former were the Biſhopricks of Meiſſen, Merſburg, Naumburg, Brandenburg, and Havelberg; of the latter, Lubeck, Ratzburg and Swerin. But the two Archbiſhopricks together with all the Biſhopricks are now ſeculariſed; as are alſo ſome other Biſhopricks, *viz.* Halberſtat and Verden under the Archbiſhop of Mentz, and Minden under Archb. of Cologne.

In BOHEMIA.

Archbiſhoprick 1. Biſhopricks 3.

PRAGUE.	Olmutz,	Leutmeritz,	Kiningſgratz.

In POLAND.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 18.

GNESNA	Ploczko	Breſlaw in Seleſia	Premiſlie
Cracow	Warmia	LEMBERG or LEOPOLSTAT	Chelm
Cujavia	Lucko	Przemyzl or	Kiow or Kiovia
Poſna	Culm		Kaminiec.

In HUNGARY.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 11.

GRAN	Otegiazac †	Chonad †	Szeben or Hermanſtat
Nitra †	Funskirchen or Five Churches	In Slavonia	Alba Julia or Weiſſemburg
Gewer or Raab	Weſprim †	Zagrab or Agram	These two laſt in Tranſylvania.
Egher or Agria	COLOCZA	Szerem	
Watzem or Vaccia †	Great Waradin		

In DALMATIA.

Archbiſhopricks 3. Biſhopricks 13.

ZARA
Arbe †
Veglia †
Oſero †
SPALATO
Zegna in Croatia
Nona †
Leſina †
Trau †
Scardona
Sebenico
Almiſſa †
RAGUSI
Stagno
Merca and Trebigno
La Brazza †
Curzola †

In the Iſles of the Ionian and Ægean Sea or Archipelago.

Archbiſhoprick 1. Biſhopricks 2.

CORFU; Zante and Cephalogna, both united together, and with Corfu lying each in the Iſle of the ſame name in the Ionian Sea. To theſe add the Biſhopricks of Tine, immediately under the Pope, and ſituated in the Iſle of the ſame name in the Archipelago or Ægean Sea.

In ASIA.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 5.

GOA
Meliapur or St. Thomas } In W. Penin. of the Eaſt Indies.
Macao in China.
MANILLA.
Cagaion or New Segovia } In the Iſle Manilla or Luco, chief of the
Caleres de Camarina or Camarines } Philippine Iſles.
Nombre de Jeſus † in the Iſle of Cebu.

In AFRICK.

Biſhopricks 7, being all ſuffragans to the Archbiſhop of LISBON in Portugal, and belonging to the Portugueſe, except the firſt.

Ceuta in Barbary, belonging to the Spaniards.
Funchal in the Iſle of Madera.
Angra † in I. Tercera, the chief of the Azore Iſles.
St. Salvador in Congo.
Ribera Grand † in the Iſle of St. Jago chief of the Iſles of Cap Verde.
St. Thomas in the Iſle of the ſame name.
St. Pol. de Loanda or Loanda St. Paolo in Congo. The Biſhop hereof is by ſome ſtyl'd Biſhop of Angola, this being the Countr where Loanda ſtands.

In AMERICA.

Archbiſhopricks 5. Biſhopricks 14.

In New Spain
MEXICO
Guatimala
Mechoacan
Puebla de los Angelos
Merida
Guaxaca
Nicoragua
Guadalajara
Chiapia
Vera Paz
Durango
Santa Fe in New Mexico

St DOMINGO in I. Hiſpaniola
St. Jago in Cuba
Iſle St. Juan in I. Porto Rico
Coro or Venezucla in Terra-firma
Honduras in New Spain
LIMA or Los-REYES
Cuſco

Quito
Arequipa
Truxillo
Guamanga
Panama in Terra-firma

In Chili
St. Jago
Conception

In Terra-firma
St. Fe de Bogot
St Martha
Cartagena

In Peru
Popayan †
LA PLATA
Paz or Chuquiaca
St. Migvel
St. Cruz
Aſſumption in Paraguay.

In Braſil
St. SALVADOR
Olinda
St. Sebaſtian
St. Luis †

Quebec in New France is a Biſhop's See, immediately under the Pope.

Hitherto have been mentioned the ſeveral Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks (yet remaining) of the Weſtern Church, together with ſuch as have been Planted or Erected by the Members thereof in Aſia, Africk, and America. As for the preſent State of the Eaſtern Church, it is very little known to us; ſo that an exact Account thereof, or ſuch as may be relied upon, is not to be expected; and therefore it ſhall only be obſerv'd, that its Chief Eccleſiaſticks are,

In Europe, the Patriarch of Conſtantinople in Turkey, and the Patriarch of Moſcow in Muſcovy.

In Aſia, the Patriarch of Jeruſalem, and the Patriarch of Antioch, both in Syria. To which ſome add two Armenian Patriarchs, one reſiding at Ecmeaſin a Monaſtery in Georgia; the other at Sis in Aladulia in Aſiatick Turkey.

In Africk, or more peculiarly in Egypt, the Patriarch of Alexandria.

A

Catalogue of UNIVERSITIES IN EUROPE.

In ENGLAND.

OXFORD,

Wherein are now 19 Colleges and 6 Halls.

Colleges.	Founders.	A. D.
University	Founded by King Alfred about 870, and re-ſtor'd by William Archdeacon of Durham, who in 1249 leaving 310 Marks, a Society was therewith eſtabliſh'd, 1280.	870
Baliol	Founded by John Baliol, and his Wife Devorgill, in *Theſe were the Parents of Sir* John Baliol, *afterwards King of Scotland.*	1263 1266
Merton	Founded by Walter de Merton, Biſhop of Rocheſter, about	1274
Exeter	Founded by Walter Stapylton Biſhop of Exeter, about	1316
Oriel	Founded by King Edward II. about	1388
Queen's	Founded by Robert Eglesfield, Chaplain to Queen Philippa, Wife of Edward III.	1340
New College	Founded by William of Wickham Biſhop of Wincheſter.	1377
Lincoln	Founded by Richard Fleming, B. of Lincoln	1427
	Tho. Rotheram	1478
All-Souls	Founded by Henry Chichely Archbiſhop of Canterbury.	1437

Magdalen	Founded by William of Wainfleet Bishop of Winchester	1458
Brazen-Nose	Founded by William Smith Bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton Esq;	1512
Corpus-Christi	Founded by Richard Fox Bishop of Winchester	1516
Christ's Church	Founded by King Henry VIII.	1546
Trinity	Founded by Sir Thomas Pope	1555
S. John's	Founded by Sir Thomas White Alderman of London	1557
Jesus	Founded by Queen Elizabeth	1571
Wadham	Founded by Nicholas Wadham Esq; and Dorothy his Wife	1613
Pembroke	Founded by Thomas Tisdale Esq; and Robert Wightwick	1624
Worcester	Afore call'd Glouceſter Hall, endow'd by the Benefaction of the late Sir Thomas Cookes Bart. of Worcesterſhire, and ſo erected into a College.	1714

Magdalen, Edmund, Alban Hall — Hart, St. Mary, New-Inn Hall

CAMBRIDGE.

Wherein are 16 Colleges and Halls, *viz.*

Peter-House	Founded by Hugo de Balsham Bishop of Ely	1256 / 1284
Clare-Hall	Founded by Richard Badew Chancellor of the University	1326
Pembroke-Hall	Founded by M. de S. Paul Co. of Pembroke	1343
Bennet or Corpus Christi College	Founded by Henry of Monmouth Duke of Lancaster, and of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi, and the Blessed Virgin	1351
Trinity-Hall	Founded by Edmund Bateman Bishop of Norwich	1350
Gonevil and Caius College	Founded by Edmund de Gonevil, and Caius terwards	1348
King's College	Founded by King Henry VI.	1441
Queen's College	Founded by Queen Margaret Wife to King Henry VI.	1448
Catherine-Hall	Founded by Robert Woodlark Chancellor of the University	1475
Jesus College	Founded by John Alcock Lord Chancellor of England and Bishop of Ely	1496

Christ's Col. and S. John's College	Founded by Lady Margaret Mother to King Henry VII.	1505 1508
Magdalen College	F. by Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham, and Tho. Audley Ld. Chancellor of England	1519 1542
Trinity College	Founded by King Henry VIII.	1546
Emanuel College	Founded by Sir Walter Mildmay Chancellor and Treasurer of the Exchequer.	1584
Sussex-Sidney College	Founded by Frances Sidney Countess of Sussex, Aunt to the Famous Sir Philip Sidney.	1598

N. B. that the *Halls* in Cambridge are endow'd as well as *Colleges*, whereas in Oxford those Societies only are called *Halls*, which are not Endow'd.

In SCOTLAND.

Edenburg Founded by King James VI. and though the latest, and consisting but of one College; yet for the number of its Students, *&c* is reckon'd the Chief in the Kingdom of Scotland.

Aberdeen, or rather the University of Charles, consisting of two Colleges, *viz.*

Kings College in Old Aberdeen, Founded by Bishop Elphinston about 1500, but denominated from King James IV. who assum'd the Patronage of it.

Marshall or Mareschallian College in New Aberdeen, so call'd as being founded by George Keith Earl Marshal, in the Year 1593.

S. Andrews erected by James I. in 1426, and consisting of three Colleges, *viz.*

St. Salvator, commonly call'd the Old College, Founded by James Kennedy Bishop of St. Andrews.

St. Leonard's College Founded by James Hepburn, Prior of St. Andrews.

New-College Founded by Archbishop Beaton.

Glascow, consisting of one College built by Bishop Turnbull about the Year 1554.

In IRELAND.

Dublin consisting only of one College call'd Trinity College, and in 1591 endow'd by Queen Elizabeth with the Privileges of an University. This was attempted before by Alexander Bicknor Archbishop of Dublin, who in the Reign of Edward II. about 1320, obtain'd a Bull from the Pope for it: But the Design was then obstructed by the troublesome Times that follow'd.

In

In NETHERLANDS.

In the *Dutch Netherlands.*

Leyden by the States of Holland	1575
Utrecht	1616
Franeker	1585
Groeninghen	1684
Harderwick.	1648

In the *Spanish Netherlands.*

Louvain by John Duke of Brabant	1426

In the *French Netherlands.*

Doway.

In FRANCE.

Paris, by Charlemagne consisting of 64 Colleges, whereof the chief is called the Sorbonne,	720
Toulouse by Pope Gregory XI.	1233
Bourdeaux by Lewis XI.	1473
Poictiers by Charles VII	1431
Orleans by P. Clement V.	1305
Bourges by Lewis XI.	1465
Angers	1346
Caen by Charles VII.	1452
Montpellier by Pope Nicholas IV.	1289
Cahors by P. John XXII.	1332
Nantes	1460
Rheims by Charles Cardinal of Lorrain	1548
Valence by L. the Dauphin afterwards L. XI.	1458
Aix by P. Alexander V.	1409
Perpignan by Peter, King of Arragon	1349
Besançon by the Emperor Ferdinand I.	1564
Orange	1365
Arles	
Avignon by Pope Boniface VIII.	1303
Dole by Philip Duke of Burgundy	1426
Fleche by K. H. IV.	
Montauban	
Pont-a-Mousson † by C. Cardinal of Lorrain	1426
Richelieu by Lewis XIII.	1573
Soissons	
Tournon † by Francis Cardinal of Tournon.	

In SPAIN.

Salamanca by Alphonsus IX. King of Leon	1200
Alcala de Henares or *Complutum*, by Cardinal Ximenes	1517
Sevill	
Toledo	
Granada by the Emperor Charles V.	1537
Valencia	1470
Avila	
Baeza	1538
Compostella	
Lerida before Pope Calisthus III.	
Gandia	
Huesca	
Onate †	1543
Ossuna	1549
Oviedo by Ferdinand Valdes	1536
Palencia	
Pampelon	1608
Saragoza by Emp Charles V.	
Siguenza by Card. Ximenes	
Taragona under Philip II.	
Tudela	
Valladolid by Pope Clement VI.	1346
Murcia	

In PORTUGAL.

Coimbra by King John III.	
Lisbon by Pope Nicholas IV.	1290
Evora by Cardinal Henry.	

In ITALY.

Rome	
Bologna	
Padua by Emperor Frederick II.	1222
Ferrara by Emperor Frederick	1316
Florence by Cosmo de Medicis	
Pavia	
Siena	1387
Pisa	1339
Turin by P. Benedict XII.	1405
Naples, Salerno by Emperor Frederick II.	
Venice	
Verona	
Mantua	
Milan	
Perugia by P. Clement V.	
Macerata by P. Paul III.	
Catania in Sicily	
Cagliari in Sardinia.	

In SWITZERLAND.

Basil	1459
Geneva or *Col. Allobrogum*, by Emp. Char. IV.	1365

In GERMANY.

Cologne or *Col Agrippina*, by P. Urban VI.	1388
Lipsich by Elector Frederick I	1408
Francfort upon Oder by Joachim El. of Brand.	1506
Strasburg	1538
Erfurt	1391
Heidelburg by Rupert II. El. Pal	1346
Jena by John Frederick El Sax.	1558
Ingolstad by Lewis Duke of Bavaria	1472
Liege before	1129
Tubingen by Eberhard Count of Wurtemburg	1477
Vienna by Albert III. Arch-Duke of Austria	1365
Wittemberg by Frederick III. El. Sax.	1502
Mentz	1482
Triers or Treves	1558
Friburg in Brisgaw by Albert D. of Austria	1463
Rostock	1490
Marpurgh by Philip, Landgrave	
Giessen by Lewis † Landgrave of Hesse	1607
Gripswald † by Philip D. of Pomeren	1547
Dillinghen by Otho Card. Truchses	
Kiel by Albert Duke of Holstein	1669
Altorf † by Emperor Ferdinand II.	1622
Helmstad by Julius D. of Brunswick	1576
Paderborn	1592
Sigen † by John Count of Nassau	1589
Lawengen † by Wolfgangus Count Pal.	
Gratz	
Wurtzburg	
Duisburg	

In BOHEMIA.

Prague by Emp. Charles V.	1358

In POLAND.

Cracow	1364
Wilna in Lithuania	1579
Koningsberg and Elbing in Prussia by Albert D. of Prussia	1544

In SWEDELAND.

Upsal	
Lunden or *Londinum Scanorum* by K. Charles IX.	
Abo by Queen Christina	1640

Derpt

Derpt by Gustavus Adolphus in Livonia	1632

In DENMARK.

Copenhagen.	1497

In TRANSYLVANIA.

Alba Julia or Weissemburg, by Prince Ragotzi.	

In ASIA.

Goa in W. Peninsula of the E. Indies, by the K. of Portugal.	

In AMERICA.

In New England.

Cambridge having two Colleges.

In New Spain.

Mexico by Emp. Charles V.	1551
Guatimala by Philip IV. King of Spain.	1628

In Peru.

Lima by Philip III. K. of Spain.	1614
Quito by Philip II. K. of Spain.	1586

In Hispaniola.

S. Domingo by Philip II. King of Spain.	1558

In Greece, instead of Universities, there are said to be 24 Monasteries of Caloyers or Greek Monks of the Order of St. Basil, who live in a Collegiate manner on the Mountain antiently called *Athos*, but now term'd from these Colleges the Holy Mountain, where the Younger sort are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, and the various Rites of the Greek Church; and out of these Colleges are usually chosen those Bishops who are Suffragans to the Patriarch of Constantinople.

Of Finding the Latitude and Longitude of Places.

I. Of finding the Latitude of a Place.

METHOD I.

IN order to find the Latitude of a Place by this Method, there muſt be given the Sun's Declination, its Meridian Altitude, and alſo its Poſition or Situation upon the Meridian Northwards or Southwards in reſpect of the Zenith of the ſaid Place. The former may be taken from the Table of the Sun's Declination, the ſecond by the Quadrant of Altitude, and the laſt by the Needle or Compaſs.

Beſides the forementiond Particulars, there are alſo requiſite to be known theſe following *Præcognita*, *viz.*

I. The Zenith is always in the Meridian, and always 90 degrees diſtant from the Horizon: therefore 2. If the Meridian Altitude of the Sun be ſubſtracted from 90, the Remainder is the Sun's Diſtance from the Zenith: 3. If the Meridian Altitude of the Sun be 90 Degrees, then the Sun is in the Zenith.

II. The Diſtance of the Zenith from the Æquator is the Latitude of the Place, and is always equal to the Elevation of the Pole: 2. If the Æquator croſs the Zenith, then the Place lies under the Æquator, and ſo has no Latitude: 3. If the Æquator be North of the Zenith, then the Place is in Southern Latitude: 4. If the Æquator be South of the Zenith, then the Place is in Northern Latitude; and *vice verſa* in each Particular.

III. When the Sun is in the Æquator, it hath no Declination: 2. When it is North of the Æquator, it is in Northern Declination: 3. When South of the Æquator, in Southern Declination; and *vice verſa* in each Particular.

Theſe *Præcognita* being well underſtood, and the Sun's Declination, Meridian Altitude, and Poſition in reſpect of the Zenith being known, the Reaſon of this Method will clearly appear in all the Variety of caſes which can happen, being 14 in Number, and compriz'd in the following Scheme, wherein ⊙ denotes the Sun, Z the Diſtance of the * Zenith from the Sun, Æ the Diſtance of the Æquator from the Sun, L. Latitude, L N. Northern Latitude, L S. Southern Latitude, = equal, < greater, > leſſer.

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* *Though it be the more proper way of Speaking to ſay the Sun's Diſtance from the Æquator or Zenith, than the Æquator's or Zenith's Diſtance from the Sun; yet the latter form is here made uſe of, as rendring the Scheme more eaſy to be apprehended.*

Caſe

Caſe
1. Z and Æ = o, the L = o. —— —— —— 

2. Æ = o, and Z { Northward, then Z = L N —— —— 

3. Z = o, and Æ { Southward, then Z = L S —— —— 

4. Z = o, and Æ { Southward, then Æ = L N —— —— 

5. Z = o, and Æ { Northward, then Æ = L S —— —— 

6. Z and Æ both Southw. { = Æ, then L = o —— —— —— 

7. Z and Æ both Southw. and Z { < Æ, then Z — Æ = L S —— —— 

8. Z and Æ both Southw. and Z { > Æ, then Æ — Z = L N —— —— 

9. Z and Æ both Northward { = Æ, then L = o —— —— —— 

10. Z and Æ both Northward { < Æ, then Z — Æ = L N —— —— 

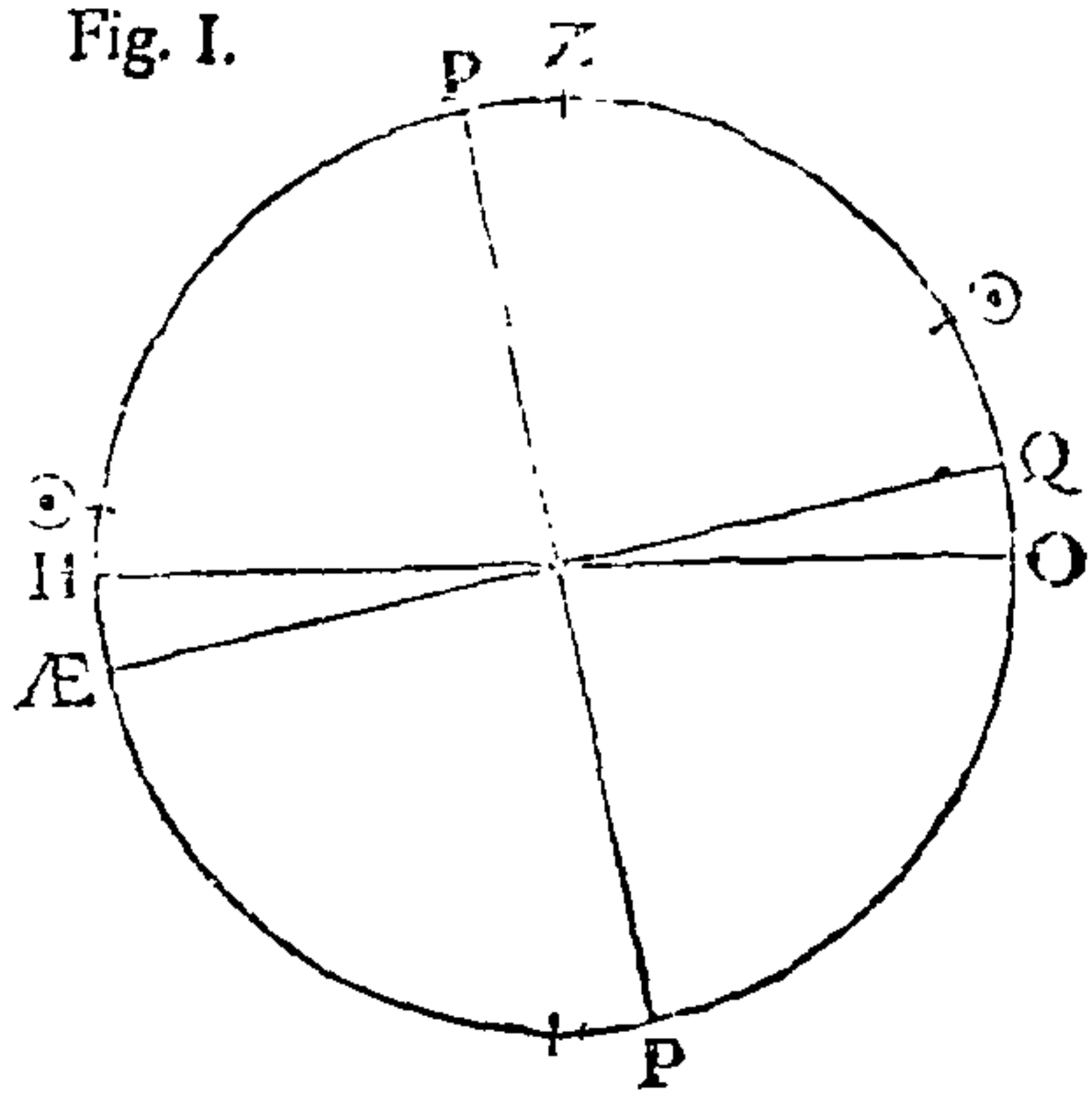
11. Z and Æ both Northward { > Æ, then Æ — Z = L S —— —— 

12. Z Southw. and Æ Northw. then Z + Æ = L S —— 

13. Z Northw. and Æ Southw. then Z + Æ = L N —— 

14. If the Place is ſo very near to the (N. or S.) Pole, that the Sun may be ſeen upon its Meridian twice in 24 hours, and the Altitude of the Sūn is taken upon the lower part of the Meridian (that is, the Pole being between the Sun and the Zenith, then 180 —— $\overline{Z \times Æ} =$ L (N or S as the Pole is.) See Fig. I.

Fig. I.

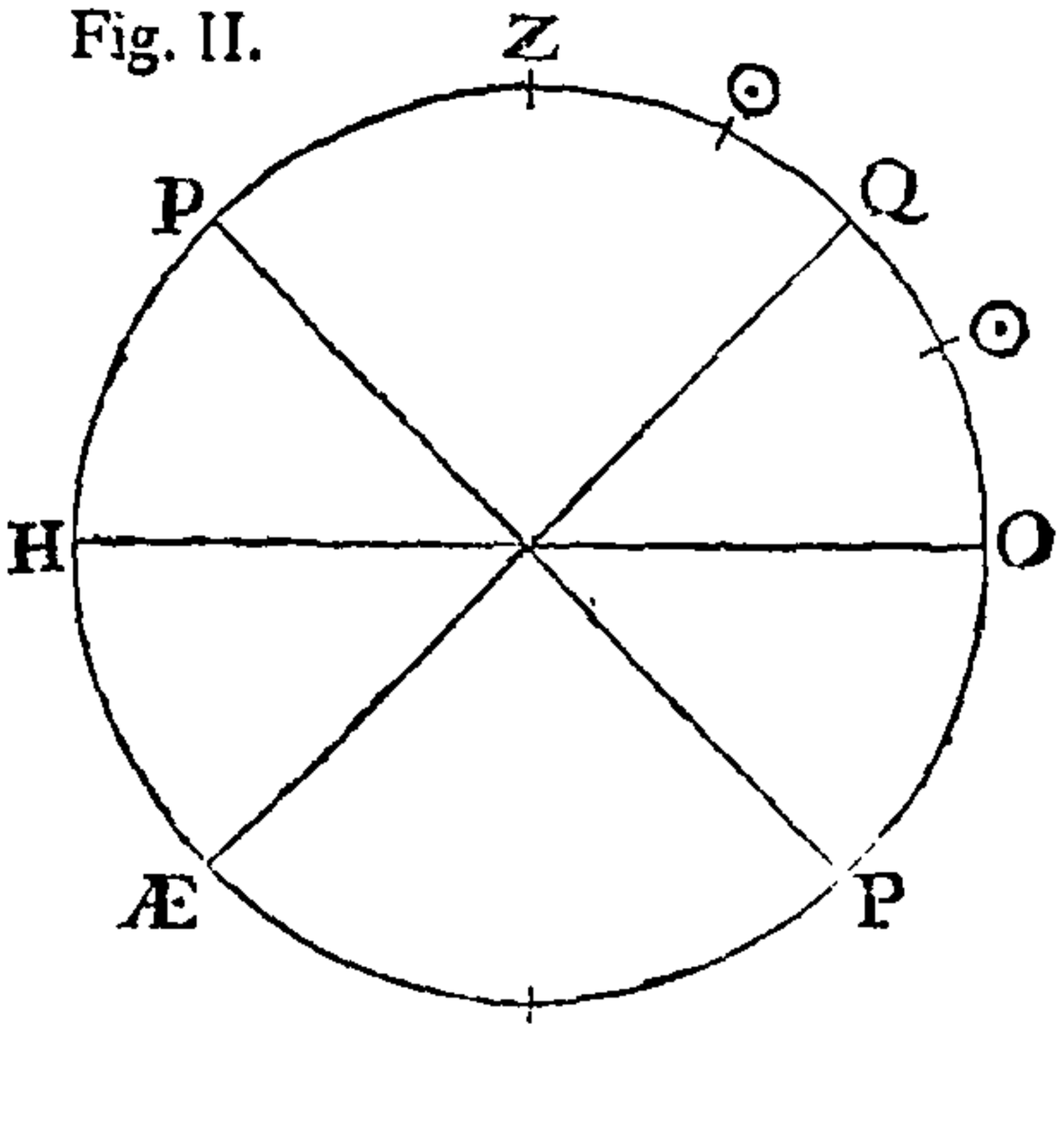


METHOD II.

1. If the Sun's Declination be towards the Elevated Pole, ſubſtract it from the Meridian Altitude, and the Remainder is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. I. or II.)

2. If the Place be ſo near to the Pole, that the Meridian Altitude of the Sun may be taken upon the lower part of the Meridian (as in caſe the 14th Method I. ſubſtract the Meridian Altitude from the Declination, and the Remainder is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. I.)

Fig. II.



3. If the Declination of the Sun be towards the depreſſed Pole, let it be added to the Meridian Altitude, and the Sum is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. II.)

Which Pole is Elevated, may be known by obſerving what Stars are conſpicious above the Horizon of the Place.

II. Of finding the Longitude of any Place.

Præcognita.

I. The whole Compaſs of the Heavens, which is reckon'd to be 360 Degrees, paſſes from Eaſt to Weſt through the Meridian of any Place in 24 Hours, and conſequently by proportion 15 Degrees paſs in one hour, one Degree in 4 minutes of an hour, &c.

II. The

II. The Longitude of any Place (being the Diſtance of its Meridian from the Firſt Meridian, which in the Tables and Maps hereunto belonging is the Meridian of London,) is found, by finding the Difference of Time between the coming of any Point of the Heavens or any Celeſtial Body to one Meridian and to the other. For the Difference of Time turn'd into Degrees according to the Proportion mention'd in *Præcogn.* I. is the Longitude.

III. If the Celeſtial Body comes ſooner or earlier to the Firſt Meridian, than it does to the Meridian of the Place whoſe Longitude is ſought, then that Place lies in Weſtern Longitude; 2. If later, then in Eaſtern

Now the Difference of Time, between the coming of any Celeſtial Body to the Firſt Meridian, and to the Meridian of any other Place, and conſequently the Longitude of that other Place, is found out by theſe following Methods.

METHOD I.

To find the Longitude of a Place by an Eclipſe of the Moon.

By a Clock duly rectified, obſerve at what time the Moon or any remarkable Spot thereof enters into or comes out of the Shade of the Earth, and compare the Time when any of theſe Circumſtances happen at the Place where you make the Obſervation, with the Time of their happening at the Firſt Meridian, the Difference between theſe two Times being turn'd into Degrees and Minutes, is by *Præcogn.* II. the Longitude ſought.

METHOD II.

To find the Longitude of a Place by the Satellites of Jupiter.

By a Clock duly rectify'd obſerve the Time of the Immerſion or Emerſion of any of the ſaid Satellites, which being compar'd with the Time of Immerſion or Emerſion of the ſame Satelles at the Firſt Meridian, the Difference of Time reduced into Degrees gives the Longitude Sought.

METHOD

METHOD III.

To find the Longitude of any Place by a Clock, or any other Automaton, ſo contriv'd and made, as to keep the ſame Uniform, Juſt, or Regular Motion in all Parts of the Earth.

The Clock being rectify'd to the Time at the Firſt Meridian (or any other Place from whence you depart) ſhall (if duly attended afterwards) ſhew in any Part of the World the true Time at the Firſt Meridian (or the Place from whence you departed.) Wherefore having found likewiſe (either by the Sun's Altitude in the day, or by ſome Star's Altitude in the night) the true Time at that Place, to which you are come, the Difference between the Time thus found and the Time of the Clock, being converted into Degrees and Minutes, ſhews the Longitude of the Place where you are.

An Example in reſpect of Latitude.

The Sun is in 23d. 30′. N. Declination, and is obſerv'd upon the Meridian to be 62d. high, and S. of the Zenith. What is the Latitude of the Place of Obſervation? Anſwer, 51 d. 30′.

For the Example belongs to Caſe 13 of Method I. wherein Z + Æ = L N. *i. e.* 28 d. (= 90 d. — 62 d = Z by *Præcogn.* I.) × 23 d. 30′ = 51 d. 30′: And likewiſe to Caſe I. of Method the Second, wherein Alt. — Declin. = Comp. of Lat. *i. e.* 62 d. 00′ — 23 d. 30′ = 38 d. 30′ Compl. of Lat. Therefore 51 d. 30′ (= 90 — 38. 30) = Lat.

An Example in reſpect of Longitude.

The beginning or End of an Eclipſe of the Moon, the Immerſion or Emerſion of a Satelles of Jupiter, is obſerv'd at Vienna to be at eleven at night, at London to be at 52′ paſt nine. What therefore is the Longitude of Vienna from London? Anſwer 17′ Eaſtward.

For 11 h. 00 — 9 h. 52 — 1 h. 8′, which by *Præcogn.* I. is equal to 17 d. and by *Præcogn.* II. is the Longitude of the Place, and by *Præcogn.* III. is 2′ Eaſtward.

In like manner the Index of a regular Clock or Automaton rectified to the Meridian at London, and carried to Vienna, would point to 52′ paſt nine, when the Hour of the night being found at Vienna by taking the Altitude of a Star, would be Eleven.

A TA-

A TABLE of thoſe Places, whoſe Latitudes and Longitudes may be moſt relied upon.

	Lat.		Long.		
	°	′	°	′	
Abbeville in France	50	05	1	37	
Agra in the Mogul's Emp.	28	30	83	7	†
Aix in France	43	31	5	12	
Alby in France	43	44	1	19	
Alençon in France	48	29	0	15	
Aleppo in Syria	36	15	38	45	
Alexandria in Ægypt	31	00	34	22	†
Amiens in France	49	54	2	04	
Amſterdam in Holland	52	21	4	40	
Ancona in Italy	43	54	14	02	
Angers in France	47	27	0	56	W
Antibe in France	43	34	6	55	
Antwerp in Flanders	51	10	4	15	
Archangel in Muſcovy	64	30			
Arles in France	43	34	4	12	
Arras in Artois	50	16	2	32	
Athens in Turkey	38	5	25	22	
Augsburg in Germany	48	24	11	0	
Avignon in France	43	51	4	23	
Autun in Burgundy	46	48	4	2	
Aux in France	47	35	3	15	
Baieux in Normandy	49	16	0	55	
Barcelona in Spain	41	26	1	07	
Baſil in Switzerland	47	40	7	55	
Batavia in Java, in the Eaſt Indies	6	15 S	105	44	†
Bayonne in France	43	30	1	41	W
Beauvais in France	49	24	1	49	†
Bengal in the Eaſt Indies	21	56	95	7	
Bergamo in Italy	45	43	9	45	
Beſançon in France	47	18	6	17	
Blois in France	47	35	0	57	
Bologne in Picardy	50	44	1	22	
Bologna in Italy	44	30	11	37	
Bourdeaux in France	44	50	0	45	W
Brandenburg in Germany	52	16	13	7	
Breſt in France	48	22	4	45	W.
Brunſwick in Germany	52	15	9	45	
Bruſſels in the Netherlands	50	48	4	15	
Buda in Hungary	47	46	20	0	

	Lat.		Long.		
Cadiz in Spain	36-16		7 35	W	
Caen in France	49 10		0 37	W	
Calais in France	50 56		1 35		
Camboia in the East Indies	11 20		104 0		†
Cambray in the Netherlands	50 11		3 10		
Candia in the Isle of Candie	34 40		28 37		†
Caors or Cahors in France	44 30		0 30		
Cape Corientes in Mexico or New Spain	20 28		128 50	W	
Cape of Good Hope in Africk	34 15	S	17 00		
Cape Verde in Africk	14 43		17 22		
Cayro in Egypt	29 50		35 7		†
Challon in France	46 45		4 52		
Chartres in France	48 30		1 21	W	
Cherbourgh in France	49 38		1 52	W	
Clermont in France	45 51		2 52		
Cologne in Germany	50 50		7 7		
Compostella in Spain	42 58		9 52	W	
Constance in Normandy	49 6		1 51	W	
Constantinople in Turkey	41 6		31 30		
Copenhagen in Denmark	55 40		12 32		
Cracow in Poland	50 10		20 7		
Cusco in Peru	12 25	S	73 52		†
Dantzick in Prussia	54 22		18 52		
Dieppe in France	49 56		0 57	W	
Dijon in France	47 20		4 57		
Dublin in Ireland	53 11		7 37	W	
Dunkirk in the Netherlands	51 1		2 6		
Edenburg in Scotland	55 47		2 57	W	
Embrun in France	44 30		6 52		
Evreux in France	49 00		0 55	W	
Fez in Africk	33 10		6 7	W	
Ferrara in Italy	44 54		11 52		
Florence in Italy	43 41		11 45		
Francfort on the Main in Germany	50 4		9 0		
Ferro Isle among the Canaries	28 5		18 22	W	
Gaunt or Ghent in the Netherlands	51 1		3 37		
Geneva in Switzerland	46 22		6 27		
Genoua in Italy	44 27		9 37		†
Goa in the East Indies	15 30		72 7		
Grenoble in France	45 16		6 22	W	
Havre de Grace in France	49 31		0 2		
Hamburg in Germany	53 41		10 22		
Heidelberg in Germany	49 20		8 52		
St. Helens Isle	15 55	S	7 0	W	
Langres in France	47 45		5 22		
Laon in France	49 31		3 27		
Liege in Germany	50 40		5 52		
Lima in Peru	12 20	S	85 22		† W

Limoges

	Lat.	Long.
Limoges in France	45 45	0 56
Lipſick in Germany	51 19	12 15
Liſbon in Portugal	38 40	10 52 W.
Liſieux in France	49 8	0 0
Liſle in the Netherlands	50 33	2 52
Lions in France	45 45	4 57
LONDON	51 32	0 00
Macao in the Eaſt Indies	22 13	113 52 †
Madrid in Spain	40 10	3 37 W.
Maeſtricht in the Netherlands	50 50	5 40
Malacca in the Eaſt Indies	2 42	99 57 †
St. Malo in France	48 36	1 57 W.
Malta in the Iſle of Malta	35 40	14 52
Mans in France	48 3	0 5 W.
Mantua in Italy	45 11	10 57
Marſeilles in France	43 19	5 15
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Mayence or Mentz in Germany	50 2	7 57
Meaux in France	48 56	2 41
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Milan in Italy	45 20	9 26
Modena in Italy	44 38	11 13
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Moulins in France	46 28	3 11
Munchen or Munick in Germany	48 58	11 40
Namur in the Netherlands	50 25	5 5
Nancy in Lorrain	48 39	6 42
Nants in France	47 13	1 45 W.
Naples in Italy	41 5	15 37
Narbon in France	43 15	2 7
Nivers in France	46 54	2 52
Nurimberg in Germany	49 29	11 00
Olinda in Braſil	7 48 S	34 52 †W.
Orleans in France	47 54	1 40
Ormuz in Perſia	27 30	61 30 †
Oxford in England	51 46	1 17 W.
Padua in Italy	45 31	11 7
Paris in France	48 50	2 7
Parma in Italy	44 44	10 35
Pau in France	43 10	0 22 W.
Pequin in China	40 00	117 45 †
Periguex in France	45 14	0 37
Perpignan in France	42 44	2 22
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Pompelone in Spain	42 52	1 52 W

	Lat.	Long.
Prague in Bohemia	50 40	14 30
Raguſa in Dalmatia	42 33	18 25
Ratisbon in Germany	48 59	12 38
Rennes in France	48 3	2 7 W
Rheims *ibid.*	49 12	3 55
Rhodes in the Iſle of Rhodes	37 50	32 47 †
Rochelle in France	46 10	1 27 W
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Saintes *ibid.*	45 45	2 52 W
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Sens *ibid.*	48 4	3 2
Siam in the Eaſt Indies	14 10	100 41 †
Soiſſon in France	49 26	3 7
Stockholm in Sweden	59 30	18 22
Syracuſe in Sicily	37 4	15 12
Straſburg in Germany	48 32	7 46
Toledo in Spain	39 46	4 52 W
Toulon in France	43 7	5 42
Toulouſe *ibid.*	43 30	0 27
Tours *ibid.*	47 23	0 27
Treves or Triers in Germany	49 50	6 37
Troyes in France	48 8	3 55
Tubingen in Germany	48 34	9 7
Turin in Italy	44 50	8 2
Venice in Italy	45 33	12 17
Vennes in France	47 36	2 46 W
Verdun in Lorrain	49 17	5 37
Vienna in Germany	48 22	17 7
Vienne in Dauph.	45 28	5 0
Urbino in Italy	43 53	13 0
Utrecht in the United Netherlands	52 5	4 57
Warſaw in Poland	52 14	21 22

The Latitudes and Longitudes here mention'd are taken from Monſieur *Hire*'s Table (publiſhed in *An. Dom.* 1687. in a Book entituled *Tabularum Aſtronomicarum pars prima*) the Obſervations publiſhed by the Royal Academy at Paris in 1688, the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Mr. *Dampier*'s Voyages, *&c.* but eſpecially from the former. Now ſince it would be too tedious, to take notice of all the minute Alterations in reſpect of Lati-

tude and Longitude, that have been made in the Maps hereunto appertaining, I ſhall therefore content my ſelf to obſerve only the greateſt and moſt conſiderable of them.

And firſt in reſpect of Latitude it is to be known, that Conſtantinople is plac'd by *Sanſon* and others in 43 d. Rhodes not quite in 36d. whereas Mr. *Greaves* ſometime Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in *Oxford*, found by Obſervation the former (ſee *Phil. Tranſact.* 152.) to be in 41 d. 6', the latter (ſee *Phil. Tranſact.* N. 178) in 37d. 50 m. ſo that the Extent from North to South of Natolia or Aſia Minor is contracted above 3d. in the Maps now publiſhed. Again the Latitude of Athens was found by Mr. *Vernon* (ſee *Wheeler*'s Travels page 346. to be 38 d. 5 m. whereas according to *Sanſon*, &c. it is but 37 d. 28. m. So Syracuſe in Sicily is placed by *Sanſon* ſomewhat above 36 d. Barcelona in Spain about 40 d. 30 m. whereas according to *Hire*'s Table the former is in 37 d. 4 m. the latter in 41 d. 26 m. From which (together with the Alteration of the Coaſt of France to be ſeen in the Map of France) the South Coaſt of Europe, as well as Aſia Minor, may be well ſuppos'd to be generally if not wholly drawn too low in *Sanſon*'s, &c. Maps. I ſhall mention but one place more upon the Continent, and that is Focheu in China, which by *Sanſon* is placed in 25 d. whereas according to the Obſervations printed by the Royal *Academy* of Paris in 1688, it is in 92 d. 41 m. As for the Iſlands, it has been uſual to place the third part of the Iſle, call'd Iceland or Iſeland over-againſt Norway, above the Artick Circle, whereas we are inform'd by one who made a conſiderable ſtay there, that it lies in a manner wholly below the ſaid Circle.

In reſpect of Longitude, *Sanſon* makes Aleppo 50 d. diſtant from London Eaſtward, whereas according to Mr. *Hire*'s Table it is not above 43 d. 40 m. and according to the *Phil. Tranſact.* Numb. 192. ſtill leſs, *viz.* about 40 d. Again Guam, one of the Ladrone Iſles, is placed by *Sanſon* about 164 d. Eaſtward from London; whereas

whereas according to Mr. *Hire*, it is diſtant but about 136, and according to Mr. *Dampier*'s Account (ſee Vol. I. p. 288.) but between 103 and 104. From this Iſle Guam to Cape Corientes on the S. W. Point of Mexico in America, is reckon'd by *Sanſon*, &c. about 77 d. whereas according to the Obſervations of the Royal *Academy* of Paris aforemention'd, the Diſtance from the ſaid Iſle (to Cape St. Lucas in California is 100 d. 35 m. and conſequently) to Cape Corientes (which by *Sanſon* is placed 5 or 6 d. E. of C. Lucas, and therefore ſo much farther from the Iſle Guam) about 105 or 106 d. and according to Mr. *Dampier* (ſee Vol. I. p. 288.) ſtill further, *viz.* 125 d. 11 m. Laſtly from Cape Corientes Eaſtward to London are reckon'd by *Sanſon* 119 d. which is one or two degrees above the diſtance according to the Obſervations aforemention'd, but agreeably to Mr. *Dampier*'s Computation (ſee Vol. I. p. 255.) the Diſtance is about 127 or 128 d.

From the Longitudes here ſpecified it is evident; that (according to the lateſt Obſervations and Calculations made both by Sea and Land) as much of the Terraqueous Globe as lies from London Eaſtward to the Iſle of Guam (that is, moſt of the Old Continent) is a great deal too much extended in *Sanſon*'s and other Maps; as much as lies from the Iſle of Guam Eaſtward to Cape Corientes in Mexico (that is, moſt of the South Sea or Pacifick Ocean) is a great deal too much contracted in the ſame Maps. As for what lies from Cape Corientes Eaſtward to London (that is, America and the Atlantick Ocean) according to the Obſervations of the Academy already cited, it is commonly over reckon'd by two or three minutes, but according to Mr. *Dampier*'s Calculation it is under reckon'd about nine or ten minutes. Again, though according to the Modern Obſervations it is agreed in general, that the South Sea has been hitherto too much contracted, the Old Continent too much extended; yet as to the exact number of Degrees which are under reckon'd in the former, or over reckon'd in the latter, there is a conſiderable

ſiderable Diverſity to be met with upon comparing theſe Lateſt Calculations one with the other. Further it may be obſerv'd, that the Difference between the Antient and Modern Calculations in this reſpect generally increaſes ſomewhat in proportion to the Diſtance of Places from theſe Weſtern Parts of Europe. Thus Rome is diſtant from London according to *Sanſon* about 15 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 12; Aleppo is diſtant according to *Sanſon* about 50 degrees, according to our *Philoſophical Tranſactions* N. 119. about 38; Goa according to *Sanſon* about 92 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 72: laſtly the Iſle of Guam according to *Sanſon* about 164 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 137, and according to Mr. *Dampier* about 113. In the firſt Caſe the Difference is about 3 degrees, in the ſecond about 12, in the third about 20, and in the laſt about 27 according to Mr. *Hire*, but 51 according to Mr. *Dampier*. Now upon account of the aforemention'd Diverſities even in the lateſt Calculations, I have not confined my ſelf ſtrictly and wholly to any one of the aforecited Authors, but have kept ſuch a Proportion as ſeem'd proper between the Extremities of the different Calculations, eſpecially in determining the Longitudes of the moſt remote Places, as admitting of greateſt Uncertainty. However it was judg'd beſt to ſet down in the Table the Latitudes and Longitudes exactly according to the Calculations of the aforementioned Authors only prefixing this Mark (†) to ſuch as were not followed in the Maps. And here it is to be noted further, that in the ſaid Table S. denotes Southern Latitude, W. Weſtern Longitude; Such Latitudes and Longitudes as have no Letter affixt to them, being Northern Latitudes and Eaſtern Longitudes.

An INDEX of the ſeveral Places mention'd in the foregoing Treatiſe, together with a ſhort Account of what is moſt remarkable concerning them.

N. B. The Words in Roman Letters are the Preſent Names, thoſe in Italick are the Ancient Names, and the Scripture Names are in Roman Capitals.

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